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22 Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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[P.T.O.]



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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 13th March, 2013/22nd Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Delhi had written a letter dated 31st January, 2013 to the Union Minister of Agriculture highlighting the fact that prices of onion in Delhi have been rising steadily in the recent past mainly due to short supply. She had requested to take sufficient steps to ensure that prices of onion are brought under control and also have a review of the situation at the level of Agriculture Ministry to consider curtailing export of onions so as to stabilise domestic prices and also to prevent further rise in onion prices.

(c) Domestic price of any agriculture commodity, *inter-alia*, is a function of several factors like domestic and international demand and supply, cost of production like labour, capital, input, transportation costs, efficiency in distribution networks, number of intermediaries between farmers and consumers, marketing mechanism viz. Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC), prevailing domestic and international food inflation and, therefore, cannot be directly attributed to exports alone.

(d) The export policy of agricultural produce depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserves, if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices. The Government takes into consideration the above factors before deciding on the export of agricultural commodities.

Specifically, in the case of onion, Government has set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, NAFED and Department of Consumer Affairs which regularly takes stock of the arrival of onion and modal prices prevailing in the important production and consumption centres based on which the Government declares Minimum Export Price (MEP) for export of onion from time to time. This Inter-Ministerial Committee met three times in the month of February, 2013 to review the situation. The temporary spurt in the prices beginning from 22nd January continued

[illegible][illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a reply, he is saying so.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that reply is of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs and they have said it because they do not control the Import-Export Policy, which comes under the Foreign Trade Policy. They have said, "The information is being collected". The information has been asked for and I have made the information available to the hon. Member. The real reason is, when you look at the mandi price, the Nasik price, yesterday, it was Rs. 9. In Azad Pur market, I am repeating it, it was Rs. 13.10. If consumers are getting it at a higher price, this is an issue which we have discussed and debated in this House that we have to reduce the number of intermediaries. When there is a threatened shortage, it gives rise to speculation and profiteering. That is exactly what has happened. That is why the Agriculture Minister offered to send a special train. That offer stands. In fact, a Farm Ferry train is coming, carrying other things, from Maharashtra to Delhi. So, the Government keeps a sharp eye. We have intervened. These are canalised exports. But we cannot abruptly stop it because of the predictability and the credibility of the country. If we vacate the space, then that space will immediately be occupied by the other onion-producing countries. That has happened in the past. We have adequate stocks. There is no shortage. Now the fresh arrivals are also taking place. Therefore, the position, as such, is comfortable and it is absolutely essential that the concerned Departments of the State Governments also keep a sharp eye that if the arrival is at a particular price, profiteering and big margin of profiteering should not be allowed. There should be some check.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very, very sensitive and important question. The hon. Minister has said that the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs are very much concerned about it. Firstly, why should the Chief Minister of a State make an appeal to ban export of onions? The Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, both must observe the food items which are produced more; how the price is going up and down and whether the export should be allowed or not. They must watch it. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce to see to it that the consumer items are not exported blindly. It is not possible for the State Governments to keep a watch on such things. Therefore, the role of the Commerce Ministry is very important. I would like to know what they are going to do about it in future.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House that the Inter-Ministerial Committee, which I have referred to, comprises Secretary, Agriculture, Secretary, Food and Consumer Affairs and Secretary, Commerce. They meet regularly and monitor the situation. When it comes to the availability of food stocks, – it is not only onion – foodgrains in the country and exportable surplus which is allowed to be exported, if there is a situation where there is a demand-supply mismatch and the availability of agriculture produce to our own people is threatened in any manner, then the Government intervenes and imposes restrictions.

So, that monitoring mechanism is there. But the Chief Minister's letter, as I have already informed this august House, was to the Agriculture Minister and not to the Commerce Minister. But we are one Government. Therefore, we do coordinate our position, and I was fully aware of the developments. But, as I have said, both in December and January and even in February, there have been unseasonal and very heavy rains which affected the movement, and *mandi* closures have taken place. But the situation is all right.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

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

(b) In view of (a), question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Some of the trained doctors do not join the Armed Forces Medical Services on completion of their MBBS course from Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune. They leave AFMC, Pune after paying the bond money of Rs.15 lakh. However, the attrition level is showing a declining trend.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I need your protection. Sir, I have asked a question: whether it is a fact that the health of medical services in the Armed Forces is deteriorating fast. The Minister's answer is "No, Sir, question does not arise." Sir, it is not a fact. The fact is, the sanctioned strength of Armed Forces is 6124 medical officers now. There are only 5783 medical officers on duty now. So, the Ministry is hiding the fact. To defend the nation, well-beingness and healthiness of the Army Personnel are vital. Considering their hostile place of posting and considering that they are required to be vigilant, irrespective of their circumstances in which they are posted, when the nature of their duty is such...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; one minute. I hope the hon. Members know the well established rules that supplementaries have to be asked, not read. Please don't read a statement.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am not reading. I am just quoting. My first supplementary is: whether it is a fact that not only the number of specialists, doctors is inadequate, but the medical officers and dentists are also inadequate in number.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, as the hon. Member has said, I would differ from him. The medical officers and other doctors are within manageable limits of the Forces and let me just tell you that the largest number of medical officers employed is in the Army and the authorised strength of medical officers in the Army is 4,804 and they have 4,584. So the deficiency is only less than five per cent. So, there are adequate numbers of doctors there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please. Please don't read. Just put your question.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to know whether Government has any idea to create a special quota for the Army doctors in the selection of super-specialty courses and selection of posts like Dean and Vice-Chancellors in the medical faculty.

What happens is, sometimes, young doctors get better opportunities outside the Armed Forces Medical Services. So, one has to create equal opportunities within the Armed Forces also. As I have already informed the House, we have also created a line of seven or eight new opportunities for them in the Armed Forces. But, Sir, I would like to mention here that it is very, very important to have a policy where a young doctor, if he wishes, can exist. If one closes that opportunity, we will not be able to get talent in the Armed Forces.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has got any proposal to appoint part-time doctors in specializations.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, we don't have part-time doctors in the Armed Forces nor we take any doctors on part-time basis.

[illegible][illegible]

Bill for blanket ban on manual scavenging

*223.SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has prepared a Bill to put a blanket ban on manual scavenging in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed legislation;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways is resisting the legislation and requesting that it be exempted from the purview of the Bill;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) in the light of (c) above, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead to push through the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012" has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012. The main features of the Bill are given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) No specific request has been made by the Ministry of Railways for exemption from the purview of the above Bill.

Statement-I

*Salient Features of the "Prohibition of Employment as
Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012"*

i. Definition and prohibition of Insanitary Latrines

- a. The Bill prohibits "insanitary latrine" which is defined as one which requires human excreta to be cleaned or otherwise handled manually, before complete decomposition, either *in situ* or in an open drain or pit into which the excreta is discharged or flushed.
- b. Sub clause 2 of clause 5, of the Bill provides that every insanitary latrine shall be demolished or converted by the occupier, at his own cost, within nine months of the coming into force of the Act.

ii. Definition and Prohibition of employment as Manual Scavenger

The Bill prohibits employment as manual scavenger (MS) and defines a manual scavenger as a person employed for "manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which human excreta from insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track, before the excreta fully decomposes..."

iii. Local Authorities to Survey Insanitary Latrines and Provide Sanitary Community Latrines

Chapter II of the Bill casts a responsibility upon the local authorities to construct an adequate number of sanitary community latrines, within 9 months of the commencement of the Act, so that the problem of open defecation is not aggravated due to the demolition of the insanitary latrines.

iv. Prohibition of hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks

The Bill defines and prohibits hazardous manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. This provision is meant to, as far as possible, eliminate the risk to the health and safety of such workers, and casts an obligation on the employer to provide them, at his cost, necessary cleaning devices and safety gear.

v. Penal Provisions

- a. The Bill provides, for the first contravention of the provision prohibiting insanitary latrines and manual scavenging, imprisonment upto one year or fine upto rupees fifty thousand, or both, and double the period of imprisonment and fine, for the second and subsequent offences.
- b. The proposed Bill also provides, for the first contravention of the provision relating to hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, imprisonment upto two years or fine upto rupees two lakh, or both, and imprisonment upto five years and fine upto rupees five lakh, for the second and subsequent offences.

c. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable

Clause 22 of the Bill provides that offences under the Act would be cognizable and non-bailable.

vi. Trial of Offence

Clause 21 of the Bill provides that the State Government may confer the powers of a Judicial Magistrate on an Executive Magistrate for conducting the trial of offences under the Act. The offences may be tried summarily.

vii. Identification of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation

Chapter IV of the Bill, contains detailed provisions for the identification of manual scavengers in urban and rural areas.

viii. Implementation Mechanism.

Clauses 18 and 19 of the Bill provide that the appropriate Government shall confer powers on the local authorities and the District Magistrates to carry out the provisions of the Act and imposes duties on them to ensure that all

provisions of the Bill are complied with, and that in particular, (i) no one constructs or maintains an insanitary latrine, (ii) no person is employed as a manual scavenger, (iii) violators of the provisions of the Bill are investigated and prosecuted, and (iv) the manual scavengers are rehabilitated.

ix. Vigilance Mechanism

- a. Clause 24 of the Bill provides for constitution of a Vigilance Committee for each district and Sub-Division, to tender advice to the DM or SDM regarding the action which needs to be taken to ensure proper implementation of the Act; to oversee the rehabilitation of manual scavengers; to monitor the offences under the Act and their investigation and prosecution.
- b. Clauses 26, 27, 29 and 30 of the Bill envisage constitution of the State and the Central Monitoring Committees and provide their composition and functions.
- c. Clause 31 of the proposed Bill assigns to the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis, the duty of monitoring the implementation of the Act, and vests it with necessary powers for the purpose. Clause 32 of the Bill empowers the State Governments to designate an appropriate authority (like the State Commission for Safai Karmacharis or The State Commission for Scheduled Castes, etc.) to monitor the implementation of the Act and enquire into complaints regarding its violations at the State level.

x. Duty of local authorities to use, and of the appropriate Governments, to promote the use of technological appliances in the cleaning of sewers, septic tanks, etc.

Clause 33 of the Bill casts a duty in this regard so as to eliminate the need for manual handling of excreta in the cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, Clause 2(g) of the Bill defines 'Manual Scavenging.' But, an explanation given to this clause has totally undone this clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't read; you ask supplementary.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: It says, "...devices and using such protective gear, as the Central Government may notify in this behalf, shall not be deemed to be a 'manual scavenger'."

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons behind giving this escape route to employers which goes against the spirit of the Bill.

[illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

[illegible]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: He has not answered my question, Sir. He has given a different answer.

Anyway, I would like to know whether it is true that DRDO has developed bio-digester toilets in the country. If so, to what extent the above toilets would help reduce the percentage of people in the world, who defecate in the open and, of whom, 60 per cent are from India? And, what is the expenditure and how his Ministry would help the people in construction of such toilets?

[illegible]

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I am asking something and he is replying something else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

Prevalence of child marriages

*224. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the legal provisions to the contrary, child marriage is widely prevalent in India as according to the National Family Health Survey-III indicates that 47 per cent of women between the age of 20-24 were married before the age of 18; and

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any special measures to prevent it to protect the health and well-being of such under-age women and their offsprings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the National Health Survey (NFHS III 2005-06) the percentage of women in the age group 18-29 who married before reaching legal age of 18 is 45.6 percent. This indicates prevalence of child marriage in the country.

(b) The Government endeavors to tackle the problem of child marriage through close co-ordination with the State Governments for effective implementation of the law. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, which is the premier legislation for preventing child marriages in the Country. The Government of India has been requesting State Governments from time to time to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers and also notify Rules under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 for effective implementation of the Act.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implementing SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 205 districts of the country, since 19th November 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and imparting various skills like life skills and vocational skills etc. as well as sensitizing them about the importance of marriage at the right age. All Schemes of the Government which aim

to increase the enrolment of girl students in the schools are likely to contribute to the cause of prevention of child marriage. As per data given in '*Children in India 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal*' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the share of girls in the total enrolment at primary and upper primary level was 19% and 46.5% respectively in the year 2005-06, which increased to 48.5% and 48.1% at primary and upper primary levels respectively in 2009-10.

In addition, workshops, seminars and legal awareness campaigns are organized by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage. To promote sensitization and awareness on the girl child, the Government has declared January 24 of every year as 'National Girl Child Day'. Every year, the State Governments are requested to take special precaution on Akshaya Tritiya or *Akha Teej*—the traditional day for holding child marriages, by coordinated efforts between relevant Departments.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I would like to know whether this evil practice which was banned eight decades before under a law, commonly known as Sharada Act, in 1929, is still prevalent in many States. If so, what are the names of the States where it is more prevalent than in others?

[illegible]

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, this is a social scourge which requires support of the nation. Has the Government of India any proposal to support those States which are taking special care in preventing child marriage? For instance, Sir, in West Bengal, we have passed an Act called Kanyashree to ban it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government of India has any special Central programme to assist the States in eradicating this evil.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following are major ongoing delayed projects of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO):–

Projects	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)	
	Original	Revised
Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Phase-II	December, 2008	December, 2012*
Naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA, Navy) Phase-I	March, 2010	December, 2014
Aero-engine Kaveri	December, 1996	December, 2009#
Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) System	October, 2011	March, 2014
Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile (LR-SAM)	May, 2011	December, 2015

* PDC is likely to be extended upto March, 2015.

PDC has been extended within the sanctioned cost and scope.

The following are some of the reasons for delay in completion of the above projects:

- (i) *Ab-initio* development of the state-of-the-art technologies.
- (ii) Non-availability of trained/skilled manpower in respect of *ab-initio* development projects.
- (iii) Non-availability of infrastructure/test facilities in the country.
- (iv) Technical/technological complexities.
- (v) Non-availability of critical components/equipment/materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.
- (vi) Enhanced User's requirements or change in specifications during development.
- (vii) Increase in the scope of work.
- (viii) Extended/long-drawn user trials.
- (ix) Failure of some of the components during testing/trials.

Based on the studies and past experience on the impact of delays in the DRDO projects, the following measures have been taken to complete the ongoing projects without any further delay:

- (i) Consortium approach is being used for design, development and fabrication of critical components.
- (ii) Three-tier project monitoring approach has been instituted in the major projects/programmes.
- (iii) Project Monitoring Review Committee (PMRC) and Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC) meetings are held regularly to monitor the progress of ongoing projects/programmes.
- (iv) Concurrent engineering approach has been adopted in technology intensive projects to minimize time-lag between development and productionisation of the systems.
- (v) Information Technology and modern management techniques are being applied.
- (vi) Encouraging joint funding by users to ensure their commitment towards earliest completion.
- (vii) Promoting synergy and better co-ordination among User Services, DRDO and production agencies through cluster meetings.

As far as construction of submarines is concerned, there is delay, which has been attributed to delay in procurement of construction materials. The project is being closely monitored by Ministry of Defence and Indian Navy to complete it without any further delay. Detailed information cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Thank you, Sir. This question relates to the delay in defence production by the DRDO and other organisations. I have specifically asked about the Light Combat Aircraft. I believe that Tejas has been in the Plan, on the drawing board for the last 35 years and the Government had promised that that the first two aircrafts would be inducted into the Air Force by 2010. Now a new date has been given, that is, 2012. The total number of aircraft you want to induct for the trainer aircraft would be about 40 of them. Sir, the initial cost which was talked was about Rs. 5,000 crores and you have spent

about Rs. 5,000 crores. Now the total cost of the project will go up to Rs. 13,000 crores. I do not want to make any comment on this delay because after all it is an initiative of the Government. If we have an LCA, if it is functional and it is put for training, it is very good. But the question here that I would like to put to the hon. Minister is this. New concepts have come into defence when they talk about procurement, when they talk about indigenous production. I would just like to know from the hon. Minister whether the life cycle cost is applied to the indigenous DRDO, HAL defence projects because that is the new concept which has been taken up by the Ministry. But as far as Tejas, the LCA, is concerned, whether life cycle cost is applied to the indigenous defence projects which will come into use by the Government itself. So, this is the question. You can say it in 'yes' or 'no' whether you use the life cycle cost or not.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, as the hon. Member is also a pilot, he has a lot of technical knowledge about aircrafts. Sir, what the hon. Member has stated, before I answer to it, I would like to state on the floor of this House that the LCA project started on the drawing board in 1983 when India even could not produce motorcycle. Even the motorcycles like Java and Enfield in those days were imported or were under collaboration. The DRDO and the Ministry of Defence took the initiative with a vision to develop a fighter. So, that was a very, very big vision which they did. Over the years, we have developed capabilities. One had to start developing capabilities to develop a complex machine as the LCA. As the hon. Member has said, the machines are under trial. So, there is no question which comes on the life cycle.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, in the House, the hon. Minister has very categorically said that in such productions, which are done indigenously, there is no question of life cycle cost. What you have said and every one in the House has heard it is that there is no application of life cycle cost. This is a statement in the House and this has to be put on record. Sir, on this aspect, I would like to go down to another question that India has agreed for 126 medium multi-role combat aircraft. Of course, the country needs it. It is the largest procurement which has to be made by the Government. It is of about 20 billion dollars. When it comes to defence contracts and defence purchases, it is a huge amount, which is about Rs. 1 lakh crores which possibly the Government has decided to give to a foreign company. I am sure that all the criteria must have been looked into and taken into account. But I would just like to know from the Government whether in

deciding this particular bid for fighter aircraft—medium multi-role combat aircraft- - the Government while procuring the same aircraft from an international agency has used the mechanism of life cycle cost to come to the lowest bidder for these purchases. This is one thing. To this, I would also like to add that on the one hand, when you procure indigenous production, you say life cycle costs are not applicable. So, I would like to know whether the life cycle cost is applicable to the multibillion dollar purchase by the Indian Government.

Has that mechanism been applied and have the officials and the Finance Department of the Ministry of Defence objected on ground to this mechanism of LCC? This is what I would like to know from the Minister.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Even though the Government has decided to procure 126 fighter aircrafts, it is still in the negotiation stage. No contract has been signed. Trials are over. But the contract negotiation is going on. After that also, it has to go through six-seven stages before going to the Cabinet. So, at every stage of the negotiation, the Government will take special care that everything is going as per the procedure strictly, and no foul play is played. If there is anything wrong, then, we will not agree to that.

Regarding procurement of 126 aircraft, it is too early. It will take some more time to complete the process. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: My basic question was whether the life cycle cost is a new mechanism.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Life cycle is a new concept. This procurement was also started on the basis of life cycle cost. After trials and after valuations also, they have decided that a particular company is the lowest as per the life cycle cost. But we are verifying the whole thing. The point raised by the Finance also will be looked into by the Government, Ministry of Finance and the Government. So, at every stage, we are examining any objection, any point raised not only by the Finance Wing of the Ministry of Defence, but even from outsiders, even from Members, some times. Last year, one hon. Member from our House — at the moment, he is not here — raised some objection. The Government examined that objection also. So, at every stage, we will examine everything and when we are convinced that everything is perfect as per the procedure, then only will we proceed with the procurement.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I think, the challenges that the Minister described about procurement are indeed considerable. You have also made a statement that a lot of indigenous manufacturers will be encouraged. The Indian Armed Forces and Indian Defence requirements are one of the biggest in the world. DRDO is a very reputable institution, but its record is somewhat mixed. Will the hon. Minister kindly share with this House the role of the private sector and the other public sectors in strengthening both the procurement and indigenization mechanism which the hon. Minister has recently announced?

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, it is very, very important that we involve the private sector and harness the technologies available within the country. Sir, I would like to assure the Member that not only the DRDO but even the ordnance factories, forty ordnance factories, nine Defence PSUs, work closely with the private sector, some in ways of joint ventures and some in ways of having vendors; and joint development programmes are regularly being carried out.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, when this AgustaWestland issue came, a question was put to the DRDO Chief that whether it is capable of making aircraft or helicopters; in reply to that, he said that if they are given money and proper sanction, they can do it. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: whether the Government would give enough money for research and development of projects meant for the production of modern helicopters and fighter Jets and whether the Government has any plan to do that.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I would like to assure the House that the Ministry is providing enough financial support for Research and Development, not only to the DRDO, but also the Defence PSUs, and the Ordnance Factories. There is a modernization plan which is currently on and all funds are being provided.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this is a very serious question and the Minister has replied positively. But, as we know, detailed information cannot be divulged in the interest of national security. We have a neighbour like China and we, in the North East, have a bad experience during the China War of 1962. They are becoming stronger day by the day. Now, the DRDO is a competent authority in our country. We are much dependent on it and we know that we can be strong, but has the Government taken all possible steps to modernize our forces? China is coming up in a big way on the Arunachal border. Hence, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps being taken by the Government of India towards modernization of our forces.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, modernization is an ongoing process. I would term even the LCA as a modernization process. Of course, from time to time, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces develop with the help of the DRDO and also procure the latest technology. As far as the LCA is concerned, when the aircraft was being developed, it was at stage-III, and now it has reached Stage-IV. So, it is an ongoing process, and the Armed Forces are fully capable of dealing with any situation that may arise.

Funds to ASI for maintenance of historical monuments

*226. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains, preserves and conserves historical monuments and ancient temples in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes for such protection;

(c) whether ASI is facing scarcity of funds;

(d) if so, the year-wise, monument-wise and State-wise details thereof, including the funds allocated, released and utilized for this purpose during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to allocate sufficient funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains, preserves and conserves 3678 historical monuments and sites including ancient temples which have been declared as of national importance under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(c) to (e) Adequate funds are made available to the ASI for conservation of ancient monuments within the overall budgetary outlay. The details of funds allocated/utilised for conservation of protected monuments, State-wise, during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

State-wise, Year-wise allocation/expenditure for conservation, preservation and maintenance of protected monuments under ASI for last three years and for the current financial year

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Circle/Branch	(Rs. in lakh)				
			Allocation/ Expenditure 2009-2010	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation 2012-13	Expenditure 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	738.00	758.00	544.49	715.00	708.88
2.		Lucknow Circle	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00	1035.00	1033.91
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	315.00	310.7	460.00	457.59
4.		Mumbai Circle	500.00	389.99	359.00	400.00	399.95
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00	1110.00	1072.08
6.		Dharwad Circle	619.46	981.88	943.98	805.00	781.72
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	674.33	654.87	607.9	707.50	693.68
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	276.49	261.36	289.98	400.00	366.83
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	435.23	504.59	446.28	395.00	361.99
10	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	460.50	530.00	530.00	480.00	476.31
11	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	687.04	529.99	655.00	655.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	70.87	79.8	62.81	105.00	86.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1849.84	927.39	1115.00	1071.63
14	Goa	Goa Circle	120.61	110.00	110.00	106.00	89.79
15	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	135.08	159.01	213.32	261.00	139.71
16	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	275.55	350.00	445.49	435.00	416.08
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	664.86	640.00	895.00	865.23
18	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	314.99	364.99	383.96	300.00	238.99
19	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	338.44	283.29	270.00	242.80	236.28
20	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	300.01	337.01	301.5	396.00	394.69
21	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	459.98	509.93	574.97	460.00	441.33
22	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	130.52	147.18	139.99	105.00	96.69
23	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	332.00	341.00	303.58	390.00	366.21
24	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.75	64.98	62.58	58.00	48.92
25	-	Mini Circle Leh	-	52.15	85.00	67.00	66.26
26	-	Science Branch, Dehradun	655.45	507.46	485.40	558.10	451.90
27	-	Horticultural Branch, Agra	2185.71	1796.70	1580.44	2128.00	2042.03
TOTAL			15300.43	15653.87	13397.75	14784.50	14060.31

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, Mahabalipuram, in Tamil Nadu, is a famous tourist spot where many ancient temples are located. One such temple is the Balasayana Perumal Temple, which is 600 years old and which has also been under the control of the Government of Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. Now, suddenly, in the last year, the Archaeological Survey of India took over the control of this temple and imposed many restrictions. One such restriction was that no construction, even on a small scale, should be carried out in the vicinity of that temple, within a radius of 100 metres. The people living in that area are put to hardships because of this. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government would come forward to relax the condition and make it 50 metres, so that at least some activity could take place there.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, it was decided to notify the temple mentioned by the hon. Member as a protected monument, but then, there were some objections and there was a court case. In the court case, the court had asked us to give a notice and wait for a period of two months. After that, there were about 200 written objections and it was decided by the ASI that they would reconsider notifying this temple as a protected monument. It was then decided that it would not be notified as a protected monument. If it is a protected monument, then, according to the relevant Act, no construction can be done within 100 metres of the monument. But as this is not a protected monument, the question does not arise.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, Municipal Authority of that temple area is providing civic amenities. Even tax collection is stopped by the ASI. Will the Government come forward for the rescue of people and make efforts to relieve people of this situation?

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, when it is not a protected monument, the question doesn't arise of any restriction on it.

[illegible]

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିର ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ରହିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ।

ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have been looking for answers from the Ministry for a long time. Being the Chairman of the Standing Committee where culture is also included, I hope the hon. Minister will tell me the answer to my question. Sir, the INTACH, with whom the Ministry of Culture works or cooperates very effectively, has listed more than 2 lakh monuments in the country which they consider to be ancient; that need protection. The ASI currently, according to your answer, is preserving only 3,678. For this preservation also, repeatedly, we have seen, year after year, the number of positions that are being sanctioned are never filled up. Could you please inform the House how many vacant positions are there unfilled in the ASI today? Whether the personnel are adequate to protect even these 3,678 monuments? Are you actually thinking of enlarging the scope of ASI to cover all the other monuments which deserve to be protected?

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, hon. Member's question doesn't apply to this particular question. So, I would request the hon. Member to give a separate notice for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the information be collected and given to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The moment you say that adequate funds are being allocated under the budgetary process, then why aren't sanctioned posts filled up?

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, I think the hon. Member has misunderstood. They have asked for preservation and conservation of monuments and for that, according to our budget, we are giving adequate funding for the preservation *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, preservation requires manpower. *...(Interruptions)...* Where is the manpower? *...(Interruptions)...* Without manpower, how can you preserve? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in West Bengal, there are so many very old temples. But, there is no arrangement for preservation. Most importantly, what are the steps the Government has proposed for the repair of all these buildings with their original structure...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Women and child-oriented schemes implemented in NE states

*227. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the women and child-oriented schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Anganwadis being implemented in the North-Eastern States indicating the amount allocated/spent on these schemes for the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the State-wise and scheme-wise success achieved in actually implementing these schemes against the targets fixed in this regard separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various women and child-oriented schemes in the country including North Eastern (NE) States. The Ministry earmarks 10% of total allocation of the Ministry for implementation of its programmes and schemes in North Eastern States. Following important Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the NE States:

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - 'Sabla'
- (iii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- (iv) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
- (v) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

The State-wise and scheme-wise financial and physical targets (if any) and achievements under the above schemes are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Funds released to North-Eastern States and expenditure reported by them (including State share) ICDS scheme (General & Training) during last three years and current year (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 as on 28.02.2012)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released (as on 28.02.2013)	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	7015.96	7743.82	5738.71	3666.78				
2	Assam	23849.59	19010.81	36402.43	29525	38663.02	46138.11	46796.39	32336.53				
3	Manipur	3387.5	2464.68	370771	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12	4754.42	1896.90				
4	Meghalaya	2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15	3339.48	1602.28				
5	Mizoram	2089.23	1693.57	2315.96	2131.7	2714.42	2567.23	1871.15	2547.44				
6	Nagaland	5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11	2660.74	3530.75				
7	Skim	683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33	1021.23	595.73				
8	Tripura	7398.195	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	6489.28	5981.08	5372.54	2641.93				
TOTAL		47714.325	35757.96	62200.023	52218.94	71046.00	77133.95	71554.66	48818.34				

(Rs. in lakhs)

Funds released to North-Eastern States and expenditure reported by them (including State share) under SNP during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & current year 2012-13 upto 28.02.2013)

Sl. No. State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
	Funds released		Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)		Funds released		Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)		Funds released		Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)		Funds released		Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43							
2	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	25257.04	28459.27							
3	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3	2946.24	0.00							
4	Meghalaya	5301	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	3702.02	3702.02							
5	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	1700.62							
6	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6	2516.84	1749.53							
7	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	97.74							
8	Tripura	285168	3617.54	3464.4	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52							
TOTAL		33621.32	37983.2	45578.76	47576.54	55077.12	65356.59	42430.13	39249.13							

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Upto 28.2.2013	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Upto 28.2.2013
		SABLA			IGMSY		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	79.56	135.26	15.80	41.60	23.59
2	Assam	1018.79	1592.98	1944.4	674.85	1751.53	0
3	Manipur	116.29	152.76	121.23	48.81	131.88	43.72
4	Meghalaya	142.48	306.76	179.16	61.16	158.92	0
5	Mizoram	73.32	78.24	84.94	31.43	84.88	54.76
6	Nagaland	87.05	147.49	183.6	26.99	70.26	15.79
7	Sikkim	41.8	66.05	19.99	13.86	39.34	8.75
8	Tripura	240.35	455.06	447.88	85.59	213.81	0
TOTAL		1839.66	2878.9	3116.46	958.49	2492.22	146.61
		ICTS			STEP		
1	Arunachal Pradesh			147.05	14.70	-	-
2	Assam	301.79	-	740.36	683.12	18.29	17.60
3	Manipur	202.29	216.16	-	10073	42.41	19.45
4	Meghalaya	102.13	211.25	474.30	-	-	-
5	Mizoram	195.36	225.46	504.95	-	-	-
6	Nagaland	-	942.51	838.32	118.22	36.31	37.91
7	Sikkim	-	88.94	-	-	-	-
8	Tripura	221.40	198.38	190.30	1.57	-	-
TOTAL		1022.97	1882.70	2895.28	918.34	97.01	74.96

Statement-II

The Physical Progress of ICDS Scheme in North-Eastern States is given below:

Year ending	No. of sanctioned projects (cumulative)	No. of operational projects (cumulative)	No. of sanctioned AWCs (cumulative)	No. of operational AWCs (cumulative)	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
31.03.2010	231	223	62153	52275	2361967	1442279
31.03.2011	231	231	62153	55642	3065212	1647244
31.03.2012	231	231	62153	58348	2611117	1214400
January, 2013	231	231	62153	58699	2611117	1214400
Arunachal Pradesh						
31.03.2010	98	93	6225	6028	243726	103243
31.03.2011	98	93	6225	6028	250380	108425
31.03.2012	98	93	6225	6028	243760	109352
January, 2013	98	93	6225	6028	255872	113819
Manipur						
31.03.2010	42	42	11510	9654	370339	156752

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.03.2011	42	42	11510	9883	370339	156752
31.03.2012	43	42	11510	9883	385191	156752
January, 2013	43	42	11510	9883	430186	179522
Meghalaya						
31.03.2010	41	41	5115	3825	401148	149451
31.03.2011	41	41	5115	5112	410326	149512
31.03.2012	41	41	5156	5113	413615	149501
January, 2013	41	41	5156	5156	419783	150715
Mizoram						
31.03.2010	27	23	1980	1980	149708	55360
31.03.2011	27	27	1980	1980	159087	52202
31.03.2012	27	27	1980	1980	150020	50240
January, 2013	27	27	1980	1980	166313	54170
Nagaland						
31.03.2010	59	56	3455	3455	308442	123904
31.03.2011	59	59	3455	3455	359483	154029
31.03.2012	60	59	3455	3455	278622	127950

January, 2013	60	59	3515	3455	278622	127950
Tripura						
31.03.2010	56	56	9878	8895	308277	874413
31.03.2011	56	56	9906	9906	381024	157010
31.03.2012	56	56	9911	9906	385051	165690
January, 2013	56	56	9911	9906	384393	164324
Sikkim						
31.03.2010	13	11	1233	1003	41126	13601
31.03.2011	13	13	1233	1173	16157	13005
31.03.2012	13	13	1233	1225	33839	13599
January, 2013	13	13	1233	1233	21461	13387
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Beneficiaries covered in				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
SABLA						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	14226	NR	NR	
2	Assam	NR	385276	385276	385276	
3	Manipur	33647	33647	NR	NR	
4	Meghalaya	47105	47105	49797	49797	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Mizoram	14782	14781	16879		
6	Nagaland	19804	28387	35000		
7	Sikkim	NR	9116	7306		
8	Tripura	0	54953	64352		
	TOTAL	115338	587491	558610		
IGMSY						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1270	NR		
2.	Assam	0	0	NR		
3.	Manipur	NR	3247	NR		
4.	Meghalaya	NR	1686	NR		
5.	Mizoram	0	1	NR		
6.	Nagaland	NR	NR			
7.	Sikkim	NR	528	NR		
8.	Tripura	0	2642	2278		
	TOTAL	0	9374	2278		

STEP														
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	11148	365	139	1709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Manipur	1275	1516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nagaland	1653	271	2763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		14314	2152	4611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NR-Not Reported.														
No. of Homes, Open Shelters and State Adoption Agency (SAA) approved under ICPS														
States	No. of Homes				No. of Beneficiaries in Homes				No. of Open Shelters					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	7	5	7	7	500	285	285	221	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manipur	12	12	13	12	470	520	507	507	1	1	1	2	2	2
Meghalaya	-	4	18	18	-	86	446	732	-	-	-	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	-	4	4	7	-	225	112	153	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	2	-	12	19	100	-	577	704	0	-	1	2
Sikkim	-	-	5	5	-	-	228	228	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	9	11	13	-	328	383	436	-	1	3	3
TOTAL	21	34	70	82	1070	1444	2538	3031	4	5	8	11
States	No. of Beneficiaries in Open Shelters				No. of SAAs				No. of Beneficiaries in SAAs			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Assam	500	438	500	75	1	5	5	4	10	50	50	40
Manipur	100	25	25	50	6	6	1	6	60	60	10	60
Meghalaya	-	0	-	34	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	10
Mizoram	-	0	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	40	40	40
Nagaland	0	-	25	50	0	-	4	2	0	-	40	20
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	10
Tripura	-	25	75	75	-	3	9	9	-	30	90	90
TOTAL	600	488	625	284	7	18	24	28	70	180	240	280

Sub-Committee to examine issues related to the Assam Accord

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a tripartite Sub-Committee was formed in 1999 to examine the issue relating to implementation of Clauses 6 and 7 of the Assam Accord;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of list of recommendations made by the Sub-Committee; and

(c) the details of the present status of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee as well as their implementation status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) In the year 1998, two separate tripartite Sub-Committees involving the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and All Assam Students Union (AASU) were set up to examine the proposals under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Assam Accord. After a series of meetings, an interim report on Clause 6 of the Accord was prepared by the Sub-Committee in July'1999. The Sub-Committee in its report *inter-alia* recommended amendments in Article 3 of the Constitution of India, reservation of seats to the Parliament, State Legislature and Local bodies for Assamese people, protection of monuments and places of cultural and historical monuments in Assam, etc. However, consensus on the definition of "Assamese people" and the criteria for the reservations in the Parliament, State Legislature and Local bodies could not be arrived at and the proposal could not reach its logical conclusion.

In the year 2006, the Government of Assam again constituted a committee to examine all issues relating to the implementation of the Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The Committee had held a number of meetings and also met Political Parties. It sought the views of different Political Parties, Sahitya Sabhas, Youth Organizations, Student Bodies etc. on the definition of "Assamese People". After the present State Government assumed office in May, 2011, a Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted in July, 2011 to *inter-alia* deal with the matter of implementation of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The entire matter is now under the purview of the State Cabinet Sub-Committee.

However, following actions have been taken to implement clause 6 of the Assam Accord:

- (i) Establishment of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra, Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crores.
- (ii) Establishment of Jyoti Chitran (Film) Studio (Phase-I, II & III) at Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 18.79 crores.
- (iii) The Archeological Survey of India has taken up projects for preservation of 5 monuments in Assam namely (i) Singri Temple's ruins, (ii) Urvarshi Archaeological Site, (iii) Poa-Mecca Hajo, (iv) Kedar Temple, Hajo and (v) Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo.
- (iv) The State Government has sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 12.00 crores for development of historical monuments and archaeological sites in Assam during the years 2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2012-13.
- (v) The Government of Assam has also provided funds to the tune of Rs. 28 crores for protection, preservation and development of 175 Sattras during the years 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Besides, following actions have also been taken to implement Clause 7 of the Assam Accord:

- (i) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crore.
- (ii) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (iii) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (iv) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (v) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project with present cost of Rs. 8920 crore has started.
- (vi) Bogibeel rail-cum road project has also been undertaken and is at an advanced stage.
- (vii) The State of Assam has been categorized under a 'special category' for providing grants in aid on the pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan.

- (viii) A total of 440 numbers of socio-economic developmental projects worth Rs. 3286.79 crore have been sanctioned to the State of Assam under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources.

Performance of Indian sportspersons in WWG

*229. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that World Winter Games (WWG) were recently held in South Korea in which Indian sportspersons also participated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how the Indian sportspersons performed in the WWG; and
- (d) the incentives Government proposes to give to those sportspersons who have won medals for the country in the WWG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Special Olympics World Winter Games, 2013 for the differently-abled athletes were held at Pyeongchang, South Korea from 29-01-2013 to 05-02-2013.

- (b) The Indian Contingent consisting of 57 athletes, 19 coaches and 03 officials participated in the said event.
- (c) Indian athletes won 13 gold, 16 silver and 16 bronze medals.
- (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

Security of country's coastline

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

- (a) whether the security of coastline of the country is an integral part of the overall security of the nation;
- (b) whether there is sufficient number of security forces available for coastal security;
- (c) if not, whether fishermen can be used to get valuable information relating to national security;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to make fishermen aware about security issues related to coastal area;

(e) whether the Central Government is planning any such type of programmes; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Security of the coastline of the country is an integral part of the overall security of the nation and adequate security measures have been taken. A three tier coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint Operational Exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of this approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

The coastal States/UTs carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II Scheme of the Coastal Security. After getting detailed proposals from the coastal States/UTs. Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II was approved.

(c) to (f) The fishermen are being used as 'eyes and ears' to get valuable information relating to coastal/national security for intelligence gathering. Indian Coast Guard is regularly conducting community interaction programmes in fishermen habitations along the coastline, to get valuable information relating to coastal/national security. The community interaction programmes are aimed at sensitizing the fishing community on security issues. Training programmes are also being conducted by coastal States, for security awareness of fishermen during the lean period of monsoon. Since 2009, a total number of 1821 community security awareness programmes have been conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.

Notification of Section 309(2) of Cr.P.C

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not yet notified Section 309(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 to tackle adjournments;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) by when Government proposes to notify the clause so that frivolous adjournments are not given by courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir, Section 309(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009). The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 except Sections 5, 6 and 21(b) of the said Amendment Act were notified on 30.12.2009 for its enforcement with effect from 31.12.2009. The Sections 5, 6 and 21(b) of the Amendment Act; relating to Section 309(2) of the Principal Act; were notified on 30.10.2010 for its enforcement with effect from 1.11.2010.

Harassment of widows at religious places

†232. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of harassment of widows at many religious places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan for their rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise funds sanctioned, released and utilized for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Information on the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

poor living condition of widows in Vrindavan is in the notice of the Government. An enumeration carried out by a Committee on the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in May, 2012, had detailed the issues facing the widows in Vrindavan like financial "deprivation, limited employment and income generation opportunities, limited access to health, shelter etc. Hon'ble Supreme Court after hearing the survey report in August, 2012 had issued various directions to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, which included regular visit of a team of doctors from the Civil Hospital, Vrindavan/Mathura to Government Shelter Homes, cleaning of the Homes daily by the Vrindavan Municipal Corporation, ensuring of proper food and drinking water for the inmates by the District Probation Officer and District Social Welfare Officer.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing two shelter based schemes namely Swadhar and Short Stay Home in various States with a view to addressing specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home based holistic and integrated approach. The schemes through the provision of shelter, food clothing, counseling, training, clinical and legal aid aim to rehabilitate the women in difficult circumstances. Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation are also target group beneficiaries of these schemes. Training for economic rehabilitation of the inmates of such homes is also taken up under the schemes.

(e) Details of funds released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/Union Territory-wise under the two schemes of Swadhar and Short Stay Homes are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Funds released during the last three years and the current year

State-wise/UT-wise in r/o Swadhar Scheme

(Rupees in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.52	199.99	187.19	65.74
2.	Assam	67.60	192.77	101.69	97.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	17.83	7.38	33.88	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	24.15	-	7.11
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	7.59	30.91	25.40	40.10
7.	Haryana	15.24	72.92	63.73	21.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.85	8.25	15.79	4.39
10.	Jharkhand	9.26	21.74	16.19	21.40
11.	Karnataka	277.77	347.35	307.86	211.98
12.	Kerala	17.13	26.21	30.20	15.61
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91.85	168.97	74.15	116.88
14.	Maharashtra	121.76	439.32	315.73	221.58
15.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	3.10	3.10
16.	Manipur	79.55	224.75	172.55	149.38
17.	Nagaland	11.15	32.14	21.02	-
18.	Orissa	196.00	561.67	358.82	396.30
19.	Punjab	-	7.59	7.18	1.60
20.	Rajasthan	-	53.51	94.23	38.58
21.	Tamil Nadu	99.24	268.92	117.91	104.04
22.	Uttar Pradesh	211.13	544.02	403.81	360.58
23.	Uttaranchal	11.98	53.42	33.55	48.46
24.	West Bengal	90.78	130.68	78.33	67.29
TOTAL :		1497.30	3421.00	2462.31	1993.21

Statement-II*Funds released during the last three years and the current year**State-wise/UT-wise in r/o Short Stay Home*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253.50	381.35	370.68	275.16
2.	Assam	51.02	93.64	129.64	104.96
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	3.78	14.48	8.75
5.	Bihar	66.94	79.41	23.62	8.75
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.35	4.29	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	30.16	30.40	17.49
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	7.21	0
9.	Delhi	2.75	15.59	15.44	9.55
10.	Gujarat	7.49	32.66	15.55	26.24
11.	Goa	0	0	0.45	0
12.	Haryana	6.67	30.26	43.90	9.48
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	7.31	15.13	15.43	8.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	26.42	10.35	17.89
16.	Karnataka	143.09	184.45	254.37	229.82
17.	Kerala	24.38	36.54	34.65	44.13
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	70.70	114.27	137.71	131.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	179.54	280.48	328.17	291.04
21.	Manipur	26.00	28.19	74.04	34.99
22.	Mizoram	0	0	13.35	8.75
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0.71	8.96	10.39	8.75
25.	Orissa	192.65	214.06	380.22	271.14
26.	Punjab	10.90	15.48	34.41	18.30
27.	Pondicherry	4.26	0	24.27	9.48
28.	Rajasthan	4.20	24.75	38.00	19.06
29.	Sikkim	3.55	5.16	5.26	8.75
30.	Tamil Nadu	249.48	244.46	392.01	308.53
31.	Tripura	17.12	27.97	39.79	18.22
32.	Uttar Pradesh	187.30	283.97	430.15	308.13
33.	Uttarakhand	35.46	49.28	60.39	44.46
34.	West Bengal	163.13	213.23	386.58	240.17
TOTAL :		1734.43	2445	3330.00	2481.94

Time-line for implementation of the bill relating to manual scavengers

*233. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific time-line for the implementation of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in case of delay of such implementation, Government proposes to take any interim measures to end such a shameful practice and rehabilitate them; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012" has already been introduced by the Government in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012. The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment, to whom the Bill was referred for examination, has presented its report in the Lok Sabha and tabled it in the Rajya Sabha on 4.3.2013. The report is under examination of the Government.

(c) and (d) Presently, a multi-pronged strategy is being followed for elimination of manual scavenging. This, *inter-alia*, consists of:

- (i) Administration of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;
- (ii) Conversion of dry latrines into water seal toilets; and
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their dependents, into alternative occupations.

Possession of illegal arms and ammunition

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

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people in Delhi and other parts of the country are in possession of illegal arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police has recently arrested some persons who were having illegal arms and ammunition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to make the law more stringent so that a person in possession of illegal arms and ammunition is put behind the bars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no definite report to support the proposition that a large number of people in Delhi and other parts of the country are in possession of illegal arms and ammunition. However, Delhi Police have arrested 3431 persons with illegal arms and ammunition in the last three years.

(d) The existing provisions in the Arms Act are adequate to deal with such offences.

All India strike by trade unions

*235. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was aware about the two day all India strike by different trade unions and associations on February, 20 and 21, 2013;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to address their issues and avoid the strike; and

(c) whether Government is planning any measures to address the concerns raised by the trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government was aware of the two days all India Strike by different trade unions on February, 20 and 21, 2013. A meeting was convened by Union Minister of Labour and Employment with the representatives of Central Trade Unions (CTUs) on 13th February, 2013 to discuss the charter of demands. The demands of CTUs were discussed at length. It was clarified to the Union representatives that their demands would be looked into by the Government and they were requested to withdraw strike. The Hon'ble Prime Minister also made an appeal to CTUs to withdraw their country-wide General Strike. Subsequently, a group of Senior Ministers of the Cabinet held a meeting with the representatives of the major CTUs on 18th February, 2013. The GoM assured the representatives of CTUs that Government is serious on the demands related to working class and taking all possible measures to redress them. They also appealed to the representatives of CTUs to reconsider their stand for going on strike.

(c) Government has taken various measures to address the concerns raised by the trade unions. Particular attention is drawn to the huge amount of food subsidy incurred by the Government to ensure availability of food grains to the poor at very concessional rate through the Public Distribution System. The Government's efforts to pass the Food Security Bill in the Parliament will further increase the availability of subsidized food grains to the larger segments of the population. Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a National

Employment Policy to ensure that the growth process is inclusive and equitable. The policy has been drafted with a view to mainstreaming employment into policy making for socio-economic development of the country. It will provide a proper framework towards achieving the goal of remunerative and decent employment for all women and men in the labour force. So far enforcement of labour laws in Central Sphere is concerned, there exists a well-defined and effective machinery. Similar arrangements are also available in the States. The Government has enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Government of India has also set up National Social Security Fund (NSSF) with a corpus of Rs.1000 crore. National Social Security Board (NSSB) has also been constituted which is advising the Government from time to time on Social Security Schemes. Action is being taken to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 wherein it is, *inter-alia*, proposed that in case where the contract labour perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly appointed by the principal employer, the wage rates, holidays, social security provisions of contract labour shall be the same as are available to the directly appointed workmen on the roll of principal employer. Further, a Bill is being brought before the Parliament to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to provide a National Floor Level Minimum Wage.

Police reforms in Assam

*236. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for police reforms in Assam;
- (b) whether the steps taken under police reforms have reduced the crime rate; and
- (c) the details and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no specific proposal on Police Reforms in Assam pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) Police reforms and reduction in crime rate cannot be linked in entirety as crime is linked to economic, ethnic, religious, cultural and other social factors. Police reforms have been conceived to reduce such deficiencies in the policing system, which may be affecting functional and operational abilities. The

crime rate in Assam has shown a fluctuating trend in various categories of crimes punishable under the Indian Penal Code. However, the overall crime rate has shown an increasing trend from 181.2 per lakh of population in 2009 to 214 per lakh of population in 2011, as per records available with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The crime rate in Assam is less than half the national average. As far as Police Reforms are concerned, the State Government has reported that "The Assam Police Act, 2007" has been passed and notified to provide for impartial and efficient Police Service safeguarding the interests of the people making the Police Force professionally organized, service oriented and accountable to rule of law.

Further the State has set up a Police Establishment Board, Police Accountability Commission and State Security Commission which have been functioning satisfactorily.

Pitiable condition of Juvenile Homes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the J.S. Verma Committee has in its report expressed serious concern over the pitiable state of our Juvenile Homes and the increasing number of children who go missing each year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Juvenile Homes. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure thorough inspection and regular monitoring that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Rules framed there-under. To improve the quality of services in Homes and maintain the minimum standards of care stipulated in the Rules under the Act the Ministry for Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act, which includes

Observation Homes and Special Homes as well. The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, clothing, training, counselling, etc.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments. Accordingly the States are responsible for taking steps to trace missing children and take steps to prevent trafficking of women and children.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on missing children-measures needed to 'Prevent Trafficking' and 'trace the Children' – regarding dated 31st January, 2012. In it, States/ UTs were also advised to take various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes, etc., to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

Ministry of Home Affairs had convened a video-conference on 28.02.2013 with all States/UTs to ascertain the institutional mechanisms and registration of cases of 'Missing Children'. Most of the States are registering cases of missing children as FIRs and almost all police districts have set up Special Juvenile Police Units and Police Stations have appointed Child Welfare Officer along with Mahila/Children Help Desk.

As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau/ (NCRB), data regarding missing, traced and untraced children for the ' years 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively is given in Statement.

Statement

(A) Year-wise information on missing/ traced/ untraced children (upto 18 years) for year 2009

Sl. No	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	16	15	1	46	44	2
		Female	30	29	1			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1335	1112	223	3084	2576	508
		Female	1749	1464	285			
3	Arunachal Pradesh*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
4	Assam	Male	406	234	172	899	577	322
		Female	493	343	150			
5	Bihar	Male	508	295	213	740	442	298
		Female	232	147	85			
6	Chandigarh	Male	51	26	25	119	68	51
		Female	68	42	26			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	997	913	84	2823	2460	363
		Female	1826	1547	279			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	8	8	0	17	17	0
		Female	9	9	0			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2
		Female	5	3	2			
10	Delhi	Male	3273	2969	304	5946	5365	581
		Female	2673	2396	277			
11	Goa	Male	90	75	15	236	206	30
		Female	146	131	15			
12	Gujarat	Male	1071	883	188	2718	2121	597
		Female	1647	1238	409			
13	Haryana	Male	598	328	270	915	491	424
		Female	317	163	154			
14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	131	73	58	270	165	105
		Female	139	92	47			

15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	209	136	73	366	247	119
		Female	157	111	46			
16	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17	Karnataka	Male	1697	1482	215	3996	3534	462
		Female	2299	2052	247			
18	Kerala	Male	401	344	57	996	868	128
		Female	595	524	71			
19	Lakshadweep*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4121	3948	173	9498	8730	768
		Female	5377	4782	595			
21	Maharashtra	Male	5927	4918	1009	13099	10952	2147
		Female	7172	6034	1138			
22	Manipur	Male	28	27	1	45	42	3
		Female	17	15	2			
23	Meghalaya	Male	65	55	10	168	146	22
		Female	103	91	12			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
25	Nagaland	Male	50	28	22	117	66	51
		Female	67	38	29			
26	Orissa	Male	633	246	387	1882	668	1214
		Female	1249	422	827			
27	Puducherry	Male	25	25	0	57	57	0
		Female	32	32	0			
28	Punjab	Male	198	3	195	277	5	272
		Female	79	2	77			
29	Rajasthan	Male	1248	1044	204	2731	2223	508
		Female	1483	1179	304			
30	Sikkim	Male	93	42	51	226	116	110
		Female	133	74	59			
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	763	616	147	1855	1480	375
		Female	1092	864	228			
32	Tripura*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0				

33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2236	1943	293	3136	2704	432
		Female	900	761	139			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	260	198	62	431	331	100
		Female	171	133	38			
35	West Bengal	Male	3926	1370	2556	11527	3355	8172
		Female	7601	1985	5616			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			30366	23358	7008			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			37861	26703	11158			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			68227	50061	18166	68227	50061	18166

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

* Data not received from Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep and Tripura.

(B) Year-wise information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the Year 2010

Sl. No	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	15	14	1	31	30	1
		Female	16	16	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1501	1233	268	3700	3066	634
		Female	2199	1833	366			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	26	13	13	60	42	18
		Female	34	29	5			
4	Assam	Male	403	218	185	995	582	413
		Female	592	364	228			
5	Bihar*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0	0		
6	Chandigarh	Male	70	37	33	159	86	73
		Female	89	49	40			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	1467	1183	284	4808	3565	1243
		Female	3341	2382	959			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	9	6	3	17	11	6
		Female	8	5	3			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	9	8	1	20	16	4
		Female	11	8	3			
10	Delhi	Male	2634	2047	587	5091	3937	1154
		Female	2457	1890	567			

11	Goa*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0					
12	Gujarat	Male	1045	913	132	2868	2275	593	
		Female	1823	1362	461				
13	Haryana	Male	755	435	320	1259	699	560	
		Female	504	264	240				
14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	173	140	33	320	243	77	
		Female	147	103	44				
15	Jammu and Kashmir*	Male		0	0	0	0	0	
		Female		0	0				
16	Jharkhand*	Male		0	0	0	0	0	
		Female		0	0				
17	Karnataka	Male	2279	1948	331	4845	4234	611	
		Female	2566	2286	280				
18	Kerala	Male	411	346	65	1037	895	142	
		Female	626	549	77				
19	Lakshadweep	Male		0	0	0	0	0	
		Female		0	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4254	3901	353	10720	9689	1031
		Female	6466	5788	678			
21	Maharashtra	Male	6573	5239	1334	14823	11700	3123
		Female	8250	6461	1789			
22	Manipur	Male	27	11	16	42	15	27
		Female	15	4	11			
23	Meghalaya*	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
24	Mizoram	Male		0	0	0	0	0
		Female		0	0			
25	Nagaland	Male	196	91	105	437	208	229
		Female	241	117	124			
26	Orissa	Male	789	441	348	2521	1177	1344
		Female	1732	736	996			
27	Puducherry	Male	29	28	1	72	71	1
		Female	43	43	0			
28	Punjab	Male	170	2	168	282	10	272
		Female	112	8	104			

29	Rajasthan	Male	1541	1268	273	3492	2842	650
30	Sikkim	Female	1951	1574	377			
		Male	145	79	66	342	194	148
		Female	197	115	82			
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	994	808	186	2504	2062	442
		Female	1510	1254	256			
32	Tripura	Male	81	79	2	299	297	2
		Female	218	218	0			
33	Uttar Pradesh*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0				
34	Uttarakhand	Male	342	269	73	554	433	121
		Female	212	164	48			
35	West Bengal	Male	5016	1931	3085	15835	5518	10317
		FEMALE	10819	3587	7232			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			30954	22688	8266			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			46179	31209	14970			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			77133	53897	23236	77133	53897	23236

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCR Bx).

*Data not received From Bihar, Goa, J&K, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh.

(C.) Year-wise information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the Year 2011

Sl. No	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	19	16	3	67	58	9
		Female	48	42	6			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1398	686	5470	3767	1703
		Female	3386	2369	1017			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	16	7	64	47	17
		Female	41	31	10			
4	Assam	Male	835	450	385	2290	1329	961
		Female	1455	879	576			
5	Bihar	Male	504	237	267	889	504	385
		Female	385	267	118			
6	Chandigarh	Male	104	90	14	211	164	47
		Female	107	74	33			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	871	377	3905	2525	1380
		Female	2657	1654	1003			

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2
		Female	5	3	2			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	4	3	1	8	6	2
		Female	4	3	1			
10	Delhi	Male	2943	2427	516	6054	4823	1231
		Female	3111	2396	715			
11	Goa	Male	108	88	20	248	203	45
		Female	140	115	25			
12	Gujarat	Male	1074	637	437	3317	1719	1598
		Female	2243	1082	1161			
13	Haryana	Male	698	451	247	1191	756	435
		Female	493	305	188			
14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	172	20	437	393	44
		Female	245	221	24			
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	155	43	441	340	101
		Female	243	185	58			
16	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17	Karnataka	Male	1624	968	656	3838	2356	1482
		Female	2214	1388	826			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Kerala	Male	428	310	118	1283	981	302
		Female	855	671	184			
19	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	3314	1055	12134	8526	3608
		Female	7765	5212	2553			
21	Maharashtra	Male	5932	4702	1230	14133	11014	3119
		Female	8201	6312	1889			
22	Manipur	Male	37	21	16	72	50	22
		Female	35	29	6			
23	Meghalaya	Male	68	60	8	173	154	19
		Female	105	94	11			
24	Mizoram	Male	6	6	0	9	9	0
		Female	3	3	0			
25	Nagaland	Male	84	23	61	189	63	126
		Female	105	40	65			
26	Orissa	Male	643	122	521	2176	387	1789
		Female	1533	265	1268			
27	Puducherry	Male	21	16	5	74	66	8
		Female	53	50	3			

28	Punjab	Male	427	198	229	675	302	373
		Female	248	104	144			
29	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1306	329	4174	3391	783
		Female	2539	2085	454			
30	Sikkim	Male	24	19	5	77	49	28
		Female	53	30	23			
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	961	676	285	2828	1981	847
		Female	1867	1305	562			
32	Tripura	Male	149	47	102	523	138	385
		Female	374	91	283			
33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	1615	753	3829	2486	1343
		Female	1461	871	590			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	334	236	98	614	429	185
		Female	280	193	87			
35	West Bengal	Male	5825	2523	3302	19254	7227	12027
		Female	13429	4704	8725			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			34971	23175	11796			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			55683	33073	22610			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			90654	56248	34406	90654	56248	34406

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

*Data not received from Jharkhand.

Streamlining national unemployment data

*238.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government does not come up with national unemployment data on a regular basis because of the large unorganised sector in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tackle the problem as such data can be extremely useful in streamlining the subsidy distribution mechanism; and

(c) the steps being taken to formalize the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No Sir, National Sample Survey Office conducts labour force surveys regularly every five years.

(c) With an objective to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level to recommend social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

Attack on Indian army by Pakistani commando unit

*239.DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani commando unit, Special Services Group has executed the attack on the Indian Army on 8 January in which Indian soldiers were beheaded brutally by them;

(b) the details of the findings of the Indian Defence that whether it was an act which was suspected to be executed by Pakistan supported terrorist belonging to Laskar-e-Taiba;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistani terrorist and chief of Laskar-e-Taiba Hafiz Sayeed had visited LoC sometime before this attack on Indian Army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On 8th January, 2013 the Special Services Group of Pakistan Army executed an attack on an Indian army patrol in which two Indian soldiers were killed. One soldier was beheaded in the attack. Inputs analysed by Military Intelligence indicate that terrorists affiliated to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad were involved in the attack. Intelligence reports also indicate that Pakistani terrorist and Chief of Lashkar-e-Taiba Hafiz Sayeed was reported to have visited the LoC areas prior to the attack.

Rise in malnutrition deaths in Jharkhand

240. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition deaths are on the rise among children in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any inquiry through the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to find out the causes of these deaths;

(d) the findings thereof and the recommendations made by NCPCR to tackle the situation; and

(e) the measures being adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Jharkhand, there has not been any reported deaths due to malnutrition in the state.

(c) and (d) The Government did not receive any information or complaint regarding the deaths due to malnutrition in Jharkhand and accordingly did not ask for any enquiry. However, based on a complaint alleging cases of deaths of six children in Chaibasa, NCPCR took up the matter in September, 2012 with the District Administration and the State Government.

Some of the findings and recommendations by the NCPCR team to the State Government were for immediate action on various issues, such as universalisation of services, growth monitoring, infrastructure for Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including rent for the private buildings, facility of safe drinking water, issues concerning community based management of malnutrition and limited role played by the Malnutrition Treatment Centers, need for proper co-ordination and initiatives from the district level etc.

(e) The causes of malnutrition are complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged. First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Current status of Indo-EU FTA talks**

1706. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of talks on the Indo-EU Free Trade Agreement;
- (b) whether the FTA may harm the rural economy of the country by allowing import of cheap agro-products;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the EU has expressed concerns about the security of data in India, with regard to the services sector;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, other reasons for the delay in the signing of the agreement?

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

(b) to (d) Negotiating stands on market access issues are crystallized after extensive consultations with stakeholders and with a view to ensuring that the agreement as and when concluded will lead to positive outcomes for the country as a whole and the particular sector specifically.

(e) to (g) The European Union (EU) had commissioned a Report in 2010 to analyse the adequacy of protection of personal data provided in India. However,

this report had not recommended India to be granted the Data Secure Status. Government through various fora has taken up the matter with the European Union requesting the EU to grant India Data Secure Status, capturing the developments after the amendment in Information Technology Act (2008) and the rules framed thereunder in 2011.

**Opting out of negotiations for agreement between
select WTO member countries**

1707. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to opt out of negotiation for agreement between select WTO member countries for liberalizing foreign direct investment and visa regimes in services sector and for lowering import duty on certain items of information technology project and environmental goods; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and how the decision is going to benefit the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organisation is underway and India is an active participant in the negotiations.

The USA, Australia, the European Union, Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Chile, Colombia, Switzerland, Pakistan, Peru, Norway, Panama, Mexico, Israel, Turkey and Iceland have been exploring a plurilateral approach to a Services Agreement also known as ISA (International Services Agreement). This group has held several rounds of discussion to finalise the architecture and modality of the proposed agreement. India is not a party to these discussions. These discussions are not a part of the WTO Doha Round process.

Some of the developed country signatories of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) such as the USA, European Union and Japan, have proposed a broadening of the scope and product coverage of the ITA (it is being referred as 'ITA-2'), on which customs duty would be bound at zero.

The proponents of ITA expansion have also prepared a consolidated list containing IT products, on which tariff reduction is being sought. These discussions are at a preliminary stage in the WTO. India's experience with the ITA-1 has not been encouraging as it alleged that it almost wiped out the IT industry from India. After examining the matter in consultation with the nodal ministry i.e. the Department of Electronics and Information Technology and other stakeholders, it has been decided, for the present, not to join the negotiations as it will not be in the national interest.

Target for export of wheat

1708. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has set the target of 60 lakh tonnes of wheat for export for 2012-13 including open market also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The export of wheat is allowed under Open General License (OGL) without any 'quantitative restriction or Minimum Export Price (MEP) since 9.9.2011. In addition, the Government, on 3.7.2012 decided to permit export of 20 lakh tonnes of wheat from Central Pool stocks of Food Corporation of India (FCI) through the CPSUs of the Department of Commerce. Further, the Government, on 26.12.2012 has allowed an additional quantity of 25 lakh tonnes of wheat from Central Pool stocks of FCI. However, no target for export of wheat has been fixed so far. As on 1.1.2013, a quantity of 40.25 lakh tonnes of wheat (including export under Open General License and through CPSUs) has been exported during the current financial year.

Scam in export of diamonds

1709. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether Rs. 500 crore scam in export of diamond has been reported recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged scam and has fixed responsibility in this regard;
- (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) No such scam has been reported to the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Concession for industrial units in Himachal Pradesh

1710. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government is contemplating to giving a package of concessions for industrial units in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Package of concessions for industrial units in Himachal Pradesh has expired on 06-01-2013. Based on the outcome of the Impact Evaluation Study and in consultation with stakeholders, proposal to continue the package during Twelfth Plan is under consideration.

FTA with Australia

1711. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Australia to remove the barriers on trade and investment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of discussions held between the two countries; and
- (d) the time-frame fixed by Government for entering into FTA between the two countries?

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

agreed in early 2008 to set up a Joint Study Group (JSG) comprising Government officials and research organizations to explore the feasibility of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries. A considered view on whether to go ahead to an FTA has been taken by the Government (Trade and Economic Related Committee) based on the report of the JSG. As per the approval, both the countries have started negotiations for Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/ Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services, investment and related issues.

(c) So far four rounds of negotiations have been held. The 1st round of India-Australia CECA negotiations was held during 28th-29th July, 2011 and the 4th round of negotiations was held on 8-9th November, 2012 in New Delhi where both sides had exchanged their Goods Offer. During 4th round of negotiations, discussions were held in the Working Groups on goods, investment, services, legal and institutional matter, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)/Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Rules of Origin and Customs procedures and Trade facilitation.

(d) The negotiations are currently under way and no time-frame has been fixed by the Government for entering into FTA between India and Australia.

Import of chemicals

1712. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some chemical/drug companies were given licences to import chemicals along with the type of chemicals they were authorized to import;

(b) if so, the details and the names of such companies and quantum of chemicals imported by them during each of the last three years and the current year along with the value thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received by Government as these companies were given any concession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Import of Chemicals/drugs is classified under Chapter 28, 29 and 30 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items. Import of these items is largely free and only a few items are "Restricted" for import. The detail of permission granted for import of "Restricted" chemicals is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received in DGFT.

Statement*The details of permission granted for import of restricted chemicals*

Sl.No.	Name of the firm	Item of Import	Qty	CIF Value	
				Rs.	US\$
Financial year 2009-10					
1	Riddhi Pharma, Ankleswar	1,3 Dichloro Acetone	300 MT	19200000	375000
2	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Gurgaon	Light Mineral Oil NF	3.51 MT	74965	1563
3	Bharat Rasayan Ltd., Delhi	1,1,1,Trichloro Triflouro Ethane	16 MT	2165760	45120
4	Bayer Cropscience,Mumbai	1-Phenyl-3 Hydroxyl 1,2,34 Triazole	6.26 MT	97351.3	1999
Financial Year 2010-11					
1	Metrochem Api P.Ltd., Hyderabad	2,2,2 Trifloro Ethanol	25 MT	9618250	197500
2	Ramdev Chemicals P.Ltd., Thane	2 Bromo-2-Nitro-1.3-Propan Ediol	20 MT	4600000	101000
3	Sudarshan Chemicals Industries Ltd., Pune	Barbituric Acid	25 MT	8400000	175000
4	Clariant Chemicals India Ltd., Thane	Bromo Fluoro Methane	50 MT	9849600	216000
Financial Year 2011-12					
1	Riddhi Pharma, Ankleshwar	1,3 Dichloro2-Propanol	300 MT	19532000	435000
2	Enal Drugs Pvt Ltd., Hyderabad	2,2,2-Trifluoro Ethanol	120 MT	37716000	840000
3	Granules India Ltd., Hyderabad	Acetic Anhydride	62.25 MT	3122460	68475

4	Metrochem ApI P. Ltd., Hyderabad	2,2,2, Trifluoro Ethanol	40 MT	14441200	316000
5	Aarti Industries Ltd., Mumbai	Bromo Fluoro Methane	0.01 MT	897000	19500
6	Cipla Ltd..Mumbai	Bromo Fluoro Methane	0.5 MT	5200000	1150442
7	Sona Synthetics Products, Vapi	Cerium Chloride	15 MT	28350000	630000
8	Aarti Industries Ltd., Mumbai	Bromo Fluoro Methane	0.04 MT	3481200	57600
9	Metrochem ApI P. Ltd., Hyderabad	2,2,2 Trifluoro Ethanol	0.04 MT	15673600	316000
10	Ramdev Chemicals P. Ltd., Mumbai	2bromo,2-Nitro,1,3-Propan Ediol	20 MT	5170000	99423
11	Riddhi Pharma, Ankleshwar	1,3,Dichloro 2-Propanol	300 MT	23670000	450000
Financial Year 2012-13					
1	Metrochem ApI P Ltd., Hyderabad	2,2,2 Trifluoro Ethanol	60 MT	23712000	480000
2	Navin Fluorine Internatinal Ltd., Mumbai	Chloro DI Fluoro Ethane	240 MT	43187760	757680
3	Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., Punjab	R-(-)-3 Quinuclidinol	0.1 MT	7659000	111000
4	Chemcon Speciality Chemicals P. Ltd., Baroda	1,3 Dichloro 2-Propanol	65 MT	12000000	214477
5	Aarti Industries Ltd., Mumbai	Bromofluoromethane	0.04 MT	4698925	68136
6	Encure Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune	Midazolam System and Chlordiazepoxide	0.05 Gm 0.50 Gm	77275	1375
7	Cipla Ltd., Mumbai	Bromofluoromethane	1 MT	11520000	2058981
8	Encure Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune	Midazolam System and Chlordiazepoxide	1 Kg, 300 Gm, 500 Gm	667042	11180

Increase in import of marbles

†1713. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total import/export of marble in tonnes made during the last five years and whether the import of marble has been more than its export;

(b) if so, whether the marble industry of the country is unable to provide marble of that quality;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to fill the gap of import by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The data of export and import of marble during the last five years is as below:

(Quantity in MTs)		
Year	Export	Import
2008-09	1,90,336.580	2,30,311.570
2009-10	1,88,650.679	3,54,783.630
2010-11	2,09,803.343	4,10,355.275
2011-12	2,09,082.672	5,04,875.567
2012-13 (upto September, 2012)	1,09,345.613	2,48,496.710

(b) to (d) Rough marble blocks are classified under Chapter 25 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items and are "Restricted" for import. Such import is allowed subject to conditions laid down in Notification No. 12 dated 22.8.2012 including a floor price of US \$ 325 per MT. Marble slabs and tiles in finished form are classified under Chapter 68 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items. Import of marble slabs & tiles in finished form is "Free", subject to floor price of US \$ 60 per square meter. The floor price has been imposed with a view to prevent the import of low/ inferior quality of marble and to protect the domestic marble industry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Status of developing look east policy with ASEAN

1714. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of developing Look East Policy with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to fast track trade and commerce with these countries;
- (b) what is the action plan to develop country's North-East region under this project;
- (c) whether certain Chief Ministers of NE States have made a proposal for providing better attention to NE States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with action plan to fast develop this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) To fast-track trade and Commerce with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, India has signed Agreement on Trade in Goods under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN on 13.08.2009. India and the ASEAN have also concluded negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment in December, 2012. India has also entered into Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements with Singapore and Malaysia which came into effect on 01.08.2005 and 01.07.2011 respectively. India and Thailand signed a Framework Agreement (Early Harvest Scheme) on 09.10.2003. India and Thailand are presently negotiating a Comprehensive India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. India and Indonesia have also agreed for negotiating a CECA.

(b) With a view to open up North-East region as a part of Look East Policy, the focus is on connectivity with the region including land, sea and air connectivity. With a view to promote exports from the North-East region, a North East Cell has been set up in the Department of Commerce. An Export Development Fund (EDF) has been set up with the objective of promoting exports from the region. Activities which have a linkage with exports from the region are eligible for assistance from the EDF such as setting up of pioneering/pilot projects aimed at exports, provision of equipment and machinery for the pioneering pilot projects

aimed at export, creation of common facilities for boosting exports, facility for developing testing and standardization as well as quality improvement of export products.

(c) Proposals are received from State Governments of North-East States from time to time for providing better assistance to North-East States.

(d) 72 proposals have been approved for final assistance under Export Development Fund for North-East Region.

Promotion of SEZS in backward regions

1715. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the backwardness of few regions in terms of industrialization;

(b) the details of such regions identified by Government;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to promote new Special Economic Zones in such areas;

(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) to (e) While backward regions are not defined under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and Rules framed there under, however, Rule 5(2) of the SEZ Rules, 2006 prescribes a lower minimum land area requirement for setting up of a multi-product and a specific sector SEZ in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa or in a Union Territory. Further, the said Rules prescribe a lower minimum built up area requirement in respect of the SEZs located in B1 and B2 category cities as per classification indicated in Annexure IV of the SEZ Rules given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions invited from stakeholders has reviewed the policy and operational framework governed by the Rules of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) scheme and is presently engaged in inter-ministerial

consultations for finalization of a proposal for SEZ policy and operational framework reform through necessary changes in the Rules, targeting a more investor friendly environment and smoother operation of the SEZ scheme.

Statement

Classification of cities as per Annexure IV of SEZ Rules, 2006

City	Classification
1	2
Mumbai	A-1
Delhi	A-1
Kolkata	A-1
Chennai	A-1
Bangalore	A-1
Hyderabad	A-1
Ahmedabad	A
Pune	A
Surat	A
Kanpur	A
Coimbatore	A
Lucknow	A
Nagpur	A
Jaipur	A
Visakhapatnam	A
Vijayawada	A
Kochi	B-1
Patna	B-1
Indore	B-1
Bhopal	B-1

1	2
Guntur	B-1
Vadodara	B-1
Ludhiana	B-1
Agra	B-1
Nashik	B-1
Kakinada	B-1
Raipur	B-1
Madurai	B-1
Varanasi	B-1
Rajkot	B-1
Rajahmundry	B-1
Jabalpur	B-1
Jamshedpur	B-1
Allahabad	B-1
Amritsar	B-1
Asansol	B-1
Dhanbad	B-1
ALL OTHER CITIES	B-2

Adverse effect of import of rubber on its price

1716. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of natural and synthetic rubber has adversely affected the price of natural rubber produced in the country depriving rubber cultivators a remunerative price;

(b) if so, the details of the existing import policy regarding natural rubber with the rate of import duty and import incentives;

(c) the details of natural rubber and synthetic rubber imported from 1 April, 2012 to 31 January, 2013, both under Advance Licence and Open General Licence with quantity, rate of import duty and the ports involved for the imports;

(d) whether Government has offered any incentives to promote export of natural rubber; and

(e) if so, the quantity of natural rubber exported during 1 April, 2012 to 31 January, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Import of natural rubber (NR) has adversely affected the price of NR produced in the country. India meets around 75% of its synthetic rubber (SR) requirements through import and substitution between NR and SR is mainly on technical grounds. Hence import of SR usually does not adversely affect the prices of NR produced in the country. NR and SR can be imported through duty paid channel and other duty free channels provided for product exporters as incentives. The duty free channels are Advance Authorisation Scheme (AAS), Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme (DFIAS) and Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme.

(c) NR import from 1st April, 2012 to 31st January, 2013 was 197,113 Tonnes. The details of channel-wise and port-wise import of NR are given hereunder:

Channel-wise import of NR during April, 2012-January, 2013

Natural Rubber

Channel	Quantity (Tonne)
Advance Authorisation Scheme (AAS)	92590
Duty Paid	92224
Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme	7334
Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme	3409
Others	1556
TOTAL	197113

Port-wise import of NR during April, 2012- January, 2013

Port	Quantity (Tonne)
Mumbai	78766
Chennai	60448
Cochin	11277
Kolkata	8890
Others	37732
TOTAL	197113

The existing rate of customs duty on import of dry form of Natural Rubber is 20% or Rs. 20/- per kg whichever is lower. The import duty on latex is 70% or Rs.49/- per kg whichever is lower. The applied rate of custom duty for Synthetic Rubber is 10%, except Butyl Rubber for which duty is 5%. Statistics on channel and port wise import of Synthetic Rubber are, however, not readily available.

(d) and (e) "Indian Natural Rubber" branded NR was included in the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) vide Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Public Notice No. 3 (RE2012)/2009-14 dated 5 June, 2012. Under this scheme, branded rubber is incentivized at 2% of Free On Board (F.O.B) value when exported to the linked markets (Malaysia, China, Turkey, Brazil, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Germany, Sri Lanka, Bulgaria, Austria, Korea, Mexico, Israel, Singapore, Indonesia, Portugal, Argentina, Australia and USA). There is no other incentive for export of NR. Export of NR during 1st April, 2012 to 31st January, 2013 was 15,632 Tonnes. Out of this 7542 tonnes were branded rubber.

Slow down of industrial growth rate

1717. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the quick estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the month of December, 2012, the monthly growth rates of the manufacturing sector for December, 2012 was negative 0.7 percent, as against a growth of 2.8 percent in 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is proposing any measures to increase industrial growth in addition to the existing measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review of operation of price stabilisation fund trust

1718. DR K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has reviewed the operation of the Price Stabilisation Fund Trust;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the period of operation of the Price Stabilisation Fund is likely to end on 28 February, 2013; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to extend it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme has been reviewed by various Committee set up by the Government from time to time, namely, Dr Pronab Sen Committee, Rangachary Task Force and High Powered Sub-Committee. On the recommendation of these Committee, particularly High Powered Sub-Committee, a Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme is being formulated.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The ongoing Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme, launched in April, 2003 for a period of 10 years, is closing on 31.03.2013. There is no proposal to extend the ongoing Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme beyond 31.03.2013. However, the restructured and Modified Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme, addressing the identified bottlenecks of the ongoing Scheme and making it more beneficiary friendly, is being formulated.

Transparency in the process of Indo-EU FTA

1719. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement talks;
- (b) whether Government has consulted the State Governments and the political parties about the treaty;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether there has not been sufficient transparency on the content and the process of negotiation?

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

(b) to (e) 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. Separately, other concerned Ministries also hold their own consultations with relevant stakeholders. 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.

India's share in international coffee production

1720. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise share of India in International coffee production in the last ten years,;
- (b) the year-wise and country-wise details of major countries producing coffee during the above period; and
- (c) what efforts the Ministry is making to spread coffee production in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of world coffee production for the past ten years, production in India during the ' corresponding period and India's share to world production are as under:

Year	Production (Qty in Lakh MT) India's		
	World	India	Share (%)
2003-04	63.78	2.71	4.24
2004-05	69.76	2.76	3.95
2005-06	66.78	2.74	4.10
2006-07	76.93	2.88	3.74
2007-08	69.97	2.62	3.74
2008-09	77.11	2.62	3.40
2009-10	73.56	2.90	3.94
2010-11	80.08	3.02	3.77
2011-12	80.64	3.14	3.89
2012-13	86.44	3.16	3.66

(b) Details regarding production of coffee in major producing countries for the past ten years is as under:

(Qty in 000' bags of 60 kilo)

Sl. No.	Country	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Brazil	28,820	39,272	32,944	42,512	36,070	45,992	39,470	48,095	43,484	50,826
2	Vietnam	15,337	14,370	13,842	19,340	-16,405	18,438	17,825	19,467	24,058	22,000
3	Indonesia	6,404	7,536	9,159	7,483	4,474	9,612	11,380	9,129	8,620	10,950
4	Colombia	11,230	11,573	12,564	11,775	12,516	8,664	8,098	8,523	7,653	8,000
5	Ethiopia	4,394	5,213	4,779	5,551	5,967	4,949	6,931	7,500	6,008	6,500
6	Honduras	2,968	2,575	3,204	3,461	3,640	3,351	3,403	4,280	5,705	5,400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	India	4,508	4,592	4,567	4,800	4,367	4,372	4,827	5,033	5,233	5,258
8	Mexico	4,201	3,867	4,225	4,200	4,150	4,651	4,109	3,994	4,546	5,160
9	Peru	2,686	3,425	2,489	4,319	3,063	3,872	3,286	4,069	5,581	4,750
10	Guatemala	3,610	3,703	3,676	3,950	4,100	3,785	3,835	3,950	3,840	3,500

(c) Government is implementing several programmes through Coffee Board to spread coffee production in the country such as Support for replantation of senile coffee plantations — to improve production and productivity, Support for water augmentation, quality up-gradation and pollution abatement, Coffee Development in North Eastern Region, Coffee Development in Non Traditional Area (Odisha and Andhra Pradesh), Capacity Building for All Stake Holders, Welfare Support to Labourers and tiny coffee growers, Interest subsidy to growers on working capital loans, and Support for Mechanization of farm operations.

Moreover, the Coffee Board implements a special scheme for expanding coffee in the Non-Traditional areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha by providing support for expanding coffee cultivation with the main objective of improving the livelihood of local tribals by providing them with sustainable income generation from coffee and intercroops and reforestation in the barren hills effected by 'Podu' cultivation. The Coffee Board also supports the tribals in the purchase of Baby Pulpers and construction of Drying Yards for enhancing the quality of coffee for maximum price realization. Apart from this, the Coffee Board also implements a Capacity building programme for the coffee growers and renders necessary technical advisories.

Green channel facilities to firms with a turnover of Rs. 1000 crore

1721. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently taken a decision to grant green channel facility to eligible firms having an annual turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more;

(b) if so, the details of firms in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru having annual turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more and likely to be included in the green channel facility; and

(c) the benefits accrued to Government by granting green channel facility to firms having annual turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir. Government has taken a decision to grant green channel status for DGS&D Rate Contracts to PSUs and firms (Indian as well as foreign) having an average-turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more during the last three years and making profit in any three years of the last five years.

(b) So far, twenty firms have been given green channel status. The area-wise details of ' these firms are Delhi -04; Mumbai-04; Gurgaon-05; Bangaluru-03; Ahmedabad-01; Vadodara-01; and Noida-02.

(c) More reputed firms in international and national markets would be available on DGS&D/Rate Contracts which will facilitate user departments.

Import of sub-standard cheap products from China

1722. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of sub-standard cheap products from China have been witnessed in the past by the Customs' Authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of cases of import of sub-standard cheap products from China detected by the Customs Department for the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Number of Cases	Value of goods involved (Rs. in Crores)	Duty involved (Rs. in Crores)	Fine/Penalty imposed (Rs. in Crores)
2009-10	49	2.802	0.432	1.0518
2010-11	3	0.746	0.013	0.049
2011-12	-	-	-	-
2012-13 (upto February, 2013)				

(c) Any goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified in ITC (HS) classification of export and import items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In specific cases where Customs detect import of substandard and hazardous goods, they are empowered to seize the goods and initiate penal action under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts. In the recent past, the Government has taken steps to prevent/restrict import of toys, milk & milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionaries/food preparation with milk or milk solids as ingredient) from China.

Effect of Generic Drug User Fee Act of US

1723. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that US is very shortly going to pass Generic Drug User Fee Act which makes generic drug manufacturers to pay fee on generic drug sale application;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the move would cost US \$ 300 million annually to Indian drug players; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A new Act viz. the Generic Drugs User Fee Act 2012 (GDUFA) has been enacted by United States Food and Drug Authority (USFDA) to charge a fee for registration of Generic Drugs. Any company interested in supplying drugs and pharmaceuticals to USA has to pay the prescribed fee to USFDA. Financial impact on Indian generic drug exporters to USA is reported to be about Rs. 30.00 lakhs for registration of each Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) and about Rs. 12.00 lakhs for filing of Drug Master File (DMF). The Indian office of USFDA have clarified that the Enactment has been done to streamline the application review and inspection process and to reduce the review time from an average 31 months to 10 months. This enactment is applicable to both national and international generic industry. No additional fee on Indian pharmaceutical industry is levied.

Promotion of export of goods manufactured by SC/ST owned firms

1724. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has a policy on promotion of export of goods manufactured by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes owned firms;
- (b) if so, the details of the policy along with the broad indicators for performance of such schemes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Foreign Trade Policy allows promotion of export of goods manufactured by firms including firms owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Change in IPR regime

1725. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

- (a) whether it is a fact that Khadi is unique to India;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons that in spite of his Ministry's efforts we have not been able to get patent on Khadi;
- (c) whether there is any need to change our Intellectual Property Rights regime for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) A patent is granted for an invention which is new (novel) with respect to the prior art, involves inventive features and has industrial applicability. Hence, no patent can be granted for Khadi as the knowledge of process and products of Khadi cloth are already in public domain.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Export of rice

†1726. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of rice produced and exported from the country in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively;

(b) India's ranking in the world in regard to export of rice during these years;

(c) whether India is likely to slip behind Thailand in export of rice in 2013; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sir, the data regarding production, export, and rank of India as the exporting country of the rice in the years 2010, 2011, 2012 is as under:

Period	Production* (in lakh tonnes)	Export quantity* (in lakh tonnes)	Rank of Indian among exporting countries of rice
2009-2010	890.9	21.56	4th
2010-11	959.8	24.71	4th
2011-12	1043.2	71.75	1st
	(4th Advance estimate)		
2012-13	1030	74.67	
	(target)	(Apr.-Dec. 2012)	

(Source: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation/APEDA).

* April-March.

(c) and (d) As the export price of Indian rice was more competitive than the Thai rice, India has displaced Thailand from the position of top exporter of rice during 2011-12. Export performance of both countries in coming years would depend upon quantum of production of rice in India and Thailand as also the overall global supply scenario and other nuances of international trade in agricultural commodities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Interest subvention scheme to boost exports

1727. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced some additional incentives like the 2 per cent Interest Subvention Scheme to boost exports and extend the scheme up to March, 2014;

(b) whether Government has introduced a pilot scheme of Interest Subvention for Project Exports through EXIM Bank for countries of SAARC region, Africa and Myanmar;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of pilot scheme so far;

(d) the extent to which export of India has increased after the extension of pilot scheme; and

(e) the details whether new countries have also been added under the Focus Market Scheme on the FoB value of exports in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. 2% Interest Subvention Scheme to specified sector has been extended upto 31.3.2014. Additionally, the scheme has been extended to 134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector till 31.3.2014.

(b) to (d) A pilot scheme of 2% interest subvention has been announced for project exports though EXIM Bank for countries of SAARC Region, Africa and Myanmar. The objective of the scheme is to help boost India's project exports by providing long term concessional credit through the Exim Bank. The Scheme has not been operationalised so far.

(e) Recently five new countries have been added under the Focus Market Scheme for exports with effect from 01.01.2013. These countries are Cayman Islands, New Zealand, Latvia, Lithuania and Bulgaria.

Reduction in import of diamonds and their export

1728. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Diamond Industry that brought billions of dollar as

foreign exchange to the country has been fast dwindling over the last few years and there has been a reduction in both the import and subsequent export of diamonds by India slipped from 154.20 million carats in 2010-11 to 131.40 million carats in 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China's huge investment in Africa in this sector is a danger to Indian Diamond cutting and polishing industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is looking for sources other than Africa for long-term supply contracts for diamonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the import and export of diamonds in the year 2011-12 as compared 2010-11. The details of quantity of import and export of diamonds for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(In Thousand Carats)				
Items	Import		Export	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Rough Diamonds	128161.38	113265.07	10694.10	12155.12
Cut & Polished Diamonds	54065.96	39545.78	68257.37	50498.89
TOTAL	182227.34	152810.85	78951.47	62654.01

Source: DGC&S.

(c) and (d) India has established itself as the International diamond manufacturing hub and has dominated the world's cutting and polishing sectors for several years. However, China's efforts for direct supply of rough diamonds from African governments coupled with cheap labour force is a major point of concern for Indian diamond industry.

(e) With the active support of the Government, Indian diamantaires have been able to secure long-term contracts for procuring diamonds from Russia. This

issue is taken up by the Government during bilateral meetings with the diamond producing countries.

Mini cement plants

1729. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the criterion for determination of a Mini Cement Plant in the country;
- (b) the State-wise details of number of such plants and their annual production capacity; and
- (c) the State-wise details of quantity of cement produced from the Mini Cement Plants during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHKAN): (a) As per Excise Notification No. 4/ 2007-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2007 "Mini Cement plant" means:—

- (i) a factory using vertical shaft kiln, with installed capacity not exceeding 300 tonnes per day or 99,000 tonnes per annum and the total clearances of cement produced by the factory, in a financial year, shall not exceed 1,09,500 tonnes; or
- (ii) a factory using rotary kiln, with installed capacity not exceeding 900 tonnes per day or 2,97,000 tonnes per annum and the total clearances of cement produced by the factory, in a financial year, shall not exceed 3,00,000 tonnes.

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

Tea plantation in Bihar

1730. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that tea plantations in Kishanganj, Bihar has made quantum jumps and thus Bihar has been put in the tea map of the country;
- (b) whether in the span of two decades the plantation has risen from zero acre to 25,000 acres and reversed the migration of workers;

(c) whether the Tea Board of India has declared five blocks Pathan, Thakurgunj, Kishanganj, Bahadurgaur and Dighal Bank as non-traditional areas for growing tea;

(d) if so, whether Government will urge State Government to release Land Ceiling Act on a 90 years term to boost the production; and

(e) if so, by when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Although planting of tea was started in Kisanganj way back in 1982, there was no quantum jump in production. The average annual production is around 2.5 million kg of made tea.

(b) As per information available with the Government, the total area under tea in Bihar is around 6500 ha (16475 acres) owned by 5000 small growers (with average holding size around 1.2 ha) and 8 big tea growers (with average holding size of 65 ha.). Tea Industry is now a major industry in the Kisanganj District of Bihar giving employment to a considerable number of workers.

(c) Yes, Sir. Those five blocks have been declared as non traditional tea growing areas in 1999.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Marketing mechanism for cashew growers

1731. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cashew growers are facing difficulties in the absence of adequate marketing mechanisms for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are taken by Government to provide marketing facilities for cashew growers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) India produces less than 50 percent of the overall requirement of the processing units in India. Processing

units procure raw nuts from farmers directly allowing remunerative prices. Therefore, the question of cashew farmers facing any difficulty in marketing of their produce does not arise.

(c) and (d) Assistance is provided under National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States for development of infrastructure for post harvest management such as cold storages, terminal markets, wholesale markets, rural primary market, apni mandies etc. to ensure adequate supply of horticulture produce including cashew to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers.

Foreign investors facing problems in retail sector

1732. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign investors are facing problems in retail sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has banned them from selling several products; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Economic relief to small shopkeepers

†1733. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after permitting the entry of big corporate houses and multi-national companies into the retail sector of the country, the small shopkeepers working in this sector needed economic relief in order to compete with them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government has implemented any economic relief for this year, if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) No economic relief, in this regard, has been implemented this year.

National monuments in Bengaluru

1734. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Monuments in Bengaluru protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) whether there have been any reports of encroachments or danger to any of these monuments;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) The following national monuments are protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Bengaluru.

- (i) Tippu Sultan Palace
 - (ii) Fort, Dungeon and gateway.
- (b) and (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

National heritage marg in Gujarat

1735. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Ministry on the communication from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to provide necessary funds to State Government of Gujarat for completion of National Heritage Marg (Ahmedabad-Dandi) as due to non-allocation of sufficient fund to State Government, this prestigious project is already delayed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): Government has decided that execution of the Dandi-Ahmedabad National Highway may be delinked from building of a heritage road connecting Ahmedabad and Dandi with a pathway, along the route that Gandhiji and his followers took. As regards the Heritage Road, it has been decided that the High Level Dandi Memorial Committee (HLDMC) and Govt, of Gujarat would send their recommendations for the Heritage Road alongwith cost estimates to Ministry of Culture.

New marine police stations in Andhra Pradesh

1736. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given permission to new marine police stations in our country particularly in Andhra Pradesh coastal region from Visakhapatnam to Ongole Districts;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) the amount allocated, released and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government is implementing Coastal Security Scheme in two phases. The Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I, which has been implemented up to 31.03.2011. The scheme had an outlay of Rs. 646 cores with Rs. 495 crores for meeting non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crore for meeting recurring expenditure for 6 years. The details of Coastal Marine Police Stations and amount sanctioned for construction works under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I are given below:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Nos. of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-1	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Gujarat	10	842.60
2.	Maharashtra	12	692.60
3.	Goa	3	153.50
4.	Karnataka	5	211.90
5.	Kerala	8	356.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	808.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	267.00
8.	Odisha	5	265.75
9.	West Bengal	6	353.40
10.	Daman & Diu	1	68.35
11.	Puducherry	1	44.50
12.	Lakshadweep	4	136.80
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	103.90

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per police station has been provisioned for surveillance equipments, computers and furniture.

The Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II has been approved for implementation over a period of 5 years starting from 1st April, 2011 with total financial outlay of Rs. 1579.01 crore, (Rs. 1154.91 crore non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 425 crore recurring expenditure) through 9 coastal States and 4 UTs. The details of Coastal Marine Police Stations and amount sanctioned for construction works under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II are given below:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Nos. of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Gujarat	12	1104.40
2.	Maharashtra	7	243.00
3.	Goa	4	77.76
4.	Karnataka	4	384.80
5.	Kerala	10	400.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	2379.20
7.	AP	15	1392.10
8.	Odisha	13	223.22
9.	West Bengal	8	200.00
10.	Daman and Diu	2	98.00
11.	Puducherry	3	50.11
12.	Lakshadweep	3	309.19
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20*	2702.00

* Existing PSs to be upgraded to coastal Police Stations.

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per police station has been provisioned for surveillance equipments, including equipments enhancing night operation capabilities.

Dilapidated condition of monuments in the country

1737. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of ancient historical monuments in dilapidated conditions;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of monuments in which maintenance, restoration and preservation works are being undertaken by Government;

(c) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on each of these monuments during the last two years;

(d) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under Public-Private Partnership for restoration of these monuments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) The protected historical monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are in a good state of preservation. Conservation work of these monuments is a continuous process wherein repair work is attended to regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources. The details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred for conservation of these monuments, during the last two years, are as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation/Expenditure
1.	2010-11	15653.87
2.	2011-12	13397.75

(d) and (e) ASI has signed MoU with different agencies for conservation of some protected monuments under Public-Private Partnership mode where funds are provided through National Culture Fund (NCF). The details are given in Statement.

Statement

List of the ASI-NCF projects on monuments under the care of Archaeological Survey of India where MoU has been signed

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Name of the Sponsoring agency	State	Fund earmarked for this Project (Rs.)
1.	Monuments at Lodi Garden	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	N.CT, Delhi	1.0 Crore
2.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi	Aga Khan Trust for Culture & Oberoi Group of Hotels	NCT, Delhi	2.25 Crores.
3.	Jantar Mantar	Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd.	N.CT, Delhi	10 Lakhs
4.	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	World Monument Fund	Rajasthan	\$ 4,39,000 & 4 Crores by ASI
5.	Sun Temple, Konark		Orissa	
6.	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai	Indian Oil Foundation	Maharashtra	25 Crores
7.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho		Madhya Pradesh	
8.	Vaishali		Bihar	
9.	Warangal Fort, Warangal		Andhra Pradesh	
10.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Tata Group)	Uttar Pradesh	1.87 Crores

11.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	Pune Municipal Corporation	Maharashtra	34.18 Lakhs
12.	Krishna Temple Complex, Hampi,	Hampi Foundation	Karnataka	4 Crores
13.	Lauriya Nandangarh, West Champaran,	Bokaro Steel Plant	Bihar	50 Lakhs
14.	Wazirpur ka Gumbad, Munirka	M/s. PEC Ltd.	Delhi	25 Lakhs
15.	Hidimba Devi Temple	UCO Bank, Kolkata	Himachal Pradesh	20 Lakhs
16.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Karnataka	50 Lakhs
17.	Tughlaqabad Fort	GAIL	Delhi	30 Lakhs
18.	Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Naurus Trust	Karnataka	30 Lakhs
19.	Groups of Monuments, Mandu (MP), Group of Temples, Jageshwar (Uttarakhand), Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/ Dhauli (Orissa)	NTPC	Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa	5 Crores
20.	Ambernath Shiv Temple	Nagrik Seva Mandal	Maharashtra	22 Lakhs
21.	Ahom Monuments	ONGC	Assam	30 Lakhs
22.	Hazardwari Palace	SBI, Kolkata	W. Bengal	75 Lakhs
23.	Temples at Mahabalipuram	Shipping Corporation of India	Tamil Nadu	25 Lakhs
24.	Temples at Mahabalipuram	Shipping Corporation of India	Tamil Nadu	29 Lakhs

Monuments requiring immediate repair

1738. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has finalized a list of monuments which need immediate repair works;
- (b) if so, what is Government's reaction; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by Government to give proper care to these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) Conservation work of protected monuments is a continuous process wherein the repair work at different sites is attended to regularly, depending upon the need at particular monument and availability of resources. The conservation programme of monuments is revised every year where completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated as per urgency. Due to regular watch & ward and maintenance of protected monuments, they are in a good state of preservation.

Dissemination of folk/traditional arts in Madhya Pradesh

1739. DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to disseminate folk/traditional arts through artists in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to protect creative and performing arts and culture in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof, including the amount allocated/spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objective of the ZCCs is the

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

1. National Cultural Exchange Programme
2. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
3. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
4. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
5. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme
6. Shilpagram Activities
7. Loktarang – National Folk Dance Festival, OCTAVE – Festival of the North East.

(d) The Funds for the Zonal Cultural Centres are not released State-wise. However, year-wise statement of the number of programmes conducted and funds spent by the Zonal Cultural Centres in different States, including Madhya Pradesh, during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the programmes and funds spent by Zonal
Cultural Centres in different States*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs States	Year-wise no. of festivals and programmes conducted			Total Funds spent during these years (Rs. in lakhs)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	08	13	121.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	07	06	07	52.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	34	33	14	115.40
4.	Bihar	25	28	21	66.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	04	12	14	159.43
6.	Goa	12	12	16	267.29
7.	Gujarat	11	31	14	129.91
8.	Haryana	22	19	23	281.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24	27	17	67.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	04	04	0.98
11.	Jharkhand	07	07	06	6.49
12.	Karnataka	06	09	04	96.92
13.	Kerala	14	07	11	46.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	13	40	259.16
15.	Maharashtra	35	35	54	535.91
16.	Manipur	05	06	10	44.15
17.	Meghalaya	05	08	10	58.40
18.	Mizoram	08	05	10	80.44
19.	Nagaland	39	21	18	75.26
20.	Odisha	97	58	60	115.91
21.	Punjab	41	53	38	130.54
22.	Rajasthan	42	51	107	355.71
23.	Sikkim	09	17	07	110.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	45	42	69	197.03
25.	Tripura	15	13	12	98.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92	77	83	482.72
27.	Uttarakhand	10	08	19	80.77
28.	West Bengal	315	398	398	355.83
Union Territories					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	04	03	36.45
30.	Chandigarh	31	78	46	153.31
31.	NCT of Delhi	11	13	11	251.16
32.	Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10	12	13	41.31
33.	Lakshadweep	01	01	01	40.87
34.	Pudhucherry	24	14	05	46.92
TOTAL		1041	1130	1178	4962.75

Maintenance and renovation of forts and monuments in Rajasthan

†1740. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned by the Centre for the maintenance and renovation of protected forts, havelis and monuments in Rajasthan in the year 2012-13; and

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been utilized; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) There are 162 protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Rajasthan including forts and havelis. The allocation of funds for their conservation for the current financial year is Rs. 4.35 crores out of which Rs. 4.16 crores have been utilised upto 28th February, 2013. The remaining amount will be utilized in this month for the conservation works in progress.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Renovation of ancient forts and temples

1741. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many ancient forts and temples situated in various States are in dilapidated condition;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken by Government for renovation of such forts and temples in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) No Sir. The protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in various States including ancient forts and temples are in a fairly good condition of preservation. The conservation work of them is attended to regularly depending upon the need at a particular site.

The XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 1454.00 crore to 21 State Governments for the development of Heritage and Culture for the award period 2011-2015.

Illumination of monuments in Delhi

1742. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the public is permitted to enter at night to witness illuminated monuments like Qutab Minar to really enjoy this grandeur from within this Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected site;
- (b) if not, what is the point of illuminating the ASI protected sites if the monuments closes after sunset;
- (c) the other ASI protected sites in Delhi which were approved for illumination coinciding the Commonwealth Games; and
- (d) whether all these sites are illuminated currently?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) The public is permitted to enter and witness the illumination of Qutub Minar, a centrally protected monument from 7.00 pm to 10.00 p.m. on all days except holidays. The following illuminated monuments can be viewed by the public from outside.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) Khairul Manazil Mosque | (8) Chhoti Gumti |
| (2) Sher Shah Gate | (9) Humayun's Tomb complex |
| (3) Subz Burj | (10) Delhi Gate |
| (4) Khan-i-Khana Tomb | (11) Jantar Mantar |
| (5) Bara Khamba
(Hazrat Nizamuddin) | (12) Red Fort Complex |
| (6) Biran ka Gumbad | (13) Ajmeri Gate |
| (7) Dadi Poti Tomb | (14) Qila Rai Pithora |
| | (15) Purana Qila Complex |

(c) and (d) A list of Centrally protected monuments which were illuminated during Commonwealth Games 2010 and currently illuminated are given in Statement.

Statement

*List of Centrally protected monuments illuminated during
Commonwealth Games 2010*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Illumination Functioning: | 11. Jantar Mantar |
| 1. Khairul Manazil Mosque | 12. Red Fort Complex |
| 2. Sher Shah Gate | 13. Ajmeri Gate |
| 3. Subz Burj | 14. Qila Rai Pithora |
| 4. Khan-i-Khana Tomb | 15. Qutb Minar Complex |
| 5. Bara Khamba (Hazrat Nizamuddin) | 16. Purana Qila Complex |
| 6. Biran ka Gumbad | A. Illumination presently not functioning |
| 7. Dadi Poti Tomb | 1. Safdarjung Tomb |
| 8. Chhoti Gumti | 2. Najaf Khan Tomb |
| 9. Humayun's Tomb complex | 3. Khooni Darwaja |
| 10. Delhi Gate | |

Encroachment near Sumer Singh Fort and Taxi Temple of Etawah, U.P.

1743. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the historically important Sumer Singh Fort, Taxi temple of Etawah, Uttar Pradesh is gradually being grabbed by the unsocial elements;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some years back an effort was made to beautify the temple complex that was once renovated by the Maratha rulers in Marathi style;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the precious land in and around the temple is being encroached by the anti-social people despite stay order; and

(d) whether Government proposes to initiate steps to preserve this legacy and develop the glory of this ancient structure?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (d) The Sumer Singh Fort and Taxi temple of Etawah, Uttar Pradesh are not protected monuments under the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, with the Archaeological Survey of India.

Dispute between army and air force regarding fighter helicopters

1744. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry to resolve dispute between Army and Air Force for control of fighter helicopters; and

(b) by when Government is going to resolve this matter, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There is no dispute between Army and Air Force for control of fighter helicopters. Keeping in view operational requirements, Government has decided that ownership of future inductions of attack helicopters will vest with the Army.

Cases related to defence service investigation by CBI

1745. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases related to Defence service investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during each of the last three years including the current year;

- (b) the details of the aforesaid cases;
- (c) the total number of cases closed even without filing a chargesheet during last three years;
- (d) the total number of convictions in the defence cases solved by CBI during last three years;
- (e) the number of defence officials, cadre-wise against whom the CBI inquiry is still pending; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government against such defence officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) During the last three years, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 90 cases related to Defence service as mentioned below:

Year	No. of cases registered
2010	22
2011	22
2012	36
2013 (up to 31.1.2013)	10
TOTAL	90

Out of these 90 cases, 42 cases are pending investigation, 41 cases are pending trial and 5 cases have been closed by CBI with recommendation for administrative action. In one case, Court has asked for further investigation and one case has been handed over to Army for action under the Army Act.

- (f) Actions against such defence officials are taken as per rules applicable in respect of each of them.

Compulsory provision of NCC in schools and colleges

1746. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make NCC compulsory in schools and colleges;
- (b) if so, the details of the action-plan worked out therefor;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether guidelines have been issued to every State in this regard; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. NCC training is entirely a voluntary programme and it is upto the schools and colleges to opt for it.

- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Premature retirement opted by Defence Officers

1747. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a significant increase in the number of Defence Officers opting for premature retirement in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the number of officers and Non-Commissioned Officers opted for premature retirement during each of the last three years and in the current year so far in each of the three wings of Armed Forces along with the reasons attributed thereto;
- (c) the grounds identified for such an approach and the level or the rank at which such retirement has been generally sought; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There is no significant increase in the number of Armed Forces' officers opting for premature retirement in the last five years.

- (b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Irregularities in 100 black shark torpedo deal

1748. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities have been reported in 100 black shark torpedo deal finalized in 2012 for Indian Navy;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the companies which have been awarded tender for the deal;
- (d) whether Government has received representation against the irregularities in this deal;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of action taken thereon;
- (g) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The contract for procurement of Black Shark torpedoes has not yet been finalised.

(c) Not applicable in view of above.

(d) to (f) Representations/references have been received from different quarters including from one competing vendor and some Members of Parliament. Special Technical Oversight Committee was constituted with approval of DAC (Defence Acquisition Council) to review the evaluation process and the complaints received. The STOC has opined that the procurement has been progressed in accordance with the laid down procedures, in keeping with the provisions of the RFP (Request for Proposal) and DPP-2006 in transparent and fair manner. The DAC has considered the STOC Report and accepted the same in September, 2012. Government has not taken a final decision on this procurement.

(g) and (h) In addition to STOC mentioned above, the case has been examined by CVC. The matter was also referred to CBI for ascertaining the vigilance status of the concerned entity.

(i) Not Applicable.

Lack of transparency in defence deals in India

1749. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a lack of transparency in defence deals in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of defence deals wherein corruption has been reported during last five years;
- (c) the response of Government thereto;
- (d) whether Government would take concrete measures to root out corruption in defence deals and bring transparency in these deals in view of this report;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

(b) to (f) Complaints alleging irregularities/corruption in defence deals are received from various sources from time to time. Whenever any allegation of corruption in defence deals is received, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever necessary, the case is referred to the appropriate agency for investigation. Suitable action is also taken against the vendors and persons found guilty in such cases.

Further, following six firms have been debarred in March, 2012 from further business dealing for a period of ten years:

- (i) M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).
- (ii) M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).
- (iii) M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.
- (iv) M/s. Corporation Defence, Russia.
- (v) M/s. T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (vi) M/s. R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana.

Delivery of intermediate jet trainer to IAF by HAL

1750. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) to deliver the intermediate jet trainer to the Air Force by 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received any confirmation in this regard from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Air Force (IAF) has signed two contracts with HAL for delivery of 12 Limited Series Production Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) aircraft and 73 Series Production IJT aircraft. The IJT aircraft is presently targeted to be inducted in IAF in the year 2014 onwards.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. HAL has confirmed the delivery of aircraft in a phased manner after grant of Initial Operational Clearance.

Preference given to domestic production by DPP

1751. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Production Policy of the country gives any preference to the domestic production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many new defence production units started in the country in the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Para 3 of Defence Production Policy in this regard, is reproduced below:

"Preference will be given to indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment. Therefore, wherever the required arms, ammunition and equipment are possible to be made by the Indian industry within the timelines required by the Services, the procurement will be made from indigenous sources. Whenever the Indian industry is not in a position to make and deliver the equipment as per the SQRs in the requisite time frame, procurement from foreign sources would be resorted to."

(c) New units in DPSUs:

HAL - 3 units

- SUKHOI Engine division at Koraput in 2004
- Helicopter MRO division at Bangalore in 2006
- Strategic Electronic factory at Kasargod in 2012

BEML

- one unit at Palakkad, Kerala in 2010

BDL

- one unit at Vishakhapatnam in 2007

New units in Private sector: Since opening of Defence Industry Sector upto 100%, for Indian Private sector participation in May, 2001, 104 Private companies have been issued 190 Letter of Indents/Industrial licenses, out of which 34 companies have reported commencement of production.

Completion of Rangia-Murkongselek railway line

1752. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any special measures as well as strategies prepared towards development of infrastructure, road and rail network, civil aviation, telecommunication etc. along the Chinese border, particularly of the North-East Frontier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rangia-Murkongselek railway line along the Indo-Sino border is also being important from the defence point of view; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government for completion of this national project on gauge conversion at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government has drawn up appropriate strategic plan to improve the operational capabilities and development of supporting infrastructure like rail, road and forward air fields etc. to achieve the desired defence preparedness along the Chinese Border. The measures taken on matter of defence preparedness to safeguard our territory are sensitive and secretive in nature and disclosure of the details on the floor of the House would not be in the national interest.

Vacant posts of scientists in DRDO

1753. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of post of scientists vacant in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) of the country as on 31st December, 2012;
- (b) the action taken by Government so far to fill up the vacant posts; and
- (c) whether Government would fill up the vacant posts by launching a special recruitment drive?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) As on 31st December, 2012, a total of 217 posts of scientists were vacant in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

- (b) Regular recruitments through Direct Advertisement, Campus Recruitments from IITs, IISc & NITs, Registration of Students with Scholastic Aptitude (ROSSA) Scheme, Non Resident Indians (NRIs) Scheme and Lateral Entry, etc. are carried out as per the requirements to fill the existing vacancies created during the year.
- (c) At present, there is no proposal for launching special recruitment drive.

Funds spent on procurement of weapons

†1754. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new arms etc. proposed to be procured in the Defence Budget during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of funds spent on this head out of the total budgetary allocation; and
- (c) the reasons for not utilizing the total budget allocation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The proposal to purchase various arms, weapons and equipments is based on Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP), Annual Acquisition Plan (APP) and requirement projected by the defence forces.

- (b) and (c) Details of year-wise expenditure made under capital procurement for last ten years is given below. The funds have by and large being utilized

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

optimally except where certain procurement cases could not be materialized in stipulated time or where the committed payments could not be released due to delay and non-delivery of all the concerned equipments as per schedule.

Funds spent on procurement of weapons

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Expenditure
2002-2003	12929.80
2003-2004	14484.56
2004-2005	26968.11
2005-2006	25471.51
2006-2007	26898.43
2007-2008	27740.57
2008-2009	29896.15
2009-2010	38305.27
2010-2011	45511.96
2011-2012	50362.50
TOTAL	298568.86

Army medals for soldiers beheaded by Pakistan army

1755. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced to consider to award Army Medals on Republic Day to two soldiers who were killed in the barbaric attack by the Pakistani Army near LoC in first week of January, 2013;

(b) the reasons that Government has not come to any decision in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to honour those soldiers by awarding Army Medals and give away the medals to their family members in public ceremony?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Every year gallantry awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day and Independence Day to recognize the gallant acts performed by the individuals beyond call of their duty. As per existing procedure, a case for award is initiated by the Unit and forwarded to Service HQs duly recommended by the Commanders in chain for consideration by their Honours and Awards Committee. If the case is found fit, the same is forwarded to Ministry of Defence for further consideration by the Government. As on date, no citations/recommendations pertaining to the specific incident have been received.

Encouraging private sector for production of defence equipments

1756. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that dependence on foreign companies to procure equipment/material for the defence requirement of the country paves way for one after another kickbacks in deals/ scam like the recent one in VVIP chopper deal worth Rs. 36,000 crore;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to encourage private sector within the country to avoid such type of scam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) All Capital procurements are done as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Procurement is sourced from both domestic and foreign sources depending on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources.

(b) and (c) With a view to achieve greater self reliance in Defence production, the Defence Industry was opened up for Indian Private Sector participation in May, 2001 with FDI permissible upto 26%, subject to licensing. The 'Make' Procedure was promulgated in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Government included a categorisation 'BUY & MAKE (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production. There is also provision for 30% offset obligation in all Capital Acquisitions categorized as Buy (Global) or Buy and Make with Transfer of Technology (ToT) where the estimated cost of the acquisition proposal is Rs. 300 crore or more. Further, Government has announced the Defence Production Policy in January, 2011 and Joint Venture Policy for DPSUs in February, 2012. Government is in the final stage of amending the Defence Procurement Procedure.

Review of all agreements in light of Tatra truck deal

1757. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2009, the then Defence Productions Secretary had put on a file detailed note about how Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) was being shown undue largesse in terms of purchases of Tatra trucks, hence calling for an urgent review of all contractual agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating into alleged irregularities committed in the BEML Tatra Trucks deal. It has registered a regular case on 30.3.2012, against one of the owners and unknown officials of a UK based Company, unknown officers of a Defence Public Sector Undertaking and unknown officers of Ministry of Defence and Indian Army.

Clashes at international borders

1758. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many clashes took place on international boundaries, to our country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of casualties that took place from the both side; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The details of Ceasefire Violations along Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of Violations
2010	44
2011	51
2012	93

The details of casualties during this period are as under:

Year	LoC		IB	
	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal
2010	8	1	5	2
2011	3	1	1	2
2012	-	1	2	3
TOTAL	11	3	8	7

All ceasefire, violations with Pakistan are appropriately retaliated through return of fire/protected through established mechanisms of Hotline, Flag Meeting and Director General of Military Operations Talks etc.

Crashes of MIG fighter jets

1759. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MIG fighters of the Indian Air Force have been often involved in accidents/crashes during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of the MIG crashes including loss of life during the last five years; and

(c) what steps are taken by the Ministry to ensure the safety and security of the defence personnel manning the MIG fighter jets and to keep up the defence preparedness of the MIG fleet?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) During the last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) and current year 2012-13 (up to 07.03.2013), a total of 34 MIG fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) have been involved in accidents/ crashes. Technical Defect and Human Error were the two main causes of the accidents. In these accidents, six pilots and five civilians were killed.

(c) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence. IAF has taken various measures relating to invigoration of aviation safety organization, analytical studies and quality audits of

the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircrafts accidents, including establishment of a Ornithology cell for bird surveys at flying bases. All flying bases have been visited by senior Aerospace Safety personnel of the IAF to apprise the operating units suitably and get views for enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes have been revitalized, including steps to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error which includes increased use of simulators. Aviation Psychology and Aerospace Safety capsules have been introduced in the ab initio training programmes.

Accelerating pace of recruitment of soldiers

1760. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Army is considering to accelerate the pace of recruitment of soldiers;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Army is considering to create new units;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that there is huge shortage of soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Recruitment of Other Ranks (ORs) in the Army is an ongoing process in line with requirements.

(b) and (c) Raising of forces is a continuous process keeping pace with changing threat perception, innovation in war technology/tactics and changing global and regional geopolitical system.

- (d) There is no significant problem of shortage of ORs in Indian Army.

Granting sixth CPC wages to canteen employees

1761. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to grant Six Pay Commission wages to more than 10,000 civilian employees of 4,500 canteens countrywide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many recommendations to implement the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations for these employees too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Recommendations through various forums have been received for implementation of Sixth Pay Commission recommendation in respect of URC employees, however, these recommendations have not been accepted as URC employees are not Government employees.

Holding trials of VVIP helicopter in UK and USA

1762. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) makes it mandatory for all trials of weapons systems should be held in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for holding the trials of VVIP helicopters in 2008 in UK and USA; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strictly follow DPP for all future defence purchase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) does envisage and provide for situations where trial or certain validations of a given equipment need to be conducted abroad.

(c) All capital procurements are undertaken strictly in accordance with the provisions of the DPP.

Dwindling number of FFRs

1763. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army have at present only 66 Field Firing Ranges (FFRs) against 104 FFRs ten years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for dwindling number of FFRs for use by tank regiments, mechanized units, artillery gun batteries and mortar fire parties; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide for adequate number of FFRs to Army to enable our troops to practice skill and keep machinery well tested?

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

(b) Notified FFRs are required to be re-notified from time to time as per their validity by respective State Governments and clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Due to increase in population, spread of habitation and development, encroachments, areas being declared as wild life sanctuary/reserve forests, and environmental pressures, the State Governments are often disinclined to re-notify ranges in their jurisdiction.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made at all levels to ensure timely re-notification of the de-notified ranges. One time Compensatory Afforestation (CA) charges as required by the respective State Governments have been paid in case of many ranges to ensure their long term re-notification and continued availability. In addition, efforts are on by the Army to impress upon the respective State Governments and MoEF for re-notification/acquisition of field firing ranges.

CBI inquiry into Tatra truck deal

1764. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has inquired into the Tatra truck deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this deal has been cancelled; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case RC ACI 2012 A0004 on 30.03.2012 in the matter of irregularities in Tatra trucks deal, against one of the owners and unknown officials of a UK based company, unknown officers of a Defence Public Sector Undertakings and unknown officers of Ministry of Defence/Indian Army. The report of CBI is awaited.

Relaxation of norms for some States in recruitment of soldiers

1765. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in certain States Government has given relaxation to residents on age, qualification etc. for the recruitment as soldier in the Indian Army;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether this relaxation is extended in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (e) if so, in how many districts and why other districts are not given this relaxation;
- (f) whether Government will extend this relaxation to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) Dispensation in education is given for enrolment in Soldier (General Duty) and Tradesmen category to persons hailing from backward and remote areas/ regions lacking adequate educational facilities and lower literacy levels. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Dispensation in educational standards is provided based on review done by Army from time to time keeping in view educational standards, literacy and intake from various districts. At present, there is no proposal to extend this relaxation to whole of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

Dispensation in educational standard for recruitment in soldier (General duty) and Tradesman category in the army for the period of 1st April, 2010 to 31st March, 2013

Sl.No. Existing Dispensation (1st April, 2010 - 31st March, 2013)

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(1) Jammu & Kashmir:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) District of Jammu, Sambha and Kathua – No dispensation.
 - (b) All districts except Jammu, Sambha, Kathua and Ladakh Region including Kargil district – Class X simple pass.
 - (c) Ladakh Region including Kargil district – Class VIII pass
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Tradesman Category:

- (d) District of Jammu, Sambha, and Kathua – No dispensation.
- (e) All districts except Jammu, Sambha and Kathua – Class VIII Pass.

(2) Uttarakhand:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Batwari Tehsil of Uttarkashi district, Okhimath Tehsil of Rudraprayag district, Joshimath Tehsil of Chamoli district, Berinag, Didihat, Dharchula and Munsiri Tehsils of Pithoragarh district – Class X Simple pass.

Tradesman Category:

- (b) The Tradesman category from the dispensation districts – Class VIII pass.

(3) Himachal Pradesh:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Kinnaur, Lahaul – Spiti districts – Class X Simple pass.

Tradesman Category:

- (b) The Tradesman category from the dispensation districts – Class VIII pass.

(4) Rajasthan:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Jaisalmer, Barmer districts, Shergarh, Osian and Phalaudi Tehsils of Jodhpur district – Class X Simple pass.

Tradesman Category:

- (b) The Tradesman category from the dispensation districts – Class VIII pass.

(5) Gujarat:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Rapar and Lakhpur Tehsils of Kutch district – Class X Simple Pass

Tradesman Category:

- (b) The Tradesman category from the dispensation districts – Class VIII pass.

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(6) Andaman and Nicobar Islands:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) **Settlers:** Class X Simple Pass.
- (b) **Tribals and Aborigines:** Class VIII Pass.

Tradesman Category:

- (c) **Settlers:** Class VIII Pass.
- (d) **Tribals and Aborigines:** Class VIII Pass.

(7) North Eastern States:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya – Class X Simple Pass.
- (b) Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh – Class VIII pass.

Tradesman Category – Class VIII Pass for all seven North Eastern states.

(8) Punjab:**General Duty Category:**

- (a) Candidates domiciled within aerial distance of 20 KM from International Border – Class X Simple pass.

Tradesman Category:

- (b) Candidates domiciled within aerial distance of 20 KM from International Border – Class VIII pass.

(9) Sikkim:

- (a) General Duty Category – Class VIII Pass.
- (b) Tradesman Category – Class VIII Pass.

(10) Lakshadweep and Minicoy Group of Islands:

- (a) General Duty Category – Class VIII Pass.
- (b) Tradesman Category – Class VIII Pass.

(11) All Gorkhas (Nepalese and Indian):

- (a) General Duty Category – Class X Simple Pass.
- (b) Tradesman Category – Class VIII Pass.

(12) Scheduled Tribes from All States of India:

- (a) General Duty Category – Class VIII Pass.
 - (b) Tradesman Category – Class VIII Pass.
-

Housing projects by AFNHB

1766. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) aims and objectives of Air Force Naval Housing Board (AFNHB);
- (b) the State-wise and year-wise details of housing projects AFNHB has undertaken since its inception;
- (c) the details of time schedule given to each of the above projects;
- (d) whether it is a fact that AFNHB has conceived to develop housing project Phase-III in Hyderabad for housing needs of Air Force and Naval personnel;
- (e) whether it is a fact that AFNHB is dragging the project and forcing members to take possession without completion; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Air Force Naval Housing Board, (AFNHB) registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, promotes housing schemes for serving Air Force and Naval personnel purely as a welfare measure on 'No Profit No Loss' basis.

The details of housing projects and their time schedule is available online at www.afnhb.org.

(d) to (f) The AFNHB is developing a housing project Phase-III in Hyderabad for housing needs of Air Force and Naval Personnel. The project is delayed due to delays in obtaining conversion of land from Government of Andhra Pradesh and some other issues. All the flats handed over were fully ready with all essential services.

To date, 493 flats out of 530 have been handed over. No allottee has been forced to take over his dwelling unit.

Human rights violation by armed forces

1767. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise details of complaints of custodial killings, rape, torture and forced disappearances against the army personnel received during the last three years;
- (b) the details of cases filed in such cases in civil courts;
- (c) the details of cases where Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has been invoked in the civil courts; and

(d) the details of cases where action has been taken by the armed forces itself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) The details of complaints of alleged custodial killings, torture and such human rights violations received by Army during last three years are as under:

Year	North Eastern States	Jammu and Kashmir	Other States	Total
2010	29	18	10	57
2011	25	05	03	33
2012	26	04	07	37
TOTAL	80	27	20	127

There are 7 such cases which are subjudice in various courts and in 5 cases Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) was invoked.

Armed Forces take suitable action to dispose of such complaints in consultation with units/ formations and other agencies concerned in the matter.

Land under possession of army in Jammu and Kashmir

1768. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under possession of army in different districts of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the area under possession of army in different districts of Jammu and Kashmir on freehold rights, long term lease, on rent; and

(c) the rates of lease and rent for this land relevant at the moment and the date of last revision and next revision?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The details of land under possession of Army in different districts of Jammu and Kashmir, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There is no land under possession of Army in Jammu and Kashmir which is on free hold rights category or long term lease. In Jammu & Kashmir the land is being held either on hiring or requisition for which rent is being paid as indicated in column 5 & 6 of Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Rates of rent for requisition/hiring of different categories of land prevalent are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The last revision was done by Government of India with effect from 16.02.2008 and the next revision is due for this year.

Statement-I*District-wise details of land under possession of army in Jammu and Kashmir*

Sl. No. District	Acquired Area (Acres)	Ex-State-Forces Property (Acres)	Requisition Land (Acres)	Hired Land (Acres)	Land under Regularization (Acres)	Total Area (Acres)
DEO Udhampur						
1. Doda	1315.7560	0.0000	70.6937	0.0000	3.1368	1389.5865
2. Udhampur	1160.9713	13.8900	1959.7688	11.0813	0.6937	3146.4051
3. Ramban	189.9572	10.6300	63.8999	8.8811	26.3850	299.7532
4. Rajouri	556.8220	150.1250	2696.1748	339.6562	288.7705	4031.5485
5. Poonch	49.8130	0.0000	2324.7750	185.8122	989.7028	3550.1030
6. Reasi	3.6380	0.0000	201.2150	10.1312	108.0908	323.0750
7. Kistwar	80.7503	0.0000	6.0781	0.0000	15.7250	102.5534
8. Jammu	1311.6770	13.6390	8090.8060	50.9938	3844.7475	13311.8633
Total	4669.3848	188.2840	15413.4113	606.5558	5277.2521	26154.888
DEO Srinagar						
9. Anantnag	630.225	201.385	344.369	142.664	382.202	1700.845
10. Budgam	1179.800	0	505.531	127.308	114.385	1927.024
11. Ganderbal	0	368.313	185.138	21.045	25.031	599.527

12.	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	15.350	22.198	37.548
13.	Pulwama	203.081	8.644	197.675	252.294	75.985	737.679	
14.	Shopian	650.000	0	0	0	33.356	683.356	
15.	Srinagar	258.594	1041.663	37.384	1.431	2.598	1341.67	
	Total	2921.700	1620.005	1270.097	560.092	655.755	7027.649	
DEO Leh								
16.	Leh/Kargil	132.78	45.090	491.778	22031.718*	102.864	22804.23	
	Total	132.78	45.090	491.778	22031.718	102.864	22804.23	
ADEO Baramulla								
17.	Baramulla	251.553	0	1782.7125	847.18625	1003.54	3884.99175	
18.	Kupwara	218.3375	0	1008.125	122.155	507.99125	1856.60875	
19.	Bandipora	42.5875	72.144	328.6175	17.15	92.690625	553.189625	
	Total	512.478	72.144	3119.455	986.49125	1604.221875	6294.790125	
DEO Jammu								
20.	Jammu	1397.59	646.81	1899.05	15.672	115.386	4074.508	
21.	Samba	1689.236	0	1772.03	2.387	67.471	3531.124	
22.	Kathua	923.024	0	386.57	15.391	54.473	1379.458	
	TOTAL	4009.85	646.81	4057.65	33.45	237.33	8985.09	
GRAND TOTAL		12246.1928	2572.333	24352.3913	24218.30705	7877.422975	71266.647125	

(*) including 22006.9 acres of State land.

Statement-II*Rates of rent for requisition/hiring of different categories of land prevalent*

Sl. No.	Category of land	Rates per Kanal per annum
1.	Class-I	
	(a) Irrigated	Rs. 3381.00
	(b) Irrigated (Double Cropped)	Rs. 4087.00
2.	Class-II	
	(a) Irrigated	Rs. 3200.00
	(b) Un-Irrigated	Rs. 1390.00
3.	Class-III	
	(a) Uncultivable	Rs. 895.00
4.	Fruit bearing orchards	Rs. 10000.00
5.	Land falling under Jammu Municipal Corporation/ Srinagar Municipal Corporation/ Poonch Municipal Council and Srinagar/ Jammu Cantonments areas.	Rs. 33750.00
6.	Lands falling under Municipal Councils	Rs. 16875.00
7.	Lands falling under Municipal Committee	Rs. 13500.00

Home sickness of soldiers posted at Siachen glacier

1769. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soldiers posted at Siachen are facing a lot of problems including home sickness; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Deployment on extreme High Altitudes such as Siachen Glacier requires troops to be physically conditioned and acclimatized to enable them to withstand vagaries of terrain and be physically conditioned to effectively safeguard our borders. To ensure that soldiers are physically fit, mentally alert and psychologically motivated, a number of measures/ facilities/provisions have been ensured including proper clothing, diet, habitat, regular interaction by Commanders, grant of leave etc. including counselling.

Missing children in NCR of Delhi

1770. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of children are missing from the National Capital Region of Delhi (NCR) during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of missing children as reported during the last two years;

(c) whether Government is aware of selling of girl child by a gang operating in Delhi;

(d) if so, details in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to locate the missing children and book culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the available data regarding missing, traced and untraced for Delhi are as follows:

Year	Missing	Traced	Untraced
2010	5091	3937	1154
2011	6054	4823	1231
2012	4917	2543	2374

The data regarding missing children in NCR is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such organized gang operating in Delhi.

(e) 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.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on missing children-measures needed to 'Prevent Trafficking' and 'Trace the Children' – regarding dated 31st January, 2012. In it States/ UTs were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th April, 2012 to provide guidelines to law enforcement agencies on the manner and modalities regarding effectively dealing with the organized crime aspect of human trafficking.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another Advisory on missing children dated 29th October, 2012 wherein the States/UTs were requested to become a part of a country wide online database on Missing Children named 'Track CHILD' which has already become operational.

An advisory based on the Supreme Court Judgment directing all State Governments/ UT Administrations to appoint one Child Juvenile Officers at each police Station in State has also been circulated on 02.12.2011. Directions to set up Special Juvenile Police Units in respective districts in the country have been issued.

Advisory on crime against children dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments and UTs Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls.

Amendment to CrPC

1771. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring about amendments to the CrPC for speedy trial of cases;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

tighten the existing procedure and practices being often resorted to by the concerned to delay the hearings in the courts; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Cr.P.C.) was amended with effect from 31.12.2009 and 1.11.2010 to provide for speedy trial of cases and tightening the existing procedures and practices of adjournments. At present, there is no proposal to further amend the Cr.P.C. in this regard.

Bangladeshi intruders getting Indian citizenship

1772. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken by Central Government in consultation with State Governments for being cautious while issuing valid identification like ration card, election card and other Government valid identity cards, as it has been seen that large number of Bangladeshi intruders have obtained these types of identity cards very easily and illegally and got Indian Citizenship and they have become very serious threats for our internal security; and

(b) the State-wise details of such cases registered within last three years and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other authorities concerned are expected to ensure that identity cards like ration cards, election identity cards and other Government valid identity cards are issued only after proper scrutiny of the documents and after due enquiry, wherever required. As and when instances of illegal immigrants having obtained such identity cards through fraudulent means are detected, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other authorities concerned take necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As regards Indian citizenship, the foreigners, not being an illegal migrant, can obtain Indian citizenship under the provisions of

the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. The grant of Indian citizenship is a multi-level and multi-agency activity involving detailed scrutiny at various levels such as Collector/ DM/DC, State Government/Union Territory Administration and Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India. Therefore, due diligence is exercised at all levels before grant of Indian citizenship to a foreign national and it is ensured that an illegal immigrant is not granted Indian citizenship.

Persons injured and died in anti-rape agitation in Delhi

†1773. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of police lathi charge on demonstrators at India Gate against the incident of gang rape in December, 2012;
- (b) the number of people injured and died in the above lathi charge;
- (c) the number of people arrested by Government; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating upon providing any kind of compensation to the injured persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Delhi Police had to resort to use of water cannon, tear gas shells and mild cane charge to disperse the unruly and violent crowd, which was determined to march towards North Block, South Block and President House after breaking police barricades repeatedly. The mob damaged government vehicles, indulged in arson, stone pelting and assaulted policemen on duty. Many protestors and police personnel got injured in this action. One police personnel died and 62 police personnel were injured. In addition to this, 140 public persons were also injured. Total 8 accused persons have been arrested.

Verma panel recommendations

1774. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Verma panel recommended sweeping changes in laws, tougher penalties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) how many have been considered for implementation; and
- (d) what are the reasons for not accepting the recommendations in *toto*?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (d) Justice J. S. Verma Committee recommended amendments in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to provide for more stringent punishment for acts of crime against women. Most of the amendments proposed by the Justice Verma Committee have been incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 contains 22 clauses. Of these 11 clauses have been taken from the pending Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, either totally or substantially. There is broad convergence between the provisions taken from the pending Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee. The remaining clauses reflect the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee.

Some of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee have not been incorporated in the Ordinance because of divergence of opinion on the issues. Some of the major contentious points are:

- Presumption of consent where a marital relationship exists between the complainant and the accused (case of marital rape).
- There is divergence of opinion whether the age should be 16 years or 18 years for defining the offence of "rape of an under-age person".
- The recommendation 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

These issues require more consultations and deliberations. The issue on 'marital rape' and 'definition of age of juvenile person' needs more deliberations from societal considerations before taking any decision in this regard.

Implementing WHO guidelines for victims of sexual violence

1775. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the rate of conviction in rape cases in India in the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) if the rates were low, what were the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would consider implementing in all the metropolitan cities the World Health Organisation "guidelines for medico legal care for victims of sexual violence", which *inter-alia*, suggests guidelines for medical evidence collection as well as a package of essential health care services for the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the conviction rates of rape cases during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 26.4%, 26.6%, 26.9%, 26.6% and 26.4% respectively which remained steady at around 26%. State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, case conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape between the period 2007-2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

The rate of conviction suffers due to several factors, *viz.* inadequate and inefficient investigations by investigative agencies, deficiency of proper investigative infrastructure, prolonged judicial process etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has no official communication from World Health Organisation in this regard. However, Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 to all State Government/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control off crimes committed against them in the country.

Para xvi, xvii and xviii off the aforesaid advisory specifically states that:

- 5 (xvi) The specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units could be developed in government hospitals having a large maternity section.
- 5 (xvii) The Health departments of the State Govts., should set up 'Rape Crisis Centres' (RCCs) and specialized 'Sexual Assault Treatment Units' (SATUs), at appropriate places.
- 5 (xviii) Rape Crisis Centres (RCCs) set up by the Health Deptt. could assist rape victims and provide appropriate level of coordination between the police and health department facilities for medical examination to establish forensic evidence, SAT Units and medical facilities to treat after effects of sexual assault. Hence, these RCCs could act as an interface between the victims and other agencies involved.

Statement

A. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2007-2008

Sl.No.	State	2007							2008						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	1070	1066	128	13.3	1436	1467	199	1257	1083	100	12.3	1531	1526	244
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	29	5	71.4	57	37	7	42	22	1	50.0	37	28	2
3	Assam	1437	904	191	29.1	1477	965	180	1438	988	94	16.0	1445	967	201
4	Bihar	1555	1103	167	20.2	1816	1446	212	1302	921	168	23.0	1464	1323	221
5	Chhattisgarh	982	939	162	24.3	1146	1126	238	978	922	206	23.3	1108	1059	207
6	Goa	20	15	1	16.7	25	16	1	30	21	6	26.1	41	20	6
7	Gujarat	316	289	50	25.0	503	479	59	374	328	48	22.5	529	535	75
8	Haryana	488	432	114	30.5	607	616	180	631	508	128	28.2	849	801	175
9	Himachal Pradesh	159	105	14	16.9	197	156	19	157	115	29	25.0	182	176	48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	288	238	8	5.8	331	318	7	219	142	10	7.1	234	236	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	Jharkhand	855	692	318	37.3	886	832	206	791	768	136	21.6	802	761	152
12	Karnataka	436	364	59	20.1	518	514	59	446	412	45	13.4	642	581	53
13	Kerala	512	546	74	14.2	555	655	88	568	467	38	13.3	623	557	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	3010	2898	688	26.1	4131	4132	1133	2937	2791	839	30.7	3875	3847	1357
15	Maharashtra	1451	1404	151	16.7	2097	2026	178	1558	1449	160	15.3	2206	2056	219
16	Manipur	20	2	0	0.0	12	2	0	38	6	0	-	19	6	0
17	Meghalaya	82	32	8	53.3	76	34	17	88	41	11	42.3	82	57	11
18	Mizoram	83	78	28	80.0	87	95	32	77	69	85	92.4	94	81	92
19	Nagaland	13	12	26	92.9	15	15	31	19	18	13	86.7	27	20	15
20	Orissa	939	784	175	28.7	1026	1000	181	1113	883	159	24.7	1045	1065	212
21	Punjab	519	392	76	27.6	709	518	121	517	442	149	33.9	663	589	224
22	Rajasthan	1238	854	236	36.9	1201	1205	300	1355	857	232	35.0	1211	1205	273
23	Sikkim	24	19	0	0.0	30	21	0	20	20	5	71.4	24	20	5
24	Tamil Nadu	523	434	87	21.9	615	591	131	573	466	109	25.2	740	583	113
25	Tripura	157	180	30	19.2	165	161	56	204	185	23	27.4	210	173	21

26	Uttar Pradesh	1648	1293	573	51.4	2283	1980	962	1871	1405	681	49.6	2825	2199	1157
27	Uttarakhand	117	101	48	42.9	171	156	75	87	79	39	36.4	108	106	81
28	West Bengal	2106	1832	101	12.1	2409	2433	100	2263	1693	138	15.2	1790	1664	148
	Total State	20096	17037	3518	26.3	24581	22996	4772	20953	17101	3652	26.5	24406	22241	5374
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	1	33.3	3	3	1	12	2	0	0.0	13	2	0
30	Chandigarh	22	19	11	57.9	24	25	14	20	19	5	29.4	27	26	7
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	0	0.0	5	6	0	6	7	0	0.0	8	8	0
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0.0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	598	541	163	27.7	731	657	227	466	478	115	30.6	573	702	155
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	2	1	1	100.0	1	1	1
35	Puducherry	9	9	4	57.1	14	12	8	8	6	0	0.0	8	9	0
	TOTAL UT	641	580	179	28.8	782	708	250	514	513	121	29.7	630	748	163
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	20737	17617	3697	26.4	25363	23704	5022	21467	17614	3773	26.6	25036	22989	5537

Source: Crime In India.

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

CVR = Convictions/Cases in which trials completed * 100.

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Under Rape during 2009-2011

Sl.No.	State	2009							CR
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	12.2	1487	1302	182	1362
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60.0	60	51	3	47
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	25.7	1644	1040	235	1721
4	Bihar	929	763	178	24.1	1086	1043	237	795
5	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	26.4	1128	1117	243	1012
6	Goa	47	24	7	28.0	56	41	7	36
7	Gujarat	433	377	33	18.0	610	597	44	408
8	Haryana	603	525	125	26.3	848	832	230	720
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	24.6	250	260	40	160
10	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	5.8	303	301	12	245
11	Jharkhand	719	687	294	40.7	765	764	341	773
12	Karnataka	509	401	33	9.6	595	567	48	586
13	Kerala	568	615	53	15.8	694	751	57	634
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	24.7	4243	4221	854	3135
15	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	19.1	2075	2076	225	1599
16	Manipur	31	5	0	-	22	7	0	34
17	Meghalaya	112	67	7	30.4	110	96	7	149
18	Mizoram	83	86	58	87.9	81	117	53	92
19	Nagaland	22	25	10	90.9	27	29	16	16

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Under Rape during 2009-2011

2010						2011						
CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1210	141	13.7	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	11.0	1758	1783	157
34	4	66.7	49	40	4	42	38	4	17.4	47	41	4
1110	95	18.1	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	23.3	1470	1080	165
533	227	26.0	892	816	280	934	820	210	24.8	1185	1036	246
942	204	24.7	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	24.5	1257	1253	240
44	5	18.5	50	62	7	29	33	4	28.6	34	46	4
391	33	17.6	617	620	40	439	409	31	14.7	621	616	46
590	113	24.8	866	853	161	733	532	135	23.4	801	820	175
139	21	19.1	197	204	38	168	143	29	22.3	187	183	46
177	3	2.1	266	259	5	277	231	14	8.3	349	346	18
705	171	28.7	836	911	194	784	604	185	39.0	758	731	220
512	54	15.4	771	703	82	636	533	74	19.8	837	812	84
644	45	17.6	659	779	52	1132	706	31	15.4	1226	798	390
3089	777	28.2	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	23.6	4593	4603	898
1458	146	13.9	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	20.3	2533	2422	268
4	1	33.3	22	5	1	53	5	1	100.0	24	5	2
80	4	44.4	135	73	4	130	81	0	0.0	128	83	0
94	84	96.6	112	125	123	77	68	46	80.7	74	70	40
13	14	73.7	17	19	12	23	20	16	84.2	27	19	29

1	2	2009							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Odisha	1023	834	146	21.7	1119	1100	183	1025
21	Punjab	511	440	158	34.0	681	631	234	546
22	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	36.5	1388	1387	296	1571
23	Sikkim	18	19	5	29.4	19	19	5	18
24	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	22.4	776	776	111	686
25	Tripura	190	169	24	25.0	336	169	24	238
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	46.0	2918	2168	1187	1563
27	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	52.1	138	146	83	121
28	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	15.1	1748	1707	132	2311
	TOTAL STATE	20874	17254	3498	26.2	25207	23315	5089	21603
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	33.3	36	27	1	24
30	Chandigarh	29	17	16	57.1	38	25	26	31
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	50.0	5	5	1	3
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	1
33	Delhi UT	469	440	178	47.3	557	615	195	507
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	8	4	66.7	1	8	4	3
	TOTAL UT	523	484	200	48.2	638	681	227	569
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	21397	17738	3698	26.9	25845	23996	5316	22172

Source: Crime in India.

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

CVR = Convictions/Cases in which Trials completed * 100.

2010						2011						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1126	132	19.8	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	23.2	1224	1219	204
438	166	33.9	766	654	244	479	426	155	36.3	598	571	208
972	202	30.8	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	26.1	1642	1634	358
31	2	66.7	21	30	1	16	12	11	55.0	25	12	11
487	105	24.3	777	682	136	677	478	72	20.4	837	611	110
185	28	25.0	320	226	32	205	238	24	11.9	258	248	28
1171	705	50.6	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	56.4	3571	2398	1325
104	58	52.3	171	159	86	129	98	48	54.5	149	143	73
1866	90	13.7	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	11.5	1870	2104	121
18149	3630	26.3	26380	24610	5412	23582	19258	3876	25.9	28083	25687	5470
20	0	-	39	28	0	13	22	0	-	28	48	0
29	14	45.2	44	38	16	27	21	9	42.9	27	31	10
4	2	50.0	3	4	2	4	3	0	0.0	4	3	0
1	0	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
449	141	34.6	602	532	201	572	477	186	41.5	707	647	243
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1
2	1	100.0	5	2	1	7	4	0	0.0	29	20	0
505	158	35.7	694	605	220	624	527	196	41.1	795	749	254
18654	3788	26.6	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	26.4	28878	26436	5724

Advisory to States to deal with policemen wasting time over jurisdiction

1776. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advisory to States to deal with Policemen wasting time arguing jurisdiction at the cost of lives of accident or murder attack victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) '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 prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime.

Evidence required in rape cases

†1777. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various types of evidences required to prove crimes like rape of minor girls, gang rape and other kinds of incidents of rape; and

(b) the details of procedure followed to prove them and the time taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There are several types of evidences like forensic, direct evidence circumstantial evidence, physical evidence, trace evidence, etc. that are taken into consideration while proving heinous crimes like rape, gangrape etc.

Procedures followed during collection, analysis and creation of reports are very extensive and elaborate so as to withstand the strict scrutiny of Judiciary in Courts. Inherent nature of each and every case determines the time required for concluding investigations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bringing IB, RAW and NTRO under statutory regime

1778. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to bring Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) and National Technical Research organisation (NTRO) under a statutory regime;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when, it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No Sir. No such proposal is being contemplated at present by the Government.

Persons arrested under National Security Act

1779. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise number of persons detained, arrested under National Security Act, 1980, during past three years;
- (b) out of them, how many were referred to the Ministry and how many were approved, State-wise and the reasons for the same; and
- (c) whether this draconian law is being abused with impunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The number of persons detained and arrested State-wise have been tabulated in the Statement (*See* below). These are based on the number of Reports received from the State Governments under Section 3(5) of National Security Act 1980 in the Ministry. As per Section 3(5) of NSA, 1980, when any order of detention is made or approved by the State Government, the State Government shall, within seven days, report the fact to the Central Government together with the grounds on which the order has been made and such other particulars as, in the opinion of the State Government, have a bearing on the necessity for the order. All the Reports received in have been taken note of by this Ministry.

- (c) No, Sir.

Statement

Total number of persons arrested during the last three years as reported by the State Governments to the Central Government under National Security Act 1980

States	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-
Arunachal Pradesh	01	08	-
Assam	03	01	02
Bihar	-	01	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-	01
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	>
J&K	-	-	-
Jharkhand	05	-	03
Kerala	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	297	331	345
Maharashtra	-	-	-
Manipur	271	238	205
Meghalaya	-	-	01
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	38	131	63
Odisha	17	06	10
Punjab	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	11	12	17
Tripura	01	-	03
Uttarakhand	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	422	134	149
West Bengal	-	-	-
Andman and Nicobar	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Daman and diu	-	-	-
Delhi	01	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	06	-	-

Deadline for formation of Telangana State

†1780. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed a deadline for the formation of a separate Telangana State but even after the expiry of the deadline, the process of the formation of the State has not started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is demanding more time for the formation of a separate Telangana State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a case of fraud has been registered against the Minister of Home Affairs in the court in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Home Minister held a meeting on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

28.12.2012 and all the major political parties in the Andhra Pradesh were present. There was no consensus then. The Home Minister stated that the Government will try to arrive at a consensus on the Telangana issue in a month's time. There cannot a timeframe for the formation of a new State.

(e) and (f) Based on a petition No. 186/13 filed by the Telangana Junior Advocates Association, the Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Rangareddy directed the Cyberabad Police vide Court serial No. 668/13 dated 28th January, 2013 to investigate the complaint under Section 420 of IPC.

Crimes against minor girls

1781. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise incidents of crimes against minor girls, under Sections 373, 372, 366-A, 366-B of IPC during last three years;
- (b) FIRs registered and disposal thereof;
- (c) the persons arrested, challaned, punished; and
- (d) whether above action could be termed adequate to check girl-child abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Sections 373, 372, 366-A, 366-B of IPC during 2009-11 are given in Statement (*See below*).

The problem of girl-child abuse has several dimensions like sociological, criminal etc. The above data only reflects the counter measures taken in respect to criminal aspects only.

A. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Buying of Minor Girls For Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) During 2009-2011

[illegible]

[illegible]

26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	3	0	2	2	0	48	12	0	51	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	32	34	1	45	50	1	78	47	4	97	64	7	27	25	1	60	56	1						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1						
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Total (All-India)	32	34	1	45	50	1	78	47	4	97	64	7	27	26	2	60	57	2						

Selling of Minor Girls for Prostitution (Sec 372 IPC) during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009								2010								2011																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	5	5	0
12	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	1	17	0	2	2	0	8	8	8	0	3	3	2	15	15	11	
15	Maharashtra	2	2	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	13	13	0	2	2	0	9	9	0	0	
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	5	0	
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	15	15	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	49	19	0	21	20	0	115	51	2	128	53	2	87	37	1	96	60	3
	Total (States)	55	24	0	30	42	0	126	61	2	162	87	2	111	57	3	152	115	14
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
	Total (All-India)	57	25	0	31	43	0	130	64	2	166	90	2	113	58	3	156	117	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	0	12	2	44	15	7	21	24	0	21	21	0	15	3	0	12	56	0
12	Karnataka	4	1	0	3	3	0	21	8	1	20	9	1	8	14	2	8	15	2
13	Kerala	14	9	0	17	13	0	6	13	0	10	15	0	9	8	0	7	7	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	4	4	4	4	18	12	1	26	26	5	20	17	4	27	27	6
15	Maharashtra	42	28	0	53	38	0	26	20	0	33	37	0	20	28	0	50	40	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	12	3	0	8	5	0
21	Punjab	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
22	Rajasthan	1	1	0	1	1	0	14	10	0	13	13	0	19	11	0	14	14	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

25	Tripura	28	15	4	29	8	4	32	16	0	18	17	0	5	27	4	23	29	19
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	41	14	0	27	16	0	200	88	2	217	94	2	298	126	18	133	106	6
	Total (States)	236	140	18	336	225	37	679	337	24	684	451	35	859	652	54	977	950	67
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
	Total (All-India)	237	140	18	337	225	37	679	338	24	684	452	35	862	652	54	982	950	67

Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B) During 2009-2011

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	5	9	0	7	4	0	8	8	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	48	42	6	49	50	12	36	29	4	81	75	6	80	75	5	221	240	4
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India Total	48	42	6	49	50	12	36	29	4	81	75	6	80	75	5	221	240	4

Muslim youths as undertrial prisoner

1782. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of Muslim youths are in jail as undertrial prisoner in terrorism related cases; and

(b) if so, the details of the undertrial prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such data is Centrally maintained as "Law & Order" and "Prisons" are State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009 for investigating cases pertaining to terrorism, 52 cases of terrorism and extremism have been assigned to NIA. In these cases, 325 persons are chargesheeted undertrial accused, out of which 195 persons are Muslims, 117 persons are Hindus and 13 belong to other religions.

Soft stand of Government on offenders of heinous crimes

1783. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is all set to pass the legislation for the rape crimes and the women violence in the light of recent recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee to prevent crimes against women;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proclamation of the ordinance in this connection is not sufficient and denies many recommendations of Justice Verma to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act; and

(c) the reasons behind the soft stand taken by Government for the offenders of such heinous crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government has already promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 3.2.2013 to provide for more stringent punishment for cases of sexual assault. The enhanced punishments for offence of sexual assault under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D and section 376E of

Indian Penal Code in the Ordinance range from a minimum punishment of 7 years, extendable to life imprisonment which will mean imprisonment for the rest of that person's natural life or to death. Justice J.S. Verma Committee recommended amendments in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Most of the amendments proposed by Justice Verma Committee has been incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

Justice J.S. Verma Committee in its report also recommended the following:

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

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

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

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

Blasts in Hyderabad

†1784. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people lost their lives and many were injured due to the recent bomb blasts in Hyderabad;

(b) whether any facts/evidences have been found during the investigation of the said bomb blasts till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any terrorist organization has taken the responsibility for the above blasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the latest input, a total of 17 persons were killed and 123 sustained injuries in the recent bomb blasts at Dilsukhnagar in Hyderabad.

(b) Preliminary investigations revealed that the IEDs with nitro compound were placed on bicycles causing explosions.

(c) and (d) No terrorist group has so far claimed responsibility.

Delay in police reforms

1785. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police Reforms in the country are pending for quite some time;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the Police Reforms; and

(c) how much time will be taken to introduce Police Reforms all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Various Commission/Committees were constituted during the last three decades for carrying out reforms in the police forces in the country. Notable amongst them are the National Police Commission (1977), Ribeiro Committee (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000), Group of Ministers on National Security (2000), Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System (2001). A Review Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various past Committees/Commission. The Review Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Committees/ Commission on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. The Review Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2005.

The recommendations of the various Committees/Commission, including Review Committee, were sent to all State Governments/UTs Administrations for implementation.

In addition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The directions were as follows:

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for, *inter alia*, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the order dated 16th October, 2012 in the aforesaid case directed the State Governments/UTs and Union of India to submit a status report on the implementation of the directions given in its judgement dated 22nd September, 2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed status report in the form of an Affidavit dated 2.1.2013 on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, It is the State Governments/UTs Administration, who have to implement various police reforms measures.

(c) As 'Police's is a State subject and police reforms is an ongoing process, it is not possible to indicate any time-frame by which the various police reforms measures would be implemented by various States. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipment, security equipment, traffic equipment, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

Karnataka bills pending for assent of President

1786. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill 2009 and the Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011 are pending for assent of the President;

(b) if so, what is the status of these two Bills; and

(c) what is the reason for this inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009 and the Karnataka Land Revenue (third Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Karnataka State

Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 27/10/2009 and 19/07/2012 respectively. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009 was referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department & Legal Affairs). The Legislative Department has made some observations on the Bill. However, the Department of Legal Affairs is awaiting final outcome of the Civil Appeal No. 4064/2001 in the Supreme Court in case of Shri S.D. Bandi u/s Divisional Traffic Officer, KSRTC. The matter is still subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011 has since been assented to by the Hon'ble President of India.

(c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three 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 legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments 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.

Setting up NCTC

1787. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that Government is taking a long time in setting up National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(b) whether it is a fact that the absence of NCTC is clearly felt after the recent bomb blasts in Hyderabad;

(c) what plans the Ministry proposes to persuade the State Governments for having NCTC;

(d) whether it is a fact that Finance Minister has recently written for having NCTC to PM and Home Ministry; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government has issued a notification creating National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) vide its OM dated 03.02.2012. soon after issue of the notification, some States raised certain objections with regard to structure, function and mandate of NCTC encroaching upon the states' powers and it being violative of the federal structure as enshrined in the constitution of India. Accordingly, NCTC which was to come into operation with effect from 1st March, 2012, was not operationalized. Subsequently, based on their request for wider consultation, a meeting was held by the Union Government with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/ Lt. Governors of all the States/ Union Territories on 5th May, 2012.

The views of all the States/UTs were taken on record. Government of India is committed to account for the concerns/ objections/ suggestions of various States/UTs. A suitable decision in this regard will be taken in due course

Relief camp for victims of group violence in Assam

1788. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inmates of various relief camps organised in connection with group clash in the district of Kokrajhar, Dhubri in Assam in the year 2012;

(b) the details of number of inmates who have been released from relief camp and rehabilitated;

(c) the details of relief that has been meted out to rehabilitated person and family;

(d) the present status and details of those who are still in the relief camp or any other Government recognised places and are not being rehabilitated because of doubtful papers or any other ground; and

(e) the details of the number of death of inmates due to various reasons till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Due to group clashes in

some districts of Assam in the year 2012, 4,85,921 number of persons took refuge in the relief camps set up by the State Government of Assam. As on 11.03.2013, 4.82 lakh persons had already returned to their native places/villages and 3,607 persons were staying in 6 relief camps. The State Government is providing relief items including medical facilities to the persons presently staying in the relief camps. Rehabilitation grants are being provided by the State Government to the families whose houses were fully damaged and also partially damaged. Rehabilitation grants includes cash assistance of Rs. 20,000, three (3) bundles of GCI sheets, Rs. 2,700 for clothing and utensils to each family. Cash assistance of Rs. 20,000 to each family is also being provided whose houses were partially damaged. Besides, cash assistance of Rs. 30,000 for fully damaged and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged houses are being provided to each family from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Central assistance are also being provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of IAY houses for identified affected families.

Ex-gratia of Rs. 8.00 lakh was announced to the next of Kin of the each person who died in the violence and also adequate compensation to injured persons. As per the report, fifty four (54) persons (including twenty three persons more than 60 years of age) died due to illness who were staying in relief camps between the period July, 2012 to 11th March, 2013. Government of Assam had undertaken all possible measures for providing medical facilities to the inmates staying in relief camps which include deployment of adequate doctors, paramedical staff members designated to each camp. Besides adequate Mobile Medical Units (MMU) equipped with drugs, x-ray machines, ECG, Ultrasound Machine, 2 doctors, 1 pharmacist and 2 paramedics were also deployed in addition to Sanjeevani Vans for treatment of inmates.

Suicide cases

1789. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one lakh people committed suicide in the year 2011;

(b) whether it is also a fact that maximum number of these deaths were in West Bengal;

(c) the State-wise break up of these deaths and major causes for such extreme steps taken by the people; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to improve the living conditions of the people to avoid such unnatural deaths?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State/UT-Wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). The causes of suicide have their origin in the social, economic, cultural, psychological and health status of an individual. Major mental health problems like depression, schizophrenia, addiction to alcohol, affective disorders, drug dependence, adjustment disorders, mood and personality problems have been identified among those committed or attempting suicides.

(d) The Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Statement

Statewise/UT-wise details of the persons who committed suicide in 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
States:				
1	Andhra Pradesh	10120	4957	15077
2	Arunachal Pradesh	99	35	134
3	Assam	1826	900	2726
4	Bihar	446	349	795
5	Chhattisgarh	4527	2229	6756
6	Goa	195	98	293
7	Gujarat	3912	2470	6382

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	2464	781	3245
9	Himachal Pradesh	269	174	443
10	Jammu and Kashmir	144	143	287
11	Jharkhand	825	387	1212
12	Karnataka	8472	4150	12622
13	Kerala	6212	2219	8431
14	Madhya Pradesh	5240	4019	9259
15	Maharashtra	10887	5060	15947
16	Manipur	18	15	33
17	Meghalaya	111	42	153
18	Mizoram	77	13	90
19	Nagaland	25	8	33
20	Odisha	3060	2181	5241
21	Punjab	755	211	966
22	Rajasthan	3016	1332	4348
23	Sikkim	107	77	184
24	Tamil Nadu	10282	5681	15963
25	Tripura	447	256	703
26	Uttar Pradesh	2713	2130	4843
27	Uttarakhand	192	125	317
28	West Bengal	9624	6868	16492
TOTAL (STATES)		86065	46910	132975
Union Territories:				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	42	136
30	Chandigarh	57	48	105

1	2	3	4	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	22	63
32	Daman and Diu	18	15	33
33	Delhi (UT)	1168	548	1716
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	396	161	557
TOTAL (UTs)		1774	836	2610
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		87839	47746	135585

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Directions to States and modernize State police forces

1790. SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given directions to the States to modernise the State police forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has received any request from the States for sanction of more funds for this purpose, including the State of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the response of the Centre thereto; and

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

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

construction of police stations, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/ surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities etc.

The Scheme which ended in March 2012, has been further extended for a period of five years (*i.e.*) 2012-13 to 2016-17, for implementation partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan. Detailed guidelines regarding implementation of the MPF Scheme during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 have been issued to the State Governments vide MHA's letter dated 28.2.2013.

(c) to (e) Requests for providing additional funds under the MPF Scheme were received from State Governments from time to time. During the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, requests were received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Punjab 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 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, 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 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 based on requests received in MHA

(Rs. in lakh)

Year of release	Name of the State	Funds released	Purpose
1	2	3	4
2009-10	Haryana	2323.00	For procuring security equipment for security arrangement for the Commonwealth Games, 2010.
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	749.99	Released to OFB & CENWOSTO, BSF for supply of Non-lethal weapons/ammunition to Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
2010-11	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.

Drugs and ammunitions recovered from Samjhauta Express

1791. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large quantity of drugs and ammunitions recovered from the Samjhauta Express train recently is throwing up a serious security challenge;
- (b) the seizures at Samjhauta Express since last two years;
- (c) whether such illegal activities are also found in roadways and rail cargos;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government; and
- (e) whether any talks have been held recently with the Pakistan Government and if so, its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It is true that drugs and ammunitions were recovered from the Samjhauta Express recently. Details of the same are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Yes Sir. The DG's level talks were held between NCB, India and ANF, Pakistan on 5th-6th December, 2012. During the meeting issues including trafficking of South West Asian origin heroin was discussed. Pakistan side has promised to undertake stricter enforcement measures along the Indo-Pak border.

Statement-I***Details regarding drugs and ammunition recovered from Samjhauta Express***

Sl. No.	Date of seizure	Seizing Agency	Items seized
1.	28.04.2011	Customs authorities	Six packets of heroin (03 kg)
2.	16.02.2012	Customs authorities	One pistol + 10 rounds and spare magazine
3.	25.05.2012	Government Railway Police	10 kg heroin and fake currency notes worth Rs. 15,85,500/-

Statement-II*Details regarding drugs and ammunition recovered from rail cargo*

Sl. No.	Date of seizure	Source	Seizing Agency	Items seized
1.	19.05.2011	Lahore, Pakistan	Custom authorities	One plastic bag containing two pistols, 04 magazines and 50 rounds
2.	26.05.2012	Pakistan	NCB/BSF	10.000 kg heroin and FICN worth Rs. 1583500/-
3.	02.06.2012	Pakistan	Custom, LCS Rail Cargo, Punjab	5.000 kg heroin
4.	16.07.2012	Amritsar, India	Custom department	7 kg heroin
5.	03.08.2012	Amritsar, India	Custom department	3 kg. heroin
6.	08.10.2012	Pakistan	Custom, Amritsar, Punjab	105.507 kg. heroin and 500 hundred rounds
7.	20.10.2012	Pakistan	DRI	23.007 kg heroin

Measures taken by the Government (Narcotics Control Bureau)

- (i) Intensive, preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (ii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iii) Improved co-ordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (v) Increased international co-operation for exchange of information and

investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.

- (vi) The Bureau undertakes demand reduction activities in coordination and liason 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, vii) Conducts training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- (viii) Financial assistance being provided to eligible states for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (ix) Financial Investigations against the accused is done under Chapter V-AI of the NDPS Act and property of accused (s) and their associate is seized, freezed and forfeited.
- (x) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informer and officers.

Rape and molestation cases

1792. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise details of the number of rape and molestation cases during the past three years including those against children;
- (b) the year-wise details of the percentage of conviction related to rape and molestation cases over last three years; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the number of crime against women cells established and functional across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape, and child rape (below 18 years of age) in the country during 2009-2011 are enclosed at Annexure-I [*See Appendix 228 Annexure*

No. 21]. Similar information in respect of molestation of women is enclosed at Annexure-II [See Appendix 228 Annexure No.22]. Data on cases of molestation of children is not maintained separately by NCRB.

(c) Most of the States have set up Manila/children help desk at police station level.

Overburdened Delhi Police personnel

1793. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi Police personnel works for at least 12 hours or more and even on holidays and hardly gets any offs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a tired, worn-out cop, cannot be a very good cop, irrespective of how well intention he might have;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce shift system for Delhi Police personnel also in the near future and if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons in details for not giving any relief to overburdened police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) It is correct that on many occasions Delhi Police personnel have to work continuously for more than 12 hours due to sensitive and prolonged law & order duties. However, it is ensured that rotational off is given to all staff as far as possible.

Prolonged hours of duty can at times impact efficiency. However, supervisory officers ensure that public interest does not suffer and take recourse to substitution and replacement of staff wherever required.

Crime prone dark spots in Delhi

1794. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per survey of Delhi Police, there are around 1300 dark spots in Delhi/New Delhi, where majority of crimes can take place;

(b) whether the duty of the police is to make survey of such spots or to provide police presence at such spots, which can bring a sense of security among citizens; and

(c) what action police/Government proposes to take to remove darkness from such spots which are poorly lit and increasing problems for police/public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Number of dark spots identified by Delhi Police are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of dark spots identified
1.	New Delhi District	29
2.	Central District	65
3.	North District	159
4.	South District	40
5.	West District	160
6.	South-West District	277
7.	East District	251
8.	North-East District	122
9.	South-East District	202
10.	Outer District	226
11.	North-West District	51
TOTAL		1582

(b) to (c) Though this is not in the charter of duties of Delhi Police, but in an endeavor to curb crime, such dark spots are identified from time to time. The matter is taken up with the agencies concerned for better lighting at these spots and further increased police presence is also maintained at and around these spots.

Moving paramilitary forces to hinterland in J&K

1795. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are situations in Jammu and

Kashmir State where people would like the paramilitary forces to move away to the hinterland, as per requirement; and

(b) whether Government would like to organize a survey to ease out the situation for the common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The deployment of Central Para-Military forces in the Kashmir Valley is a subject of continuous appraisal and review. The force levels are maintained in order to meet the requirements of the State Government for the maintenance of law and order. It has been the endeavour of the Government to reduce CPMF deployment in a graded manner thereby entrusting more and more responsibility on the State force for the maintenance of law and order. All adjustments in the strength of Central Para-Military Force in J&K are made after careful consideration of all factors, view points and the ground situations.

Crimes against women in NCR

1796. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes against women pertaining to dowry deaths, rape, abduction and kidnapping, molestation and under Section 498A reported and registered in NCR during 2010, 2011 and 2012; and

(b) the number of them finally decided and those pending trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 10,219, 10,727 and 11,419 cases of crime against women were reported in NCR during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Crime wise and district wise number of cases registered in NCR under crime against women during 2009-2011 are given in Statement (*See* below). The latest available information pertains to the year 2011.

(b) The specific information is not available with NCRB.

Statement*Cases Registered for Crimes against women in National Capital Region during 2009-2011***Year: 2009**

District of NCR	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alwar	101	128	35	139	—	516	0	919
Baghpat	15	45	16	6	20	72	0	174
Bulandshahar	38	81	53	36	24	184	0	416
Delhi UT	469	1655	141	552	118	1283	0	4218
Faridabad	35	62	17	26	4	179	0	323
Gautambudh Nagar	24	60	22	40	46	103	0	295
Ghaziabad	53	321	66	88	182	556	0	1266
Gurgaon	29	42	24	21	40	128	0	284
Jhajjar	20	15	13	20	20	78	0	166

Meerut	46	141	41	47	123	361	0	759
Mewat	16	12	5	11	3	181	0	228
Palwal	33	25	12	23	0	88	0	181
Panipat	45	31	19	26	44	117	0	282
Rewari	19	29	14	19	20	55	0	156
Rohtak	36	30	18	30	38	113	0	265
Sonipat	32	42	17	21	46	129	0	287
TOTAL NCR	1011	2719	513	1105	728	4143	0	10219
Year: 2010								
Alwar	105	138	42	122	—	588	—	995
Baghpat	14	41	14	13	0	87	0	169
Bulandshahar	24	127	40	60	0	327	0	578
Delhi UT	507	1740	143	601	80	1404	0	4475
Faridabad	51	86	23	27	78	224	0	489
Gautambudh Nagar	39	77	19	41	0	132	0	308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ghaziabad	44	285	69	77	0	536	0	1011
Gurgaon	45	42	22	30	38	86	0	263
Jhajjar	36	30	12	27	30	117	0	252
Meerut	64	147	43	91	0	344	0	689
Mewat	28	19	5	12	5	150	0	219
Palwal	41	27	14	30	0	89	0	201
Panipat	55	49	13	22	30	175	0	344
Rewari	25	24	14	16	27	71	0	177
Rohtak	51	19	17	26	57	87	0	257
Sonipat	27	56	26	32	36	123	0	300
TOTAL NCR	1156	2907	516	1227	381	4540	0	10727

Year: 2011

Alwar	99	143	53	136	0	556	0	987
Baghpat	12	74	17	35	0	106	0	244

Bulandshahr	47	192	50	94	0	362	0	745
Delhi UT	572	2085	142	657	162	1575	0	5193
Faridabad	54	82	10	31	59	218	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	25	95	25	42	0	102	0	289
Ghaziabad	22	219	47	59	0	255	0	602
Gurgaon	40	37	25	27	29	107	0	265
Jhajjar	32	19	12	20	26	117	0	226
Meerut	79	271	36	99	0	400	0	885
Mewat	28	23	7	9	3	119	0	189
Palwal	54	43	13	32	0	75	0	217
Panipat	47	70	11	29	19	163	0	339
Rewari	17	19	7	19	34	94	0	190
Rohatak	57	32	9	38	52	124	0	312
Sonipat	27	42	23	19	15	156	0	282
Total NCR	1212	3446	487	1346	399	4529	0	11419

Persons died due to lightening in Uttarakhand

†1797. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died and injured due to lightning in Uttarakashi, Chamoli, Rudra Prayag, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh districts of Uttarakhand last year;

(b) the details of the head-wise amount allocated by Government to tackle this natural disaster; and

(c) the head-wise details of the amount spent so far along with the amount yet to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information received from State Government of Uttarakhand. 6 persons died (01 in Uttarkashi, 03 in Chamoli, and 02 persons in Bageshwar districts) and 06 persons have been reported injured due to lightning in Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand during 2012-13.

The event of lightning is not one of the eligible natural calamity for relief under the State Disaster response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The State Governments are required to provide relief from their own resources, to the people affected due to other than notified natural calamities including lightning as per their relief codes/manual.

(b) to (c) Does not aries.

New law on coastal security

1798. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coastal States have requested for new law on coastal security with particular reference to security of commercial projects involving the entry of foreign firms into Indian ports; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

information there is no proposal from the coastal States requesting for a new law on coastal security with particular reference to security of commercial projects involving the entry of foreign firms into Indian ports.

Bomb blasts in Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad

1799. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. :

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there were bomb blasts in Dilsukhnagar area of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the third time that bomb blasts have taken place in that area during the recent past;

(d) if so, what precautionary measures have been taken by security agencies;

(e) whether it is also a fact that prior intelligence inputs were given to State Government about the possible attack;

(f) if so, the exact communication given to State Government; and

(g) what is the stand of the Ministry on NCTC to control terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On February, 2013, between 1858 hrs. and 1901 hrs., two blasts took place at City Bus Stop and at Ramesh Tea Shop on the main road, opposite Bus Depot, Dilsukhnagar respectively in Hyderabad. A total of 17 persons were killed and 123 sustained injuries in these blasts. Preliminary investigations revealed that the IEDs with nitro compounds were placed on bicycles causing explosion at both the places.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prior to above blasts on 21.2.2013, three other incident occurred at Dilsukhnagar area of Hyderabad on 1.11.2000, 21.11.2002 and 25.8.2007.

(d) All the Unit Officers in the State are reviewing and strengthening the security arrangements at places of tourist attraction, Cinema theatres, shopping malls, Railway Stations, Bus Stands, Airports, Vital Installations and other crowded

areas. Steps were also taken for conducting frisking of suspicious persons, regular patrolling and other anti-sabotage checks to prevent any untoward incident. Intelligence Security Wing is regularly conducting Security Audit at all important vital Installations, vulnerable places/areas, etc.

Apart from the above, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels. 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 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 this 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 many terrorist modules.

(e) and (f) Two generic intelligence inputs from Central Intelligence Agency alerting about likely terrorist activity across India to avenge execution of Afzal Guru, convict of Parliament attack were given to all State Governments/UTs on 9.2.2013 and 16.2.2013. Similarly, two more generic inputs were provided to all State Governments/UTs on 19.2.2013 and 20.2.2013.

(g) Government of India had notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) on 3rd February, 2012. Subsequently, some States raised certain objections with regard to the said Notification. Based on their request and for wider consultations with all the States/UTs on the issue, a meeting was held by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/UTs on 5th May, 2012, wherein their comments/objections/suggestions were place on record. The operationalisation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance.

Low percentage of women in police force

†1800. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only 3.98 per cent women in the police force of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Central Government has asked the States to increase the percentage of women personnel in the police force upto 33 per cent;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) by when the strength of women personnel would be increased to 33 per cent in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the compilation of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), namely, 'Data on Police Organisations in India (as on January 1, 2012), the percentage of actual strength of women police to the total sanctioned strength of State police (Civil + Armed), as on 1st January, 2012, is 3.98%

(b) to (d) A "Police" is a State subject as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State/ UT Governments regarding measures needed to curb Crimes against Women wherein it has been directed to all States/ UTs to increase the percentage of women police to 33% of the total strength.

As far as National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) is concerned, a proposal has been sent by the Office of Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 4.2.2013 to Ministry of Home Affairs for creation of 1950 posts (2 women Sub-Inspector and 8 Women Constable each for 161 territorial police stations, 1 Women Sub-Inspector and 3 women Constable each for 15 Police Stations of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Crime and Railway, including Metro and 1 Woman Sub-Inspector and 2 women Constable each for 4 units – Crime, Crime against Women, Economic Offences Wing and Special Cell – declared as Police stations and 268 posts against Contingency Reserve/Training Reserve. The proposal is under consideration in Ministry of Home Affairs.

Trapping innocent youths in killing of constable in Delhi

†1801. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the officers/employees against whom cases have been registered for trapping innocent youths in killing of constable Subhash Chand Tomar of Delhi Police during anti-rape protest;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Crime Branch has completed its investigation in this case and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No case has been registered against any officer or employee of Delhi Police for alleged trapping of innocent youths in the killing of constable Subash Chand Tomar of Delhi Police during the anti-rape protest. However, a Case vide FIR No. 181/2012 U/S186/188/353/332/302/147/148/149 IPC and 3 PDPP Act, PS Tilak Marg, New Delhi was registered on 23.12.2012 in connection with rioting and death of Const. Subash Chand Tomar. In this case, 8 accused persons have been arrested by local police. The investigation has been transferred to to Crime Branch.

Special policing system in 682 districts

†1802. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of crimes against women, children and senior citizens are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has decided to put in place a special policing system in 682 districts of the country;
- (d) if so, the blueprint of the said system; and
- (e) the time by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crimes against Women, Children and Senior Citizens in the country during 2009-2011 are enclosed at Annexure. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No.23]

- (c) to (b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Use of force by police to chase away agitators in Delhi

†1803. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that force was used by the police forces to chase away the demonstrators agitating against the gang rape that took place in Delhi on 16 December, 2012;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that senior officials of the administration have admitted that use of force by the police was uncalled for;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has undertaken detailed investigation into the unnecessary use of force by the police forces; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Delhi Police had to resort to use of water cannon, tear gas shells and cane charge to disperse the unruly and violent crowd, which was determined to march towards North Block, South Block and President House after breaking police barricades repeatedly. The mob damaged government vehicles, indulged in arson, stone-pelting and assaulting policemen on duty. Many protestors and police personnel got injured in this incident. A Case *vide* FIR No. 181/2012 was registered on 23.12.2012 at PS Tilak Marg, New Delhi.

Sexual exploitation of women and girls in U.P.

†1804. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a report about sexual exploitation and rape of women and girls in different cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken by Government against them; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stop these kinds of crimes in future?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape, molestation and sexual harassment in respect of Uttar Pradesh and its 6 mega cities namely Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Varanasi during 2009-2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The three eminent jurists' Committee was constituted to look into possible amendments to the criminal law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals, accused of committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women. The Committee was headed by Shri Justice (Retd) J. S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India and included Smt. Justice (Retd) Leila Seth, former Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh and Shri Gopal Subramaniam, former Solicitor General of India are the other members.

The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 on crimes against women which proposes to replace the word 'rape' with 'sexual assault' to expand the definition of all types sexual crimes against women. It also proposes enhanced punishment for other crimes of sexual harassment against women like stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and non-verbal gestures, inappropriate touch. In addition amendments are made to the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and Indian Evidence Act 1872 to protect the rights of victims of sexual assault. Other recommendations of administrative nature have been communicated to the Ministries/ Departments as well as States.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and in this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

Statement

Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape, Molestation and Sexual Harassment in Uttar Pradesh and various mega cities of Uttar Pradesh during

2009-2011

Year	State	Rape						Molestation						Sexual Harassment					
		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
2009	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187	2782	2525	1568	4026	3656	2510	2524	2475	1838	3878	3807	2734
2010	Uttar Pradesh	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304	2793	2513	1818	4189	3646	2810	11	21	1951	15	36	3157
2011	Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	3455	3174	1922	5252	4631	2638	3	1	1642	3	1	2158
Year	Mega City	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
Year: 2009																			
1	Agra	16	13	8	23	16	11	48	40	41	125	115	62	68	65	45	117	114	72
2	Allahabad	6	4	1	18	11	4	12	12	8	18	18	12	30	30	21	41	41	43
3	Kanpur	40	29	10	83	55	16	109	97	65	182	165	130	210	206	111	279	277	212
4	Lucknow	30	30	13	44	37	15	147	138	102	222	198	117	240	226	187	336	312	187
5	Meerut	15	13	15	31	26	17	25	25	49	50	50	66	80	80	81	125	125	160
6	Varanasi	5	5	2	9	9	3	4	3	3	5	4	5	59	59	49	69	69	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year: 2010																			
1	Agra	13	9	6	38	13	9	54	47	16	95	68	29	61	58	21	76	64	31
2	Allahabad	7	5	6	16	9	18	9	8	11	14	11	15	0	0	30	0	0	45
3	Kanpur	42	29	15	91	60	24	118	105	71	202	157	143	7	8	174	16	17	294
4	Lucknow	52	40	18	94	72	38	97	80	45	133	120	72	0	0	164	0	0	209
5	Meerut	19	18	14	34	30	17	34	34	38	46	46	53	0	0	98	0	0	120
6	Varanasi	2	2	3	8	6	9	3	3	3	3	3	6	0	0	30	0	0	74
Year: 2011																			
1	Agra	61	40	16	76	63	26	190	178	115	281	279	232	0	0	96	0	0	106
2	Allahabad	10	7	5	21	16	9	11	10	11	23	14	13	1	0	39	0	0	77
3	Ghaziabad	5	6	13	7	7	15	35	32	42	63	58	38	47	47	23	90	90	21
4	Kanpur	71	57	32	138	97	75	140	131	86	215	190	152	2	1	130	2	1	148
5	Lucknow	38	34	19	62	49	38	104	95	78	177	145	102	0	0	49	0	0	65
6	Meerut	23	21	15	43	35	23	47	47	39	76	76	75	0	0	1	0	0	86
7	Varanasi	5	4	4	7	5	7	1	1	3	1	1	4	0	0	40	0	0	47

Source: Crime in India.

Note : As clarified by Uttar Pradesh in the figures of Sexual Harassment u/s 509 IPC from 2010 excluding figures u/s 294 IPC which were added prior to 2009. Therefore there may be variation in Data supplied by Uttar Pradesh and in Cities.

Criticism of police force

†1805. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police service in the country has been subject to criticism for being incompetent, inefficient and deplorable;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is a need for comprehensive reform in the management of country's police service and its functioning; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Services rendered by the police forces in the country are often subjected to public criticism in various circumstances in spite of their good work. The general perception of public towards police service varies from person to person. However, the police forces, whether Central Armed Force Forces or State Police Forces, as they exist today contribute immensely in protecting our democracy, human rights, giving a sense of security to people.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Various Commission/ Committees were constituted during the last three decades for carrying out reforms in the police forces in the country. Notable amongst them are the National Police Commission (1977), Ribeiro Committee (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000), Group of Ministers on National Security (2000), Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System (2001). A Review Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various past Commission/Committees. The Review Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Commission/Committees on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. The Review Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2005.

The recommendations of the various Commission/Committees, including Review Committee, were sent to all State Governments/UTs Administrations for implementation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The directions were as follows:

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission.
- (ii) Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Setting up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for, *inter alia*, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constituting Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the order dated 16th October, 2012 in the aforesaid case directed the State Governments/UTs and Union of India to submit a status report on the implementation of the directions given in its judgement dated 22nd September, 2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed

status report in the form of an Affidavit dated 2.1.2013 on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UTs Administration, who have to implement various police reforms measures. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipment, security equipment, traffic equipment, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

Increase in unemployment and joblessness

1806. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of Institute of Applied Manpower Research, due to policies of Government, joblessness and unemployment have increased in India during 2005-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sector-wise details of unemployment and joblessness during the said period;

(d) whether as per the report by 2010, 60 per cent of the organized manufacturing employment was in the nature of informal contracts and 80 per cent of the organized non-manufacturing employment was in the nature of informal contract; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) India Human

Development Report (IAMR) 2011 brought out by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, under Planning Commission using quinquennial labour force survey data of unemployment has shown increase in unemployment rate on usual status basis from 1.2 percent in 1993-94 to 1.6 percent in 2009-10 for rural areas and corresponding for urban areas were 4.5 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. However, Overall unemployment rate estimated on usual status basis for rural and urban areas together has declined from 2.3 percent in 2004-05 to 2.0 percent in 2009-10.

(d) and (e) As per IAMR Occasional Paper No. 9/2012, informal employment in organized manufacturing was estimated at 9.43 million as against the total employment of 16.03 million in organized manufacturing, accounting for about 59 percent and informal employment in non-manufacturing sector was 14.26 million as against the total employment of 17.9 million in organized non-manufacturing sector, constituting about 80 percent of the organized non-manufacturing sector.

Working Journalists

1807. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any working statistics of the total number of working Journalists working in the country under the Wage Board on contract or minimum wages on identity card only;

(b) whether it is a fact that those who are working on contract in Print and Electronic Media have no job security and social safety net and whether Ministry and State Governments even inspect Media houses;

(c) if so, how many times the inspection have been done and how many cases filed against the Media houses in the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No Sir. The Ministry is not maintaining any statistics on the number of working journalists.

(b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment, *inter-alia*, implements the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The Act is concerned with the Print media

only. Electronic media is presently regulated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The various labour laws dealing with the job security and social safety net also apply to the media personnel.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment does not inspect the media houses since the primary responsibility of implementing the wage boards awards falls in the State Sphere. Regarding implementation of the awards, the State Governments are required to send quarterly report to the Ministry. Further, in order to monitor the implementation of the awards given by the wage boards, a Central Level Monitoring Committee has been formed which visits the States from time to time to review implementation in the concerned States.

Non-payment of minimum wages to labourers

†1808. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural labourers, contractual labourers are not being paid minimum wages in the private companies and small and big industries in the country;

(b) whether it has become very difficult for the labourers to survive in the cities due to payment of less wages in big cities of the country particularly in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Chennai;

(c) whether Government is committed to ensure increase in minimum wages to labourers working in the country and to implement the same in the entire country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, *inter-alia*, contain provision for enforcement of the minimum wages notified for different categories of workers in private companies and small and big industries in the country. On the basis of available information, a copy of the rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) According to the provisions contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Government revises/increases the minimum wages in all the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scheduled employments under its jurisdiction at an interval not exceeding five years. Considering five years period too long to protect the wages against price escalation, idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) was mooted in terms of recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988. Accordingly, VDA is revised periodically twice a year effective on April and October and added to the minimum wages fixed for various scheduled employments.

The implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. Further, Government has introduced National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) from 1996 on non-statutory basis to ensure that no minimum wages across states should be fixed below this level. NFLMW is presently Rs. 115/- per day *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011.

Statement

Latest available minimum rates of wages of agricultural labourers in different States/Union Territories

(in Rupees per day)			
Sl. No.	Appropriate Governments	Category	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers with V.D.A.
1	2	3	4
1	Central Sphere	Unskilled	166.00- 185.00
		Semi-skilled	171.00 - 202.00
		Skilled	186.00-220.00
		Highly skilled	202.00-245.00
States/Union Territories			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Lowest	119.00
		Highest	261.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Unskilled	134.62- 153.85
		Skilled	146.15 - 165.38
3	Assam	Unskilled	158.53
		Semi-skilled	182.96

1	2	3	4
		Skilled	253.69
4	Bihar		135.23
5	Chhattisgarh	Unskilled	118.76
6	Goa	Unskilled	150.00
7	Gujarat		100.00
8	Haryana	Unskilled	173.19
		Semi-skilled	178.19- 183.19
		Skilled	188.19- 193.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	Unskilled	120.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Unskilled	110.00
		Semi-skilled	150.00
		Skilled	200.00
11	Jharkhand	Unskilled	145.54
		Semi-skilled	158.54
		Skilled	203.06
12	Karnataka		145.58
13	Kerala	For Light Work	150.00
		For Hard Work	200.00
14	Lakshadweep	Unskilled	200.00
		Semi-skilled	225.00
		Skilled	250.00
		Highly skilled	275.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	Unskilled	174.80
16	Maharashtra	Zone - I	120.00
		Zone - II	110.00
		Zone - III	105.00
		Zone - IV	100.00

1	2	3	4
17	Manipur	Unskilled	122.10
		Semi-skilled	129.97
		Skilled	132.60
18	Meghalaya	Unskilled	100.00
		Semi-skilled	120.00
		Skilled	140.00
19	Mizoram	Unskilled	170.00
		Semi-skilled	190.00
		Skilled -II	240.00
		Skilled -I	300.00
20	Nagaland	Unskilled	150.00
		Semi-skilled	110.00
		Skilled	120.00
21	Orissa	Unskilled	92.50
		Semi-skilled	105.50
		Skilled	118.50
		Highly Skilled	131.50
22	Punjab	With meal	154.62
		Without meal	170.14
23	Rajasthan	Unskilled	147.00
		Semi-skilled	157.00
		Skilled	167.00
		Highly Skilled	217.00
24	Tamil Nadu	Women workers (5 Hours)	85.00
		Men workers (6 Hours)	100.00

1	2	3	4
25	Tripura	Adult	140.00
		young	98.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	Unskilled	100.00
27	Uttarakhand	Unskilled	129.50
28	West Bengal	Unskilled With Food	102.50
		Unskilled Without Food	112.50
		Skilled	120.50
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Unskilled	220.00-231.00
		Semi-skilled	232.00-240.00
		Skilled	245.00-262.00
30	Chandigarh	Unskilled	219.93
		Semi-skilled	225.00-228.85
		Skilled	236.54-245.19
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Unskilled	156.20
		Semi-skilled	162.70
		Skilled	169.20
32	Delhi	Unskilled	279.00
		Semi-skilled	308.00
		Skilled	339.00
33	Puducherry		
	(i) Karaikal	Light work 6 hours	100.00
		Hard work	150.00
	(ii) Puducherry	Light work	100.00
		Hard work	150.00
	(iii) Mahe	Hard work men 8 hours	160.00
		Light work women 8 hours	120.00
	(iv) Yanam	Light work 6 hours	100.00
		Ploughing 5 hours	100.00

Non-issuance of diploma certificates by ITIs

1809. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of media reports stating that over 1.4 million people are struggling to find or retain jobs as the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have failed to issue diplomas to their students even after several years of completing their courses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when certificates will be issued to the students;

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any action against the ITIs for this delay, which has cost many people their jobs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Students who are admitted in NCVT affiliated Trades/Units, complete their training and after passing All India Trade Test are issued provisional certificates by State Directors immediately after declaration of result. National Trade Certificates are issued to such students upon receipt of request from the State Directors. The delay takes place primarily because the State Governments do not send the details of trainees on time for issue of regular certificates.

To make the process faster, for issuing of certificates, States have been requested to forward the details of students, passing the examination immediately after declaration of results. Certificates are being printed by NCVT directly in the name of trainees and being forwarded to State Directors for issue.

Recommendations of Tikku Committee

1810. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tikku Committee was set up to look into all aspects of career improvements and cadre restructuring of Doctors of Central Health Services (CHS);

(b) if so, whether all recommendations of Tikku Committee which CHS has adopted have been properly implemented in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether retired Doctors (Ayush) of ESIC have not been given benefits from the dates when such benefits were extended to CHS Doctors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government proposes to take to extend such benefits and also to remove anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The doctors of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) have been extended service facilities as per Central Health Service Rules, as adopted by the ESI Corporation, from time to time.

(d) and (e) All retired doctors of ESI Corporation have been given consequential benefits, wherever applicable, as per ESIC Service Rules.

Elimination of child labour in the country

1811. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what measures are being enunciated or already in existence in preventing and eliminating child labour in hazardous occupations by enhancing the human, social and physical capacity of target communities;
- (b) the highlights of various important aspects of flagship programmes concerning elimination of child labour in the country;
- (c) whether the Ministry is monitoring practice of child labour in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and Government of India is committed to address the issue. Considering the magnitude and nature of problem Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal

primary education alongwith social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. For rehabilitation of child labour the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks educations rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. 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 education system. The Ministry is also running the awareness generation programme against the evil of child labour through print, folk and electronic media and calls for requisite training and sensitization workshops etc.

(c) to (e) The NCLP Societies at District level conduct survey to identify child labour and submit its report to the Ministry. Survey ordinarily provides information on the magnitude of child labour, its classification by occupations, age and its geographical distribution, economic conditions of parents and access to primary education etc. As far as possible, the figures collected by the SSA on the number of children not going to school are made the starting point for this survey. Children, in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from hazardous occupations/process are enrolled in the NCLP special schools for educational rehabilitation. At the national level, a Central Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship Secretary (Labour & Employment) for overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of various Child Labour Projects. The functioning of Child Labour projects are monitored and reviewed at State level by the State Department of Labour.

Expansion of skill development

1812. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rapid growth in the recent past has been accompanied by shortage of specific skills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the area of skill development to adequately complement the potential expansion in the level of economic activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office in the year 2009-10 estimated the number of new entrants in the labour market, to be 5.0 million per annum. However, a study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled workers in 21 high growth sectors by the year 2022 is estimated to be 347 million. The detail is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Following steps have been taken in area of skill development to adequately complement the expansion in the level of economic activity:

1. Government launched a National Skill Development Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with the following three tier structure:
 - i. Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review of skill development efforts in the country;
 - ii. National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's Council;
 - iii. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a not-for-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956. The corporation is being funded by the trust called "National Skill Development Fund" to which the Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 1495.10 crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan.
2. Government has also formulated National Policy on Skill Development which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 23rd February, 2009. The policy has targeted skill development of 500 million persons by 2022 by involving all stake holders through concerned Ministries and Departments. The details of road map for training the above target by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and different Ministries/ Departments are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
3. 26 State Governments and 5 Union Territories have also launched State Skill Development Missions, to supplement the efforts of Central Government.

Statement-I*Details of Incremental Human Resource Requirement in High Growth Sector*

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (In lakh)
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retails	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
	Incremental	3470

Statement-II*Details of Road map for Training by NSDC and
Different Ministries/Departments*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organization	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In million)
1	2	3
1.	National Skill Development Corporation	150
2.	Labour & Employment	100
3.	Tourism	5
4.	Textiles	10
5.	Road Transport and Highways	30
6.	Rural Development	20
7.	Women & Child Development	10
8.	Agriculture	20
9.	HRD Higher Education	50
	HRD Vocational Education	
10.	Heavy Industry	10
11.	Urban Development	15
12.	Information Technology	10
13.	Food Processing	5
14.	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	20
15.	Health & Family Welfare	10
16.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	15
17.	Social Justice & Empowerment	5

1	2	3
18.	Overseas Indian Affairs	5
19.	Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
20.	Consumer Affairs	10
21.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	5
22.	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
TOTAL		530

Implementation of NCLP

1813. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind the implementation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in the country;

(b) whether any targets have been set under the project;

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

(d) whether many schools running under NCLP are in a very pitiable condition because of non-availability of funds; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure timely availability of finances and other help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Government of India is committed to address the issue of elimination of child labour in all its forms beginning with children working in hazardous occupations and processes. For rehabilitation of child labour the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children in the age group of 5-14 years working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. 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 education system. So far approximately 9.67 lakh children have been mainstreamed in to formal education system under the project. Number of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated

and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*). Since children are forced to go to work due to poverty and deprivation, the problem is socio economic. Therefore, there has to be constant and consistent endeavour to make India child labour free country. There is no specific time frame for the Scheme as it is aimed at elimination of child labour.

(d) and (e) Under NCLP Scheme funds are released to the NCLP Project Society at District level headed by District Magistrate/ Collector, who in turn allocates the funds to the Child Labour special schools run by State Government Authorities/ NGOs/ Voluntary Organisations etc. Generally funds are released twice in a financial year. In the 1st installment approximately half of the yearly budget is released to the Society on examination of the Quarterly Progress Reports, Survey Report etc., and while releasing the 2nd installment the Utilisation Certificate, Audited Accounts and Annual Progress Report of last year, and QPRs of current year are thoroughly scrutinized. Sometimes the release of funds gets delayed due to non-submission of proper documents by the Project Societies. To facilitate timely release of funds, Ministry regularly holds meetings with Project Directors to hear their problems and guide them, nodal officers are frequently sent on tour to inspect the functioning of Project Societies and collect necessary documents, and in some cases State Labour Departments are asked to enquire various issue of Societies like verification of the claim of outstanding liability etc.

Statement

No. of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Up to Dec. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	3685	274	227	10848
2	Andhra Pradesh	13689	1858	13202	7840

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Bihar	7998	8552	19673	1162
4	Chhattisgarh	1063	5164	4914	2004
5	Gujarat	1437	2129	609	569
6	Haryana	1354	1293	1895	1722
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184	132
8	Jharkhand	1816	1015	2216	4003
9	Karnataka	3217	135	3761	742
10	Maharashtra	5,150	5113	4532	4328
11	Madhya Pradesh	9,692	13344	17589	5044
12	Orissa	10,585	14416	13196	10309
13	Punjab	1,023	123	168	0
14	Rajasthan	12,326	4415	1020	4155
15	Tamil Nadu	6,321	6325	5127	3537
16	Uttar Pradesh	40,297	28243	29947	10617
17	West Bengal	13,187	2215	7456	3117

Minimum wages to unorganized workers

1814. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages are not paid to unorganised sector labourers including unskilled workers and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to accord statutory status and implement the National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) irrespective of the number of labourers engaged in an enterprise;

(c) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the State-wise current rate of minimum wages in the country and the mechanism to ensure its proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (MW Act), *inter-alia*, applies to unorganized sector labourers including unskilled workers and agricultural labourers.

(b) and (c) The Government recently approved proposals for amendments to the MW Act, which, *inter-alia*, include making National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) statutory.

A draft bill to give effect to the proposed amendments is in progress.

(d) State-wise range of minimum wages is given in Statement (*See* below).

The MW Act contains provision for enforcement of the minimum wage.

Statement

*State-wise range of minimum wages for workers in centre
and different States/UTs*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Range of Minimum Wage for Workers (In Rs. Per day)
1	2	3
	Central Sphere	166.00-373.19
	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	154.00-484.00
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	Orissa	150.00-205.00
21	Punjab	164.06-209.18
22	Rajasthan	147.00-217.00
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

Growth rate of employment

†1815. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise rate of increase in employment and unemployment in Government and non-Government sectors during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the State-wise details of targets set and achievements made regarding rise in employment during the above said period;
- (c) the reason for the decrease in growth rate of employment, if any; and
- (d) the steps/measures taken by Government to improve employment growth especially in reserved categories and check unemployment growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The details of State-wise employment in public and private sector based on Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour & Employment are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. The details of state-wise employment rate for rural and urban areas are given in Statement-II (*See below*). State-wise targets for employment are not fixed centrally. As per the last two survey reports, overall employment growth rate in the country has declined from 2.95 percent in 2004-05 to 0.28 percent in 2009-10. The reasons for decline may be attributed to the lower rate of labour force participation, reduction in the subsidiary employment and higher participation rate of younger persons in education.

(d) Government has taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for reducing unemployment among different groups including the reserved categories besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*State-wise details of employment in organized sector (Public and Private) from 2008 to 2011*

State/ UTs	Employment (In Lakhs)											
	As on 31-3-2008			As on 31-3-2009			As on 31-3-2010			As on 31-3-2011		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.35	0.02	0.37	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	13.66	7.25	20.91	13.52	7.25	20.76	14.46	7.36	21.82	12.77	7.82	20.6
Assam	5.25	6.47	11.73	5.27	5.62	10.89	5.31	5.83	11.14	5.34	5.83	11.18
Bihar	3.70	0.24	3.93	4.04	0.26	4.30	3.96	0.26	4.23	3.96	0.26	4.22
Chandigarh	0.58	0.43	1.01	0.57	0.47	1.04	0.54	0.45	1.00	0.58	0.5	1.08
Chhattisgarh	3.07	0.35	3.42	3.09	0.35	3.44	2.93	0.36	3.29	2.98	0.38	3.36
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15
Delhi	5.55	2.36	7.91	5.92	2.51	8.43	5.96	2.65	8.61	5.94	2.72	8.66
Goa	0.80	0.53	1.33	0.81	0.57	1.38	0.82	0.58	1.40	0.83	0.61	1.44

Gujarat	7.86	10.53	18.39	7.98	11.06	19.05	7.86	11.96	19.82	7.93	13.07	21
Haryana	3.81	2.86	6.67	3.79	2.90	6.70	3.78	2.89	6.67	3.85	3.3	7.15
Himachal Pradesh	2.61	1.05	3.65	2.58	1.14	3.72	2.68	1.20	3.88	2.66	1.26	3.92
Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2	0.11	2.1
Jharkhand	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.71	3.37	16.08	12.69	3.01	15.69
Karnataka	10.53	10.94	21.47	10.52	11.82	22.34	10.62	12.23	22.85	10.62	12.33	22.95
Kerala	6.10	5.08	11.18	6.13	5.18	11.32	6.13	4.98	11.11	5.77	5.11	10.88
Madhya Pradesh	8.56	1.38	9.95	8.61	1.47	10.08	8.47	1.48	9.94	8.47	1.48	9.94
Maharashtra	19.80	17.03	36.82	21.19	20.02	41.22	20.78	21.77	42.55	21.43	25.34	46.78
Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79
Meghalaya	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.36	0.04	0.41	0.37	0.06	0.43	0.47	0.05	0.52
Mizoram	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.1	0	0.1
Nagaland	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.74	0.04	0.79	0.73	0.05	0.78
Orissa	5.77	0.88	6.64	6.11	1.04	7.15	6.08	1.19	7.27	5.85	1.21	7.06
Puducherry	0.40	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.31	0.29	0.6
Punjab	5.20	3.25	8.44	4.56	3.32	7.88	4.88	3.38	8.26	4.88	3.38	8.26
Rajasthan	9.48	2.73	12.21	9.60	2.97	12.57	9.57	3.12	12.69	9.53	3.3	12.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	15.01	8.40	23.41	14.97	8.65	23.62	14.80	8.85	23.65	14.4	8.87	23.27
Tripura	1.47	0.13	1.60	1.39	0.05	1.44	1.37	0.04	1.41	1.38	0.06	1.44
Uttar Pradesh	16.19	4.95	21.14	16.15	5.06	21.21	16.32	5.21	21.53	16.27	5.42	21.69
Uttarakhand	2.17	0.49	2.66	2.07	0.54	2.61	2.11	0.78	2.88	2.11	0.91	3.02
West Bengal	11.80	7.58	19.37	11.61	7.72	19.34	11.44	7.83	19.27	10.48	7.66	18.14
ALL - INDIA	176.74	98.75	275.48	177.95	103.77	281.72	178.62	108.46	287.08	175.48	114.52	289.99

Statement-II

State-wise employment rate in Rural and Urban areas on usual status
basis during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1999-2000		2004-2005		2009-2010	
		Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	34.8	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	26.7	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2
3	Assam	34.9	33.2	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2

(in percent)

4	Bihar	33.8	26.6	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2
5	Chhattisgarh	Included in M.P.		50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3
6	Delhi	30.8	33.2	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3
7	Goa	35.9	30.9	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2
8	Gujarat	49.9	34.5	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0
9	Haryana	34.6	31.4	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	50.3	32.2	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	44.2	28.1	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7
12	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar		42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4
13	Karnataka	48.7	36.6	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2
14	Kerala	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	31.9	45.9	34.7	42.6	32.6
16	Maharashtra	48.4	34.6	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0
17	Manipur	38.0	33.0	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5
18	Meghalaya	48.6	29.6	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3
19	Mizoram	49.9	36.3	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3
20	Nagaland	48.2	30.5	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	42.3	31.7	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0
22	Punjab	41.0	35.3	44.0	36.5	39.1	36.5
23	Rajasthan	44.6	32.3	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3
24	Sikkim	38.0	37.5	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8
25	Tamil Nadu	51.3	39.3	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3
26	Tripura	30.3	29.5	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7
27	Uttarakhand	Included in UP		47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	34.5	30.4	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0
29	West Bengal	34.9	35.0	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.1	42.2	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2
31	Chandigarh	63.5	35.1	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.0	40.4	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9
33	Daman and Diu	50.3	37.6	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4
34	Lakshadweep	28.5	30.8	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8
35	Puducherry	42.5	35.2	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1
	All India	41.7	33.7	43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0

Source: NSSO Reports, 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10.

Unemployment allowance to unemployed youths

1816. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the rising unemployment among the country's youths;
- (b) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths like Uttar Pradesh Government;
- (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 fully aware of the unemployment problem in the country and is taking all necessary steps to deal with it.

Generation of employment is a function of economic growth. Approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country. Measures have been taken to boost labour intensive manufacturing sectors, such as, food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and service sector, such as, Tourism, Construction etc. National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 has also set a target of generating 100 million jobs by 2022.

Government of India is not providing any unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons registered in Employment Exchanges. The country is not in a position to incur huge expenditure involved on the payment of unemployment allowance. The payment of unemployment allowance to all unemployed youth would divert substantial resources from development programmes to a non-developmental activity.

Workers in unorganized sector

1817. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise and category-wise number of workers in the unorganized sector as on 31 January, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-2010, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 46.5 crore. Out of this, about 2.8 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.7 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.7 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 24.6 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 4.4 crore in construction, and remaining were in manufacturing and services. A large number of unorganized workers are home based and are engaged in occupations such as beedi rolling, agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, and embroidery work etc.. State-wise data of unorganized workers, as on 31.01.2013 is not available.

Providing facilities available to labour force to agricultural labourers

†1818. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps so far to provide all facilities available to labour force to agricultural labourers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Government are appropriate Government to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The Agricultural sector falls in both Central and State Sphere and rates of minimum wages have been fixed by the Central Government for agricultural labourers w.e.f. 01.10.2012.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 28 States/Union Territories and more than 3.41 crore smart cards have been issued as on 28.02.2013.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75,000/- for total permanent disability and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability.

The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), which has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month.

Vocational education at higher secondary level

1819. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has kept the target of achieving 500 million skilled people by the year 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of Pre-vocational courses at higher school level and vocational education at higher secondary level exists in schools in the country;
- (d) whether the existing schemes for vocational education has many problems including that of inappropriate curriculum; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Government has formulated a National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) which was approved on

23rd February, 2009. The policy has targeted skill development of 500 million persons by 2022 by involving all stake holders through concerned Ministries and Departments. The details of targets for training assigned to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and different Ministries/ Departments are given in Statement-I (*See* below). A three-tier structure has been put in place for policy decision, review, co-ordination and implementation as follows:

(i) the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, to review the spectrum of skill development efforts for policy direction;

(ii) "National Skill Development Coordination Board" under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Dy. Chairman Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's council; and

(iii) "National Skill Development Corporation" (NSDC), a non-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956, of which 49% of equity base is contributed by the Central Government while 51% by the private sector. The corporation is expected to meet the skill training requirements of the labour market including that of unorganized sector.

(c) to (e) The Revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" provides financial assistance for imparting vocational education at higher secondary level in government, government-aided and private schools. The scheme provides for the strengthening of existing vocational schools, establishment of new vocational schools, capacity building of vocational education teachers, development of competency based curriculum and learning materials, etc. The specific objectives of the scheme are to enhance the employability of youth through competency based modular vocational courses, to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry & multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/ interchangeability in qualifications, to fill the gap between educated and employable, and to decrease the pressure on academic higher education.

Under the scheme, the curriculum would be need-based and relevant so as to lead to gainful self or wage employment. The modules will include vocational theory and practice for which the weightage may vary from vocation to vocation and module to module, but competency development will be the main focus. Curriculum development will be undertaken by the Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central

Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) with greater inputs from industry through the Sector Skills Councils to allow conceptualization of content. Under the scheme, competency based curriculum for job roles in IT & ITeS, Security, Automobile and Retail have been prepared by PSSCIVE.

Statement

*Details of target for training assigned to NSDC and
different Ministries/Departments*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organization	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In million)
1	2	3
1.	National Skill Development Corporation	150
2.	Labour & Employment	100
3.	Tourism	5
4.	Textiles	10
5.	Road Transport and Highways	30
6.	Rural Development	20
7.	Women and Child Development	10
8.	Agriculture	20
9.	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	50
10.	Heavy Industry	10
11.	Urban Development	15
12.	Information Technology	10
13.	Food Processing	5
14.	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	20
15.	Health & Family Welfare	10

1	2	3
16.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	15
17.	Social Justice & Empowerment	5
18.	Overseas Indian Affairs	5
19.	Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
20.	Consumer Affairs	10
21.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	5
22.	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
TOTAL		530

**Implementation of equal wages to contract workers
working in permanent job**

1820. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering the proposal of equal wages to contract workers working in permanent job;

(b) if so, by when this proposal is going to be implemented by Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in other developed countries like USA, UK and Japan, the contract labour doing the equal job of regular employees even same time get more money per hour a day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Provisions already exist under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 under Rule 25 (2) (v) (a) that in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work etc. shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work.

(c) The wage rates of the contract workers in India are regulated as per the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971

irrespective of the fact as to how the wages of the contract workers are fixed in developed countries.

Impact of slow growth in labour intensive sectors

1821. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stalled growth of the economy has greatly impacted the labour-intensive sectors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 100 textile mills have closed down, apart from other industries; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at the situation and what remedial measures the Ministry has taken or going to take to save the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, there is no indication of more than 100 textile mills being closed down, apart from other industries.

There are specific provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for providing compensation to workmen of the Closed industries. Further, the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been implementing Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana under which insured persons covered under the ESI Scheme for three years or more who lose their jobs due to closure of factory/establishment or retrenchment or permanent disablement are provided unemployed allowance in cash equal to 50% of their wage for upto one year. During this period, the insured person and his family are also eligible for medical care.

Training under Skill Development Scheme for SCs and STs students

1822. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is keeping record of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes getting placed after undergoing training under various skill development schemes operated under this Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage fraction of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students getting job placements among all the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students under going training in those schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No Sir, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are under the administrative control of respective State Governments and therefore, no such record is maintained centrally in the Ministry.

Strengthening of EPF

1823. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a timeline for the implementation of the proposal for raising the bar of the Employees State Insurance (ESI);

(b) if so, whether Government will also subsequently undertake the strengthening of the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) to match the insurance bar raise;

(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) No proposal for enhancing wage ceiling for coverage under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

Report on Global Economic Trends, 2013 by ILO

1824. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the comments on India in the Global Economic Trends, 2013 Report released by the International Labour Organisation (ILO);

(b) if so, whether Government plans to take any measures to prevent the escalating downward trends in diploma holding women and youth employability; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) International Labour Organisation (ILO) has not released any Report on Global Economic Trends, 2013. However, it has released "Global Employment Trends, 2013" Report recently and Government of India has taken note of it.

(b) and (c) The Government has a number of key measures in place to arrest trends by providing increasing job opportunities and address employability.

Government has been making sincere efforts to develop appropriate skills of youth including women to enhance their employability and job prospects. All the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized. New courses have been introduced and most of the ITIs are running in two to three shifts. According to a study carried out by Quality Council of India, placement rate has increased to about 80% to 99% because of improved infrastructure in the modernized ITIs.

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) was started during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and is being implemented through 7125 Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).

Besides, modules on employability skills have been made compulsory for ITI trainees to improve their employability.

Manual scavenging in Haridwar

1825. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court while delivering a judgement during December, 2012, pulled up the Haridwar District Magistrate for filing an "incorrect" affidavit that there is no manual scavenging in the temple town;

(b) if so, what immediate steps had been taken to put an end to the miserable manual scavenging in Haridwar temple town;

(c) which are the States where manual scavenging is still functioning even after 65 years of having achieved our Independence; and

(d) what are the immediate steps taken to put an end to this miserable and deplorable situation, still prevailing in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) As per the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General of India, there were 7.94 lakh latrines in the country from which night soil was removed by humans. State/UT wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). However, the number of persons still engaged in manual scavenging is not available.

(d) A multi-pronged strategy has been followed for eradication of manual scavenging. This, inter-alia, consists of:-

- (i) Administration of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;
- (ii) Provision of Central assistance for conversion of dry latrines into water seal toilets; and
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their dependents, into alternative occupations.

The Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation, Bill, 2012" in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of latrines serviced manually

S.No.	State/UT	Number of latrines serviced manually		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	0	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	3246	7111	10357

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	959	100	1059
4	Assam	15961	6178	22139
5	Bihar	9765	3822	13587
6	Chhattisgarh	552	184	736
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	113	168
8	Daman and Diu	16	0	16
9	Gujarat	1408	1158	2566
10	Haryana	658	685	1343
11	Himachal Pradesh	310	0	310
12	Jammu and Kashmir	160770	17673	178443
13	Jharkhand	1061	775	1836
14	Karnataka	2052	5688	7740
15	Kerala	1358	1653	3011
16	Madhya Pradesh	2947	2717	5664
17	Maharashtra	4291	5331	9622
18	Manipur	6097	3965	10062
19	Meghalaya	1657	305	1962
20	Mizoram	107	14	121
21	Nagaland	678	108	786
22	NCT of Delhi	0	583	583
23	Odisha	18949	7547	26496
24	Puducherry	25	108	133
25	Punjab	2625	840	3465
26	Rajasthan	772	1800	2572

1	2	3	4	5
27	Tamil Nadu	10245	17414	27659
28	Tripura	712	118	830
29	Uttar Pradesh	219401	106681	326082
30	Uttarakhand	3451	1250	4701
31	West Bengal	115928	14402	130330
	TOTAL	586067	208323	794390

Homes for development of mentally challenged children

1826. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has established homes for the development of mentally challenged children and for their care in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of children homes established during the last three years and current year; and

(d) whether Government has received any reports that mentally challenged children are not being cared properly in said children homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Central Government does not establish homes for mentally challenged children. However, under the Central Sector Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisation for providing various services to persons with disabilities including Special schools/residential schools, half way homes etc. for mentally retarded persons. Further, the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities implements various schemes like Aspiration, Samarth, Nirmaya, Sahyogi, Gharaunda, Gyan Prabha, Uddyam Prabha etc for the rehabilitation of such persons. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administration for the setting up and maintenance of Specialised Units for Children with Special Needs in

Children's Homes and Shelter Homes for children in need of care and protection, including mentally challenged children.

(b) and (c) Statement indicating State-wise details of projects assisted under DDRS for the rehabilitation of M.R. persons during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Statement indicating state wise details of various types of homes assisted under ICPS during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The primary responsibility for programmes for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities, including mentally ill persons, lies with the State Governments as per entry No. 9 in the "State List." However, the central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. As per reports, 6 inmates of Asha Kiran Complex, Delhi-a residential institution of mentally retarded persons had died between December, 2012 and January, 2013. All these deaths were reported to be natural deaths and the persons concerned were suffering from various chronic diseases, for which they were under treatment of various hospital. Asha Kiran is not a grantee organisation under DDRS.

Statement-I

State-wise details of projects assisted under DDRS during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Homes under DDRS			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 11.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	107	61	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	3	7	3	1
4	Bihar	0	0	2	1
5	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Delhi	5	3	2	1
8	Goa	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	2	5	2	1
10	Haryana	5	13	7	5
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
13	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
14	Karnataka	16	33	17	9
15	Kerala	31	71	37	40
16	Madhya Pradesh	9	12	9	5
17	Maharashtra	2	4	1	0
18	Manipur	6	20	7	5
19	Meghalaya	0	2	1	0
20	Mizoram	0	1	1	0
21	Odisha	12	17	12	8
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	2	10	4	3
24	Rajasthan	6	16	3	4
25	Tamil Nadu	14	15	13	6
26	Tripura	1	1	1	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	15	19	14	8
28	Uttarakhand	2	11	3	2
29	West Bengal	16	30	19	7
TOTAL		198	399	223	149

Statement-II

State-wise number of various types of homes provided financial assistance under ICPS during the last three years and the current year, which housed children, including mentally challenged children

Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	22	102	102	105
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1
Assam	7	5	7	7
Bihar	-	21	14	14
Chhattisgarh	13	-	13	29
Goa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	57	57	57	52
Haryana	9	12	9	12
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	22	22
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	16	14
Karnataka	76	62	63	69
Kerala	30	31	28	28
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	24	44
Maharashtra	-	738	91	86
Manipur	12	12	13	13
Meghalaya	-	4	18	18
Mizoram	-	4	4	7
Nagaland	2	-	12	19
Odisha	5	29	27	134

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	-	-	15	15
Rajasthan	63	-	63	74
Sikkim	-	-	5	5
Tamil Nadu	42	41	41	243
Tripura	-	9	11	13
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	61	64
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	39	43	55	53
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	23	25	25
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	6	6	27
TOTAL	377	1199	802	1195

Abuse of senior citizen

1827. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the practical mechanism envisaged by Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 to guard the abuse that the older persons receive from their families despite the fact that their families live in the house owned by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that Help Age India conducted a survey in 20 cities recently and found rampant abuse of the elderly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that older persons don't report the abuse met by them to Police in order to protect family reputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in December, 2007 which, *inter-alia*, makes maintenance of parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by children/relatives; penal provisions for abandonment of senior citizens; medical facilities for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior citizens. The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, all States and Union Territories have done so. It is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, while Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for senior citizens.

(b) to (d) Help Age India conducted a research in 20 cities in India in 2012 on elders abuse and the studies explored the nature and extent of abuse, main perpetrators of abuse, awareness on measures to prevent abuse etc. As per the findings of the study, it has, *inter-alia*, been reported that the police helplines and services are known to majority of respondents but were never used due to lack of trust or to maintain family honour.

Employment to disabled persons

†1828. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been accorded by Government to provide employment to disabled persons and to encourage such persons;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that partially visually handicapped employees are unable to compete with other employees in departmental examinations for promotion; and

(c) whether Government would consider to give promotion to such partially visually handicapped employees as per their service and their ability to perform departmental work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995, every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

such percentage of vacancies not less than three percent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent, each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:

- (i) Blindness or low vision;
- (ii) Bearing impairment;
- (iii) Loco motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability.

Further, with a view to encourage employment of Persons with Disabilities in private sector, the Government provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000 under its Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons.

(b) Government has issued uniform and comprehensive guidelines for conducting examination for the persons with disabilities for regular and competitive examinations.

(c) Government has issued instructions that such persons having disability certificate should be provided reservation in all groups of identified posts in the matter of direct recruitment, and in Group 'C' and 'D' posts identified in the matter of promotion.

Schemes for mentally retarded children

1829. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Government schemes for Mentally Retarded (M.R.) children in the country;
- (b) the State-wise details of money given to the States for MRs.;
- (c) the details of steps Government is taking to promote sports among the M.R. Children and the result thereof;
- (d) whether Government is aware of the fact that a M.R. boy of Hoshiarpur, Punjab has won the silver medal recently in M.R. world level competition; and
- (e) if so, what help Government is providing to that boy, to encourage him, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Under the Central Sector Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisation for providing various services to persons with disabilities including mentally retarded persons. Further, the National Trust for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities implements various schemes like Aspiration, Samarth, Nirmaya, Sahyogi, Gharaunda Gyan Prabha, Uddyam Prabha etc. for the rehabilitation of such persons. Further, under the Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administration for the setting up and maintenance of Specialised Units for Children with Special Needs in Children's Homes and Shelter Homes for children in need of care and protection, including mentally challenged children.

(b) Statement indicating State-wise details of grant-in-aid released to NGOs running various projects under DDRS for the rehabilitation of M.R. persons during the last two years and the current year is given in Statement (*See* below). Statement indicating state wise details of various types of homes assisted under ICPS during the last three years and the current year is at Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1826 Part (b) and (c)]

(c) There is no specific scheme to promote sports among the M.R. children.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Grant in Aid released to NGO's running various projects under DDRS

Sl. No	Name of State	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 11.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1195.06	1360.91	446.58
2	Assam	34.81	35.2	5.01
3	Bihar	0.00	49.86	9.01

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	13.05	0
5	Delhi	24.57	8.82	7.54
6	Gujarat	81.74	10.06	3.72
7	Haryana	63.52	47.55	31.16
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.07	6.72	1
9	Karnataka	293.39	298.4	80.34
10	Kerala	722.48	784.07	337.81
11	Madhya Pradesh	61.89	120.12	25.4
12	Maharashtra	38.71	5.4	0
13	Manipur	151.42	86.82	44.71
14	Meghalaya	13.8	7.16	0
15	Mizoram	31.18	14.83	0
16	Odisha	160.31	217.76	80.9
17	Punjab	74.82	35.44	15.72
18	Rajasthan	89.03	18.04	15.28
19	Tamil Nadu	92.31	152.93	59.71
20	Tripura	1.19	4.6	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	128.35	176.31	67.68
22	Uttarakhand	47.06	24.02	8.29
23	West Bengal	338.15	319.92	66.29
TOTAL		3648.86	3797.99	1306.15

**Associating NGOs for schemes for socially
backward and disabled persons**

1830. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has partnered with Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) and other organizations for the various schemes for socially backward and disabled people;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for selecting an NGO or organization for the implementation of Government schemes; and

(c) the year-wise and State-wise details of the number of NGOs or other organizations selected for implementation of Government schemes and funds allocated to them, for the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The Ministry is releasing grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the following schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):

- (i) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of OBCs.
- (ii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.
- (iii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances.

(b) Financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations subject to fulfillment of the following criteria:

- (i) Non-profit making society registered under an appropriate Act with an appropriate administrative structure and a duly constituted managing/executive committee;
- (ii) Registration for a minimum period of two years at the time of applying for grant-in-aid;
- (iii) Should have a minimum of two years' experience in the field of activity proposed;
- (iv) Recommendations made by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are taken into cognizance; and
- (v) Fulfillment of guidelines of the Scheme and extant financial rules.

(c) State-wise and year-wise details of grants-in-aid released and the number of NGOs sanctioned under the above schemes during the last five years is given in Statement.

Statement

A. State wise and year-wise grant-in-aid released and number of NGOs sanctioned during last five years under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of OBCs

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		(Rs. in lakhs)
		No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Assam	4	10.03	6	14.12	1	1.33	6	11.34	5	12.23	
3	Bihar	0	0	2	1.86	0	0	1	0.85	0	0	
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	1.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Gujarat	0	0.00	3	5.49	3	8.22	2	5.38	2	2.31	
5	Haryana	3	9.97	3	10.19	1	1.71	3	11.2	1	4.52	
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	1	1.88	—	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	

8	Karnataka	4	6.58	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	2	6.01	5	13.45	2	2.07	6	19.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	18	49.73	22	56.42	16	44.13	11	26.55	12	27.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Manipur	17	57.49	21	55.20	0	0	15	38.03	17	45.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Odisha	5	11.95	4	11.09	1	4.5	4	8.43	2	4.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Rajasthan	9	22.46	10	29.27	9	22.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	1	5.51	0	0	1	4.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	17	40.17	17	41.63	5	11.53	5	7.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	West Bengal	1	2.31	1	3.50	0	0	2	9.78	1	3.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Delhi	5	17.14	8	31.13	0	0	6	21.37	1	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		85.00	233.84	105	282.61	38	95.91	62	165.01	41	101.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B. State-wise and year-wise grant-in-aid released and number of NGOs sanctioned during last five years under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)						No. of NGOs					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Andman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0		
2	Andhra Pradesh	1807.74	1317.78	1586.81	2063.86	2500.72	123	107	80	94	95		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.67	7.37	6.72	3.36	9.66	1	1	1	1	1		
4	Assam	84.72	121.92	87.40	184.57	174.00	14	14	12	15	16		
5	Bihar	112.62	87.75	45.48	100.57	137.67	18	13	7	7	8		
6	Chandigarh	5.11	0.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	1	0	1	0	0		
7	Chhattisgarh	39.23	76.69	31.52	20.07	54.68	8	9	6	4	4		
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0		
10	Delhi	314.12	193.55	170.24	249.67	188.78	22	22	17	13	12		
11	Goa	14.87	13.09	18.30	14.05	0.00	2	2	2	1	0		
12	Gujarat	81.17	82.20	57.40	50.88	49.68	17	14	8	8	8		

13	Haryana	186.31	127.92	78.36	107.58	159.14	21	15	9	11	16
14	Himachal Pradesh	11.49	40.83	17.99	52.39	38.30	2	4	2	5	3
15	Jammu and Kashmir	7.91	27.93	7.19	21.92	15.62	2	4	2	3	3
16	Jharkhand	16.68	10.06	12.01	24.02	0.00	4	1	1	2	0
17	Karnataka	1135.92	814.66	857.24	1057.62	1146.62	83	60	44	58	57
18	Kerala	237.19	378.40	386.96	789.99	1005.92	37	44	38	49	47
19	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	-	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	134.63	170.35	99.56	175.81	158.72	26	19	16	20	14
21	Maharashtra	188.41	254.23	150.51	217.50	228.91	23	18	14	19	12
22	Manipur	125.70	196.76	130.14	305.91	191.06	15	15	13	14	13
23	Meghalaya	85.16	75.65	25.64	73.60	63.99	7	4	4	5	5
24	Mizoram	12.50	19.60	6.58	40.45	22.67	2	2	1	2	2
25	Nagaland	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	418.51	367.34	448.66	591.15	605.58	43	34	32	35	43
27	Puducherry	12.56	15.63	13.36	6.55	12.65	1	1	1	1	1
28	Punjab	105.67	94.00	35.38	130.28	97.64	12	11	4	12	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	Rajasthan	182.70	93.14	168.81	179.45	144.45	24	17	17	21	16
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	-	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	481.75	474.37	366.18	421.49	405.10	56	55	32	40	33
32	Tripura	11.86	10.81	21.36	6.20	10.66	2	2	2	2	2
33	Uttar Pradesh	704.54	700.21	718.82	612.36	597.64	66	58	45	46	39
34	Uttarakhand	43.98	63.02	53.60	132.60	63.83	6	7	5	11	7
35	West Bengal	449.94	641.12	543.22	591.74	544.52	48	39	29	31	32
	TOTAL	7025.09	6476.38	6155.94	8225.64	8628.21	687	592	445	530	498

C. State-wise and year-wise grant-in-aid released and number of NGOs sanctioned during last five years under ADIP Scheme

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs released	Amount released	No. of NGOs released	Amount released	No. of NGOs released	Amount released	No. of NGOs released	Amount released	No. of NGOs released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	120.62	7	108.75	2	43.00	-	-	1	126.00
2	Bihar	6	130.26	3	58.88	3	16.99	2	41.00	5	77.25

(Rs. in lakhs)

3	Chhattisgarh	2	11.53	3	20.25	1	7.50	-	-	-	-
4	Goa	0	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3.00
5	Gujarat	3	73.29	5	44.62	4	49.45	3	101.70	3	103.80
6	Haryana	5	23.49	6	42.87	2	5.00	3	14.00	2	8.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	12.99	3	17.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	4	36.75	-	-	1	4.00	-	-
9	Jharkhand	-	-	2	24.25	-	-	1	17.00	-	-
10	Karnataka	2	25.36	2	48.5	1	6.00	1	21.00	1	31.00
11	Kerala	3	218.5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	2	8.57	7	93.65	2	3.00	1	6.71	-	-
13	Maharashtra	7	50.67	8	122.38	8	111.25	9	179.34	6	115.75
14	Orissa	1	1.89	5	83.5	5	100.75	5	198.79	5	124.00
15	Punjab	5	71.25	6	45.19	2	5.50	2	8.33	3	21.88
16	Rajasthan	4	15.27	6	131.74	1	331.83	2	309.00	2	302.00
17	Tamilnadu	2	694.3	12	172.72	3	58.09	2	98.00	4	94.36
18	Uttar Pradesh	21	63.29	19	319.76	14	156.65	11	333.01	12	280.67
19	Uttarakhand	7	246.61	6	21.25	1	3.75	3	14.00	4	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	West Bengal	2	7.01	5	30.59	2	21.55	4	46.36	2	23.33
21	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	1	3.00
24	Daman and diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Delhi	8	167.1	4	30.25	1	91.10	2	19.00	2	16.65
26	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	0	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Assam	2	35.17	4	469.27	7	317.50	8	337.48	10	180.25
30	Manipur	-	-	2	18.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Mizoram	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sikkim	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Tripura	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		94	1981.22	125	2005.56	*59	1328.91	*58	1751.72	*63	1534.44

* Some of NGOs are working in more than one State.

Rehabilitation of manual scavengers

†1831. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any effort to ascertain the number of persons engaged in manual scavenging in the country;
- (b) whether there has been decrease in the number of manual scavengers due to steps taken by Government to improve the conditions of Safai Karamcharis and to eradicate this malpractice; and
- (c) the item-wise details of the money spent for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) As per the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General of India, there were 7.94 lakh latrines in the country from which night soil was removed by humans. However, the number of persons still engaged in manual scavenging is not available.

The ongoing Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011, in rural India is, inter alia, capturing the data about the manual scavengers in rural areas, including the non-statutory towns. Process of a fresh survey of the manual scavengers in the statutory towns, has been initiated.

(b) During implementation of the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, from 1992 to 2005, 7.70 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents were identified by States/UTs. Subsequently, the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers was launched in January, 2007, for covering the remaining manual scavengers and their dependents, under which the States/UTs had identified 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents, out of which all 79,454 eligible and willing beneficiaries were provided assistance.

(c) No request for release of funds has been received by this Ministry from any State/UT during the last two years under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Welfare/Ambedkar hostels

†1832. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of total number of welfare hostels in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the condition of almost all Government welfare hostels/ Ambedkar hostels is poor; and
- (c) if so, the action being taken by Government to improve the condition of Government welfare hostel/Ambedkar hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Central assistance is provided to States Governments/ Union Territories for construction of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana. Central assistance is also provided to State Governments and UT Administrations under the scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls. State-wise list of the number of hostels sanctioned under the above two schemes is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Proper maintenance and management of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes is the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. They are requested from time to time to ensure satisfactory maintenance with hygiene, supply of safe drinking water, electricity etc.

Statement

State-wise Number of Hostels sanctioned during 2010-11 and 2011-12 for Boys and Girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Hostels sanctioned under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)		No. of Hostels sanctioned under the Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	0	0
2	Assam	4	0	0	2

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Bihar	8	4	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	7	0
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	3	0	3	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	4	0
10	Karnataka	2	0	6	0
11	Kerala	1	1	3	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	10	3
13	Maharashtra	18	28	0	0
14	Manipur	0	0	2	0
15	Odisha	0	0	1	2
16	Punjab	0	2	0	0
17	Rajasthan	13	0	6	0
18	Tamil Nadu	0	0	15	5
19	Tripura	0	0	0	0
20	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	14
21	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	2
22	West Bengal	4	12	0	0
23	Puducherry	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		74	48	57	28

Relief to victims under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

1833. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance/relief to the victims of atrocity under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 has been provided by Government in the country;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has in the recent past increased the assistance under the said rules;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the assistance provided to SC and ST atrocities victims during 2012-13 so far to various States; and
- (f) the number of persons benefited from such assistance in various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, is implemented by the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. For the effective implementation of the Act, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the concerned States/Union Territories, mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, providing relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims and awareness generation.

(c) and (d) The SCs and STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 have been amended by the Central Government vide gazette notification dated 23.12.2011, which, *inter-alia*, prescribe minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons (between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 500,000/-, depending upon the nature of offence), thus, effecting an increase-generally of 150% in the minimum scale of relief for victims of atrocities.

(e) and (f) Central assistance of Rs. 68.65 crore has, so far, been released to the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, during 2012-13 (up to 11.03.2013), which *inter-alia*, includes assistance for relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, for an anticipated coverage of 19,222 persons.

Candle light protests by disabled persons for bringing out new legislation

1834. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past members of Disabled Rights Group observed candle light vigil to protest against the Government's failure to

come out with a new comprehensive disability rights legislation to replace/old archaic Disability Act. 1995;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government has no sympathy to the disabled person in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Committee had already been set up earlier on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, and representatives for various stakeholders; Central Ministries, State Governments, Non- Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee submitted its report suggesting a draft legislation titled "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011" on 30.06.2011. Subsequently, the Ministry had initiated consultations with concerned Central Ministries and Departments on the draft Bill. Based on the comments received, a fresh draft Rights to the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2012 has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs seeking their comments/views.

Progress made in regard to affirmative action by private sector

1835. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any study to assess the progress made by the private sector in regard to the affirmative action for the benefit of weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of the study undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector.

The Coordination Committee has been holding meetings with the apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associate Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of conduct provide, inter-alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. The progress made by the apex chambers in this regard is also reviewed in the meetings of the Coordination Committee.

Crisis in textile industry

1836. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry is facing a crisis due to steep increase in price of cotton during the last few years;

(b) whether it is a fact that suicide of cotton farmers continue even in such a situation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of number of textile mills which were closed due to the situation arising out of price rise;

(d) whether handloom units are also affected;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there is an increase or decrease in textile production during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the Economic survey 2012-13, textiles industry witnessed a growth rate of 6.7 percent in 2010-11, (-)1.3 percent in 2011-12 and 6.9 percent in the first three quarters of 2012-13. Cotton prices have remained range bound in 2012-13 cotton season. Price volatility in 2010-11 cotton season necessitated a Rs.35000 crores of debt restructuring package to be taken up on a case by case basis by Banks in accordance with the RBI's 2008 prudential guidelines.

(b) Cotton prices operated below MSP prices in 2012-13 cotton season and Cotton Corporation of India conducted 22.60 lac bales of procurement operations for price stabilization and alleviation of farmer distress.

(c) Government does not have any information of closure of textiles mills in 2012-13 due to price volatility.

(d) Cotton yarn prices have remained range bound in 2012-13 cotton season and no reports of distress in handloom weavers have been reported.

(e) Does not arise, Government had announced a debt waiver scheme for handloom weavers.

(f) The growth rate of cloth production in the last 3 years is 4.5 percent per annum.

Setting up of textile park at Indore, M.P.

†1837. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Textile Parks' have been opened in some major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the plan regarding setting up of a Textile Park at indore which is a major city of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the facilities being provided to Madhya Pradesh apart from the Textile Parks; and

(d) the details of assistance being given by Government to the prowerloom and handloom sectors of Madhya Pradesh as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park is a demand driven Scheme, parks can be sanctioned after receiving proper proposals. Earlier, one park has been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh i.e. CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Chhindwara.

(c) The facilities given by Ministry of Textiles in Madhya Pradesh other than Textile Park are as under:

- i. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- ii. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:-
 - Health Insurance Scheme
 - Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- iii. Marketing Export Promotion Scheme
- iv. Mill Gate Price Scheme
- v. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- vi. Revival Reform & Restructuring (RRR) Package and Comprehensive Package
- vii. Schemes for Development and Promotion of Handicrafts
- viii. NIFT (National Institute of Fashion Technology): Presently the centre is functioning temporarily from MP (Bhoj) University (MPBOU) premises on rental/lease basis.

(d) Powerloom Sector: Subsidy @ 20% under MMS - TUFS is provided to Powerloom sector on investment in the TUFS compatible machines. During last 2 years and current year the subsidy provided under 20% MMS in Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below) and of Handloom Sector is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Powerloom Sector of Madhya Pradesh

State	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013 (Upto December, 2012)	
	No. of Units	Amount Released	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
Madhya Pradesh	2	13.92	5	44.45	9	72.01

- i. The subsidy @ 15% under MMS - TUFS is also provided in lieu of other options under TUFS to SSI textile units. The separate data of the subsidy under 15% MMS released to Powerloom sector in Madhya Pradesh is not available.

- ii. Group Insurance Scheme:

The Government of India is providing financial assistance @ Rs. 150 per worker to enrol the worker under the scheme. During last 2 years and current year number of workers enrolled are as under:

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Up to Dec.)
Madhya Pradesh	5376	5823	4104

- iii. The details of subsidy provided under TUFS during last 2 years and current year in Madhya Pradesh through lending agencies is as under:

Modified TUFS (Rs. crore)

State/ Union Territory	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to 5.3.2013)
Madhya Pradesh	41.33	40.07	19.90

Restructured TUFS (R-TUFS) (Rs. crore)

State	No. of Application	R-TUFS Subsidy Sanctioned by MOT
Madhya Pradesh	33	176654201

Statement-II

Handloom Sector of M.P.:

- Under the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, 17 handloom clusters and 7 Group Approach Project has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs .5.67 crore has been released. For the Marketing Incentive an amount of 8.43 crore has been released.
- In the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, 80429 weavers has been covered under Health Insurance Scheme upto policy year 2011-12 (i.e upto November, 2012) and 13250 weavers has been covered under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (upto January, 2013).
- For the Marketing Export Promotion Scheme, an amount of Rs. 4.10 crore for organized of 6 National Handloom Expo, 4 State Level Expo, 71 District Level Events, 5 Special Handloom Expos during Eleventh plan and current year.
- Under the Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6.20 lakh released in favour of WSC, Indore for Madhya Pradesh State organizing 62 design-cum-dyeing workshops with a view to promote and propagate modern dyeing techniques at the door steps of weavers during Eleventh plan and current year.

5. Under the Revival Reform & Restructuring (RRR) Package and Comprehensive Package, an amount of Rs. 14.81 lakh has been sanctioned and released Rs. 8.00 lakh as loan waiver amount to 75 weavers of Madhya Pradesh State.

Custom duty on silk imported from China

1838. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to increase custom duty on silk imports from China to help local business community especially artisans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are reports that Chinese silk is flooding Indian markets, illegally or otherwise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to grant some kind of financial relief to Indian establishments involved in silk development; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India during its last Budget for the year 2013 has announced increase in the basic custom duty on silk imports from the existing level of 5% to 15% in order to help the domestic sericulture and silk industry.

(c) and (d) The information in respect of raw silk imported from China during last three years is as under:

Raw silk imported from	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
	Quantity (MTs)	Value (Cr.Rs.)	Quantity (MTs)	Value (Cr.Rs.)	Quantity (MTs)	Value (Cr.Rs.)
China	5539	896.55	5166	1024.21	3645	903.25

(e) and (f) Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with the State Sericulture Departments under which financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry.

Restructuring loan of textile sector

1839. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposed to restructure loan of textile sector to the tune of Rs. 35,000 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of textile units going to be benefited in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has issued directions to Banks for restructuring loans of textiles industry on a case basis in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's prudential guidelines on re-structuring of advances by banks.

(c) State-wise details of textiles units benefitted are not maintained by Government, since restructuring by Banks was done on case to case basis.

Promotion of handicrafts in Bihar

†1840. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified main clusters in Bihar and other parts of the country to promote Bihar handicrafts on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main cluster identified in the State of Bihar under Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana during the last 3 years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Location of Cluster	Craft	No. of artisans
1.	2009-10	Giryak and Silao Block, Distt. Nalanda (Bihar)	Applique and Lac	652
2.		Haweli Khargapur, Distt. Munger (Bihar)	Tribal Jewellery and Bamboo	681
3.		Charaut Block, Distt. Shivhar (Bihar)	Golden Grass	200
4.		Duchak Gaw, Phulwaria Hathua Block, Distt. Gopal Ganj (Bihar)	Sujani and Sikki	725
5.	2010-11	Nirmali Block, Distt. Supaul (Bihar)	Sikki & Lak	1000
6.		Baso Patti, District Madhubani (Bihar)	Jute & Sikki	500
7.		Distt. Samastipur (Bihar)	Bamboo and Sujini	624
8.		Sheikhpura, Distt. Barbigha (Bihar)	Embroidery	500
9.	2011-12	Piperia Block, Distt. Lakhisarai, (Bihar)	Sikki, Bamboo & Applique	650
10.		Waris Nagar Block, Distt. Samastipur (Bihar)	Applique	400
11.		Distt. Shekhpura, (Bihar)	Jute	541
12.		Distt. Bax (Bihar)	Bamboo, Applique & Embroidery	500
13.	2011-12	Distt. Jahanabad, (Bihar)	Applique & Embroidery	500
14.		Benipatti Block, Distt. Madhubani, (Bihar)	Sujani & Sikki	500
15.		Bahera Kothi Block, Distt. Purnia, (Bihar)	Jute & Sikki	500
16.		Triveni Ganj Block, Distt. Supaul, (Bihar)	Mithila Painting, Sujani, Sikki & Jute	500
17.	2011-12	District Banka, (Bihar)	Bamboo, Applique & Embroidery	600
18.		Digha, Danapur, Khagaul, Goregaon, Makhdumpur, Milikpur, Phulwari Sharif & Ranipur, Distt. Patna, (Bihar)	Sujani, Patch work & Madhubani Painting	500

Assistance to handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh

†1841. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of weavers in Uttar Pradesh putting aside the handloom have devised a small powerloom (Jogaad Laghu) which is operated with 1.5 MW power;

(b) if so, whether Government would also provide them all facilities like those provided to handloom weavers; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether condition of weavers is pathetic in Uttar Pradesh and Government does not provide any financial assistance to them; and

(d) if so, whether Government would prepare any scheme to improve the condition of weavers of Uttar Pradesh; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The number of handloom weavers in the country, including Uttar Pradesh is declining whereas powerloom units, including small powerlooms are increasing. The Government provides facilities to those handloom weavers who qualify the definition of 'handloom' under section 2(b) of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, wherein 'handloom' has been defined as "any loom other than powerloom". For development of powerloom sector and welfare of powerloom weavers, the Government of India has been implementing following schemes throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh:

- (i) Group Insurance Scheme for welfare of powerloom workers
- (ii) Group Workshed Scheme
- (iii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development
- (iv) 20% Margin Money Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

(c) and (d) The financial condition of weavers is generally not healthy and weavers are facing serious constraints/problems in the country, including Uttar Pradesh primarily due to low productivity, stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, inadequate input supply and marketing facilities/channels as well as insufficient credit flow from institutional sources.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For holistic development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the current financial year, wherein financial support alongwith other benefits are being provided, has been implementing six schemes which are (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, (iv) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme and (vi) Revival Reforms and Restructuring Package.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been released financial assistance of Rs. 52.98 crore during the If Plan and the current financial year 2012-13 (till 28th February, 2013) for development of one Mega Cluster, 04 large clusters, 50 Small Clusters and 334 Group Approach projects. Rs. 20.98 crore has been released as Marketing Incentive for weavers cooperative societies to promote marketing/sales of handloom products and Rs 11.40 has been released for organising 264 domestic marketing events during Eleventh Plan and the current year 2012-13 (till 28th February, 2013).

During the year 2011-12, 1.78 lakh weavers under Health Insurance Scheme and 11,449 weavers under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana were also covered in the State. Further, the Government of India has approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for waving the overdue loans and interest as on 31.03.2010 (100% principal and 25% interest is borne by Government of India and 75% interest and penal interest, if any, is borne by the banks) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers and to provide fresh credit with interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years with credit guarantee to the societies and weavers which are being benefited under the RRR package. Under the RRR package, loans of 12 Apex, 935 primary cooperative societies and 21620 individual weavers amounting to Rs. 64.52 crore of Uttar Pradesh have been waived off till 28.02.2013.

Waiving off loans of weavers in Uttar Pradesh

†1842. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that weavers of Uttar Pradesh are badly debt ridden;
- (b) if so, whether Government would waive off the loans of weavers as it has waived off that of the farmers;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government would procure the material produced by weavers so that they can sustain themselves, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The handloom weavers, apex and primary weavers' cooperative societies in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, have been facing problems due to overdues against debt. In order to waive off their overdue loans, to open the choked credit lines and to provide access to subsidized institutional credit, the Government of India has approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector. The RRR package aims at waving the overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% interest is borne by Government of India and 75% interest and penal interest, if any, is borne by the banks) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31.03.2010, and provides fresh credit with interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years with credit guarantee to the societies and weavers which are being benefited under the RRR package. Under the RRR package, loans of 12 apex, 935 primary cooperative societies and 21620 individual weavers amounting to Rs. 64.52 crore of Uttar Pradesh have been waived off till 28.02.13.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government does not procure handloom products made by weavers except for Government supplies of bed linen, blankets, durries etc. to Railways, Defence and Paramilitary forces through Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH). However, the Government of India has been facilitating promotion and marketing of handloom products through Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme. Under the scheme, Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments and other eligible handloom agencies for organising domestic as well as international marketing events for marketing of the handloom products directly to the general public/buyers/consumers. Besides, Governments also provides Marketing Incentive to handloom cooperatives to promote their marketing/sale of handloom products. Further, some of the States procure handloom products through their apex society/Corporation for distribution of school uniform, sarees and dhotis etc.

NGOs working for welfare of orphans in Assam

1843. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans in Assam;

(b) the financial assistance provided to each of these NGOs during the last three years;

(c) whether some of these NGOs have misappropriated this financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details of such NGOs; and

(e) the action taken against these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes either by themselves or through voluntary organisations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphans, in the country. A statement showing details of NGOs working for the welfare of orphans in Assam and the amount of financial assistance approved for these NGOs under ICPS during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such case has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans in Assam and getting financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the NGO	District (project location)	Grant approved (Rs. in lakhs)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Matri Mandir, Pub sarania, Near Iskon Temple, Ulubari, Ghy-781007	Kamroop-Metro	Nil	2.59	3.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Opp. Peace Centre, Near University Peace Centre, Ambari Guwahati 781007, Assam	Kamroop-Metro	4.54	4.79	3.17
3	Nirmala Shishu Bhavan, House No. 68, Ward 7-9, K.R.B.Road, Bharalumukh, Assam	Kamroop-Metro	Nil	2.59	3.17
4	Dewan Mesion, Sonai Road, Silchar-788006, Cachar, Assam	Cachar	Nil	2.59	3.16

NCW concern over security of women

†1844. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has expressed concern over the security of women in the country particularly in context of the recent incident of gang-rape in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring a stringent law in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission for Women has expressed concern over the ' recent incident of gang-rape in Delhi and has suggested, among others, amendments in the Law to make punishment for rape and sexual offences more stringent.

(c) to (e) Recently, Government has promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 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' to provide protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography.

Permanent buildings for Anganwadi centres in Bihar

†1845. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anganwadi centres in Bihar lack their own permanent buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to allocate funds for construction of permanent Anganwadi buildings in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per data available from 70347 AWCs in Bihar, the status of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) building including own permanent buildings as on 31st January, 2013 is as under:

Nature of Building	No. of AWCs
ICDS Own Building	5986 (8.51%)
Govt. Community Building	6314 (8.98%)
School premises	4207 (5.98%)
Other Government Building	3397 (4.83%)
Rented premises	37441 (53.22%)
Open Space	13002 (18.48%)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings under the scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States.

As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision of construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs. 4.5 lakh per unit during Twelfth Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75 : 25 between Centre and State other than the NER, where it will be at 90 : 10. Under this the requirement and perspective plan of construction is required to be projected by State Government in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP).

Further, construction of AWC has been notified as a permissible activity under MGNREGA. The construction of AWC building can be taken up in convergence with MGNREGA. A Joint letter in this regard has been issued by MWCD and MoRD to all States/UTs for planning and implementation by concerned Departments in the States/UTs to ensure the construction of AWCs in convergence with MGNREGA. States/UTs have also been requested to leverage funds under various schemes like MPLADs, MLALADs, BRGF, PRI, RIDF, MSDP, IAP, MGNREGA, 13th Finance Commission, ACA, State Plan and other area development project for construction of AWC Buildings.

Financial assistance to NGOs engaged in CDSs

1846. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN and CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to release financial assistance to NGOs engaged in Child Development Schemes in the wake of availability of large unspent funds lying with several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any objection from any State Government has been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by Government in clearing the apprehensions of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Scheme of ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government releases Grant-in-Aid to the States/UTs on a sharing ratio of 90:10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for North east and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States other than North East. There is no provision to release financial assistance to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for engagement in Child Development Schemes by Government of India.

The States have been given the autonomy, within the overall framework of the ICDS Scheme to entrust projects to a voluntary organization including NGOs for which grants to them would be provided by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The responsibility for deciding terms and conditions of MOUs, Agreements with NGOs etc. rest with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

With a view to strengthen the ICDS scheme, it has been decided to assign management and operation of upto 10% projects to PRIs and separately to NGOs/ voluntary organizations under the restructured ICDS. No objection from any State Government have been received so far in this regard.

Modernising adoption of Indian children

1847. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to modernise the adoption of Indian children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has started central receipt of applications for inter-country adoption and these are being referred to Indian adoption Agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The adoption system in the country has been streamlined with notification of the 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children, 2011' and implementation of Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) by the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The online registration of application for adoption has commenced in January, 2012 and 1473 cases have been registered upto 5.03.2013 under the Central System, out of which 1168 cases have been approved.

Providing nutritional food to women and children

1848. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government is assisting the States including Andhra Pradesh in providing quality nutritional food to the women and children;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof, in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) the amount allocated, released and spent for this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme being implemented through the States/UTs. Supplementary Nutrition to the children (6 months-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers is one of the services provided under the scheme.

Supplementary nutrition under ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI).

Keeping in view the orders of Apex Court, Government of India revised the cost norms for supplementary nutrition in 2004 and again in 2008-09 as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Revised in 2004 (per beneficiary per day)	Revised in 2008-09 (per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women & Nursing mothers.	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

Further, under the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, these rates have been revised to Rs. 6.00, Rs. 9.00 and Rs. 7.00 per beneficiary per day for children (6-72 months), severely malnourished children (6-72 months) and Pregnant women and Nursing mothers, respectively. The revised rates would follow the phased implementation over the 3 years of the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS on the existing cost sharing ratio of 50 : 50 between the Centre and the States other than NER where it will continue to be on 90:10 basis.

The ICDS Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Government of India releases Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, on a sharing ratio of 90 : 10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for North East, and 50 : 50 for SNP and 90 : 10 for all other components for all States other than North East. The Government of India started contributing for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) only with effect from 2005-2006. Prior to this, the responsibility for providing Supplementary Nutrition to the beneficiaries of the Scheme rested with the State Governments/UTs.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating funds released and utilized by the State Governments/UT Administrations, under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of ICDS Scheme, during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 28.2.2013) is given in Statement.

Statement

Releases-Expenditure on supplementary nutrition - 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 28.2.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
		including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.	including State share reported by the States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	13718.25	31327.83	18994.92	35091.02	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	37662.71	53660.84
2	Bihar	19192.72	30395.74	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2	46532.02	73246.54
3	Chhattisgarh	10452.14	12490.22	5429.43	18362.40	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	11127.56
4	Goa	169.52	414.46	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	372.55
5	Gujarat	3855.01	12173.16	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	34732.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	Haryana	5216.72	13602.74	5143.00	11513.23	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3	7365.95	9619.16
7	Himachal Pradesh	1017.58	2585.96	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	2966	4124.44
8	Jammu and Kashmir	917.69	2306.62	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	NR	1949.78	7743.95	1949.76	5132.94	1949.77	266.67
9	Jharkhand	6997.88	16645.22	6545.80	18897.10	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	21245.34
10	Karnataka	9298.19	21537.21	10936.42	24644.90	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	31585.72
11	Kerala	3979.14	10754.76	5597.50	11847.50	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	6980.42
12	Madhya Pradesh	18263.25	30328.89	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	77006.71
13	Maharashtra	16770.11	36129.80	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	48306.74
14	Odisha	6295.06	19011.50	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	43559.26
15	Punjab	1691.46	4311.06	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	6970.46
16	Rajasthan	11067.07	20210.20	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	35972.84
17	Tamil Nadu	3521.89	14254.00	5428.14	13752.00	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23	17979.7	34694

18 Uttar Pradesh	47968.74	109749.59	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	1,17953.04	162529.15
19 Uttarakhand	2367.65	4627.55	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	3976.34	1041.8	1344.26
20 West Bengal	14392.25	25715.41	16810.60	30208.15	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	33100.13	43349.15
21 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.45	418.76	108.78	444.01	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.80	497.16	130.34	401.37
22 Chandigarh	46.17	155.42	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55	253.72	342.14
23 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.57	117.19	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	83.44	NR
24 Daman and Diu	—	72.00	27.48	2.96	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	93.42	73.2
25 Lakshadweep	27.75	83.66	50.92	113.96	42.87	—	29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48	44.53	55.9
26 Delhi	516.47	2988.24	1417.03	4865.10	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	9140.00	5024	11102.52
27 Pondicherry	200.64	395.66	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22	0	152.34
28 Arunachal Pradesh	461.37	1307.54	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29	Assam	3376.61	9098.72	10541.20	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.40	25257.04	28459.27
30	Manipur	926.30	2295.08	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.6	2248.30	2248.30	2946.24	NR
31	Meghalaya	1007.99	2548.10	1362.96	3151.73	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	3702.02	3702.02
32	Mizoram	535.20	1241.20	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	1700.62
33	Nagaland	991.99	2191.99	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4855.60	2516.84	1749.53
34	Sikkim	64.68	411.49	95.53	634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	97.74
35	Tripura	759.54	1487.29	774.40	1906.42	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52
TOTAL		206231.05	443384.26	228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1026346.5	630250.79	1117615.07	567211.19	752070.61

Children suffering from malnutrition

†1849. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that majority of children in the country is suffering from malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition in children;
- (d) whether it is fact that the schemes being run by the Government to control malnutrition are not sufficient; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anaemic. State-wise prevalence of underweight and anemia in children is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

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

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/ programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/ universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. All these schemes have potential to address and improve one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

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

Statement

Prevalence of Underweight and anemia in Children below the age of five years, NFHS 3, (2005-06), – State-wise

Sl. No.	State	children (below 5 yrs of age)	
		% Underweight	% Anemia
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	74.1
2	Bihar	55.9	78.0
3	Jharkhand	56.5	70.3
4	Meghalaya	48.8	64.4

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1	71.2
6	Gujarat	44.6	69.7
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	73.9
8	Odisha	40.7	65.0
9	Rajasthan	39.9	69.7
10	Tripura	39.6	62.9
11	Haryana	39.6	72.3
12	West Bengal	38.7	61.0
13	Uttarakhand	38.0	61.4
14	Karnataka	37.6	70.4
15	Maharashtra	37.0	63.4
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	54.7
17	Assam	36.4	69.6
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	70.8
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	56.9
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8	64.2
21	Delhi	26.1	57.0
22	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	58.6
23	Nagaland	25.2	NA
24	Goa	25.0	38.2
25	Punjab	24.9	66.4
26	Kerala	22.9	44.5
27	Manipur	22.1	49.1
28	Mizoram	19.9	44.2
29	Sikkim	19.7	59.2
	INDIA	42.5	69.5

Strengthening gender responsive budgeting

1850. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Gender Responsive Budgeting;
- (b) the details of allocation for Gender Budgeting during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) by the Central Ministries and State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for last three years and the current year;
- (e) the details of gender disaggregated data on the number of women beneficiaries by implementation of GBS; and
- (f) the date-wise details of proposals, forwarded to Finance Ministry regarding GBS for the budget of 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In order to strengthen the process of Gender Budgeting, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for officials of Central, State Governments and various stakeholders. A Gender Budgeting Plan scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also developed detailed guidelines for streamlining the process of Gender Budgeting in all States and UTs and has circulated the same to the states and UTs.

(b) The allocations for women as reported in the Gender Budget Statement in the last three years are given below.

Year	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in Rs. crore)
2010-11	67,749.80
2011-12	78251.02
2012-13	88142.80

Source: Ministry of Finance, Expenditure Budget, Volume I.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is a citizen friendly disclosure of budget allocation that has bearing on women, with the objective of enhancing gender equality. It is an important monitoring tool prepared by the Ministry of Finance since 2005-06. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is mainly involved in capacity building of officials in order to promote Gender Budgeting and has been pursuing with all Ministries/Departments to report their schemes in the GBS to the Ministry of Finance.

(e) The Gender Budget Statement comprises two parts: part A details schemes in which 100% allocations are for women; and part B, reflects schemes where allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provisions. The information on gender disaggregated data on the number of women beneficiaries is not available in the Gender Budget Statement.

(f) The details of proposals on budget provisions benefiting women as reflected in GB statement are required as part of the budgetary estimates sought in prescribed format by Ministry of Finance, after the finalization of the Budget Estimates.

Children languishing in juvenile homes

†1851. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise total number of children languishing in juvenile homes run by States in the country for years;

(b) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has issued any instructions to States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The data on 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)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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) and (d) The Ministry has been urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to review and take steps to reduce the pendency of cases in the JJBs by increasing the frequency of the sittings of the JJBs and/or setting up new JJBs. This has been reiterated in all the Project Approval Board meetings held with the State Governments/UT Administrations to consider their proposals under the ICPS.

ICDS Scheme

1852. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the world's biggest and unique child development programmes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the scheme operates throughout the country through 7005 projects and about 13.20 lakh Anganwadi centres;

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme aims to improve nutritional health and early learning status of children below six years and mothers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the

Government of India and is largest community based outreach programme for early childhood development. It is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations by providing a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check up and referral services. The scheme is a well-conceived one to address health, nutrition and developmental needs of under-six children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

Initiated on a pilot basis in 1975 with 33 projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), the Scheme expanded to 5652 projects and about 6 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country by the end of Ninth Plan. In 2008-09, the Scheme was universalized with approved number of 7076 projects and 14 lakh AWCs.

The ICDS Scheme is a self-selecting scheme. It is open to all children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. The scheme presently, operates through a network of about 7025 operational ICDS Projects and 13.31 lakh operational AWCs, across the country, as on 31.1.2013, against 7076 approved and sanctioned ICDS Projects and 13.72 lakh sanctioned AWCs, respectively. The services under ICDS are currently being provided to 927.65 lakh beneficiaries, which include 746.81 lakh children (6 months-6 years) and 180.84 lakh Pregnant and Lactating mothers.

Over the years, the ICDS Scheme has registered significant progress in terms of increase in number of operational projects, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries. The figures for the last 5 years are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per the National Family Health Survey, the prevalence of underweight children below three years of age has declined from 42.7 per cent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4 per cent in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). As per reports (January 2013) in ICDS, about 34.7% children under six are undernourished. Infant Mortality Rate has reduced from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011. 346.66 lakh children (3-6 years) are availing the benefits of Non-formal Pre-school education under the ICDS Scheme.

Several studies including National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) have revealed that the programme has contributed positively towards achieving some of the key programme objectives such as reduction of child malnutrition, improvement in caring practices and improved early child hood development outcomes including reduction in IMR and under-5 mortality and quality pre-school education.

Statement*Details of operational projects, AWC's and coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme*

Year	Number of operational projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries			No. of pre-school education beneficiaries (in lakh)
			6 mths-6 mo	P & L mo	Total (in lakh)	
31.03.2008	6070	1013337	696.44	146.82	843.26	339.11
31.03.2009	6120	1044269	721.96	151.47	873.43	340.60
31.03.2010	6509	1142029	727.89	156.45	884.34	354.93
31.03.2011	6772	1262267	781.71	177.77	959.47	366.22
31.03.2012	6908	1304611	790.05	182.43	972.48	358.22
31.1.2013	7025	1331076	746.81	180.85	927.66	346.66

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act

1853. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is under implementation;

(b) if so, the highlights of the experience gained in the implementation of this Act;

(c) whether there are still glaring gaps in its implementation;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to make it more effective and result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Sir. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) is being implemented by all the States/UTs.

(b) As per the information provided by the States/UTs, all the State Governments have appointed protection officers, 25 States/UTs have registered service providers, 21 States/UTs have notified medical facilities and 24 States/UTs have notified shelter homes. However, only six State Governments have appointed independent Protection Officers.

(c) and (d) As per the Manual on the Best Practices under the PWDVA, 2005 published by the National Mission on Empowerment of Women (NMEW), under the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with some civil society organizations, some States still do not have a separate budget for the implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. As per the report, States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mizoram have not formulated a scheme for implementation of the Act, mainly because of budgetary constraints.

(e) Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme for 'Assistance to States for effective implementation of PWDV Act, 2005', as a component of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women for implementation during the remaining years of the Twelfth Plan.

Schemes for destitute and neglected children

1854. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist a large number of destitute and neglected children in the country;

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

(c) the details of schemes under implementation for the well being of these children; and

(d) how far these schemes have been successful in their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) (b) There is no authentic data on the number of destitute and neglected children in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including destitute and neglected

children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances at district level. Financial assistance under ICPS is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies for children in need of care and protection, including destitute and neglected children. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

(d) As informed by the State Governments/UT Administrations through periodic reports, services are provided to the beneficiaries as per the norms of ICPS.

Steps taken to promote gender equality

1855. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being undertaken to change the attitude and create awareness amongst male population on gender equality thorough evolving strategies for quicker achievement of this objective;

(b) if so, whether comprehensive and multi-dimensional schemes would be chalked out across the country so that girls do not face the double discrimination because of their gender and age and create conditions so that they do not continue to remain at the bottom of the social order; and

(c) the state-of-affairs of gender discrimination in countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. which have similar social and economic compulsions/conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on rights of women including gender sensitization through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. through the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) and through the autonomous institutions under the Ministry including the National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development (NIPCCD). Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness in this regard.

(b) Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provisions for women and children. The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to address gender based discrimination. Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) for the all round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years.

(c) The Human Development Report, 2011 of the United Nation provides the following information with regard to gender discrimination:

Country	Seats in National Parliament* (%) for women)	Labour force participation rate** (%) women	Population with atleast Secondary Education*** (%) ages 25 and older)
Bangladesh	18.6	58.7	30.8
India	10.7	32.8	26.6
Nepal	33.2	63.3	17.9
Sri Lanka	5.3	34.2	56

* Proportion of seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, expressed as percentage of total seats.

** Proportion of a country's working-age population that engages in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work, expressed as a percentage of the working-age population.

*** Percentage of the population ages 25 and older that have reached secondary education.

Bill to safeguard the security of married women

1856. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring a bill to safeguard the security of married women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has received many complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government and NCW thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Section 498 (Cruelty against married women) of the Indian Penal Code addresses the issue of violence faced by married women. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides civil reliefs in the form of protection order, residence order, monetary relief and others to women including married women who face domestic violence.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Women (NCW) does not maintain separate category of 'security of married women' while categorising complaints. It registers complaints under various categories such as 'Adultery', 'Bigamy', 'Deprivation of women rights', 'Desertion by husband', 'Divorce', 'Domestic Violence', 'Dowry Death', 'Dowry Demand/Harassment for Dowry', 'Harassment of Widows', 'Maintenance claim', 'Matter involving custody of children', 'Non-payment maintenance' etc. The details of complaints registered under these categories during the last year and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The NCW takes action as per the nature of complaints received by them such as constitution of Committee for enquiry, recommendation to State Government for investigation, counselling, forward the complaint to appropriate authority etc.

Statement

Complaints registered under various categories at NCW during 2012 and the current year (as on 07 March, 2013)

Sl.No.	Nature	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Adultery	2	-
2.	Bigamy	115	27
3.	Deprivation of Women Rights	40	22
4.	Desertion by Husband	66	12
5.	Divorce	9	-
6.	Domestic Violence	3,938	540

1	2	3	4
7.	Dowry Death	518	100
8.	Dowry Demand/Harassment for Dowry	398	120
9.	Harassment of Widows	236	41
10.	Maintenance Claim	61	7
11.	Matter involving Custody of Children	7	2
12.	Non Payment of Maintenance	1	1
TOTAL		5,391	872

Fixed tenure of Anganwadi workers

†1857. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of Anganwadi Workers has been fixed by Government;

(b) if so, the duration of their tenure in years;

(c) whether benefits like pension, gratuity and other allowances are given to the workers completing their tenure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government is going to assist such workers who have spent valuable time of their life in the service of Anganwadi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the areas of child care and development. Being honorary worker there are no tenure fixed in number of years. However, the age of their disengagement from honorary service has now been fixed at maximum 65 years. The States/UTs are free to fix lower age of disengagement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AWWs/AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Since AWWs/ AWHs are honorary workers, the benefits like pension, gratuity and other allowances are not applicable to them.

However, the States/UTs can provide benefits beyond ICDS Scheme to the AWWs/ AWHs from their own resources/ arrangements.

Adoption of Olympic Charter by IOA

1858. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) proposes to adopt the Olympic Charter as demanded by the International Olympic committee (IOC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA STNGH): (a) to (c) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is an independent autonomous organization, responsible for managing and administering its affairs on its own including taking a decision on whether it would adopt the Olympic Charter in its constitution.

Fund allocated for Sports Training Centres in Uttar Pradesh

†1859. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund allocated for Sports Training Centres established in Uttar Pradesh by Central Government during last three years; and

(b) the details of proposals received by Government from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to establish such centres in the State and present status of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The funds released to SAI Sports Training Centres in Uttar Pradesh for the last three years are as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	154.00
2010-11	255.00
2011-12	192.00

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for establishing sports training Centres in the State during the current financial year.

Selection process of sportspersons

1860. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/National Sports Federations (NSFs) have laid down any guidelines/norms for selecting sportspersons for participating in different National and International sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sports discipline-wise number of cases of discrimination and irregularities reported in the selection process of sportspersons for the said competitions during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken for bringing more transparency in the selection process of sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of various disciplines of sports including selection of players and teams to represent India in any tournament is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs) which are autonomous in their functioning. However, in order to improve coordination among all concerned, and to enhance transparency, Government has laid down guidelines, to be followed by the NSFs for selection of athletes which are stated in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The selection of players is done by the NSFs. The Government does not maintain such data.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to enhance transparency in the selection of players, the Government has laid down guidelines, to be followed by the NSFs, which are stated in the Annexure:

Statement

*Government guidelines to be followed the NSFs
for selection of athletes*

- (i) The selection criteria/norms shall be clearly communicated by the NSFs to all concerned viz., players, coaches, Government Observers etc., well in advance and be put up on the website of the NSF concerned and also be forwarded to SAI and the Ministry to be put up on their respective websites.
- (ii) In case of measurable event, the minimum qualifying norms may be fixed and announced along with the notice for Selection Trials and be put up on the website of the NSF concerned and also be forwarded to SAI and the Ministry to be put up on their respective websites.
- (iii) The holding of the selection trials should be announced at least one month in advance of dates of the trials.
- (iv) In team events the Selection Trials should be held two months in advance and in the case of contact games, the selection trials should be held at least one month in advance of the competition event.
- (v) The selection shall be done by a Selection Committee, consisting of the President of the NSF as the chairman, the National coach and eminent ex-sportspersons, preferably Arjuna awardees. There shall be no Government Observer/SAI nominee, as member, in the Selection Committee.
- (vi) The NSFs shall send invitation to the Government Observer, for attending the selection trials, and the selection committee meetings, as an Observer, at least 15 days in advance, which shall further be followed up on personal basis. The Government Observer must send his/her report, directly to SAI and the Ministry, without delay.
- (vii) The national coach shall evaluate the progress and performance of each player on regular basis, and submit the report to the Selection Committee and Sports Authority of India.

- (viii) The athletes who were not in the coaching camp organized prior to the Selection may be allowed to participate in the selection trials, only in exceptional cases with due justification.
- (ix) The proceedings of the Selection should spell out in detail, the selection criteria, the past performance of the players, and their performance in the selection trials.
- (x) The team once finalized for a particular event shall not be changed under any circumstances, unless warranted by unavoidable situations with due justification and the changes shall be informed to all concerned.
- (xi) NSFs shall keep the performance of each athlete on its web site. This should be updated at least once a month along with rankings, if applicable.
- (xii) The athlete once selected for a team, shall be treated with utmost dignity. In case of any doubt arising, the athlete has to be taken into confidence. Proper appeal mechanism shall be put in place, to ensure proper and timely redressal of their grievances.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NJB, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Jute Board (NJB), 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 Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8518/15/13]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NEZCC, Dimapur,
Nagaland and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8532/15/13]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

I Notification of the Ministry of Defence.

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of LNUPE, Gwalior and related reports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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:—

- I A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 8, dated the 26th January, 2013, publishing the Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard Director General, Group 'A' post, Recruitment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 123 Of the Coast Guards Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8523/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8660/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section

204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayats) Regulations, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 7/2012/F.No. 6-6(1)/2003-PR, dated the 20th January, 2012, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Grant-in-aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions) (Amendment) Rules, 2012, along with delay Statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8533/15/13]

I Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NCBC, New Delhi and related papers

III Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Trust for the welfare of persons with Autism, cerebral palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities and related papers

IV Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NHFDC, Faridabad 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:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 360 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2011, publishing the National Commission for Backward Classes (Power to Review Advice) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8541/15/13]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 15 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Memorandum of Action taken on the Annual Report of the National Commission for Backward Classes, for the year 2008-09. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8306/15/13]
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Shri Porika Balram Naik]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 and sub-section (4) of the Section 24 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8538/15/13]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8539/15/13]

I Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IRMRA, Thane and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 14th January, 2013, publishing the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8527/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, 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. 8525/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R. 60 (E), dated the 1st February 2013, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 80 (E), dated the 14th February, 2013, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8528/15/13]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2012-2013) on 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Shantaram Naik stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 11th to 22nd March, 2013, due to certain health problems. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from Eleventh to 22nd March, 2013, of the current (228th) session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from Eleventh to 22nd March, 2013, of the current session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Italy's refusal to send back two marines accused of killing Indian fishermen**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with a deep sense of anguish and pain that as a nation, which has been deceived, I raise this issue of public importance. Two Italian marines, who were being prosecuted in Kerala for ostensibly killing Indian fishermen, have now absconded. And, they have absconded as a result of a deception, an outright fraud which has been practised on the Government of India and on the Indian Supreme Court by a sovereign nation. We have heard of State-sponsored terrorisms, but this act by a democratic country, which ostensibly claims to be committed to the rule of law, seems to be the first such case of a State-sponsored deception and a State-sponsored absconding. It is a State-sponsored absconding because they approached the Supreme Court of India ostensibly on the pretext first that the two persons being prosecuted had to go their homes to celebrate Christmas. Since we have a civilised jurisprudence in India, our court yielded to the request. The second one was a little curious that they wanted to go home in order to cast their votes. As per the little law that I understand, when you are in prison, you don't have a right to cast a vote. So, if an Indian prisoner had approached an Indian court saying that just release me because I want to go and cast my vote, this request would never have been entertained.

Even for Italian citizens living elsewhere in the world, there is a facility available—assuming that they were not in prison and they were outside and, I read from the Italian Interior Ministry's notification, "The Italian citizens residing abroad are entitled to vote by mail for candidates." So, they could have easily voted by mail. This appears to be a little pre-scripted. It is pre-scripted because even when your law provides a facility of voting by mail, you submit to the jurisdiction of the Indian Supreme Court, you want a facility to go abroad, and, an Order, which should never have been passed, gets passed, and, you are entitled to go abroad, subject to a sovereign undertaking. I say this with a sense of responsibility and I have reason to believe that this sovereign undertaking, though given by the Ambassador of Italy, is approved by the Prime Minister of Italy, and, this sovereign undertaking is given to the Indian Supreme Court. And, after the sovereign undertaking is given to the Indian Supreme Court, they go abroad, and, then, the Government of Italy turns around and says, 'because we have disputes with regard to jurisdiction, we are not going to ask them to come back', and, now they stand absconding from Indian law.

Well, disputes of jurisdiction can also be raised in Indian law, when our citizens are prosecuted. For 1984 incidents, which took place in India, people have filed prosecutions in the United States. We go and object that they have no jurisdiction. And, here is a country which has done this for the third time. In the 1980s, you had a Defence transaction, somebody absconds from India through Malaysia, Argentina, gets a refuge there, and, we are rendered helpless. In the VVIP helicopter deal, our officials go there and come back empty handed because we are now told that there will be evidence available against some of the Italian citizens plus others in India, who may be guilty of bribery, and, our investigation finds it difficult to proceed further.

This is an extreme case where there is a case of a State-sponsored deception, where, literally, you abscond from the jurisdiction of the Indian courts. What do we do under these circumstances, Sir? Are we a helpless State that India will do nothing in this matter?

Sir, my submission is that after these three experiences, now a time has come that when you deal with the Romans, deal as the Romans would deal, and, therefore, when they have broken every rule of diplomacy, it is the time for the Government of India to act and not to say that we are now bound by conventions of diplomacy.

Sir, I doubt seriously—and, since the Law Minister is here, I would urge him to consider this—whether the Ambassador, who has given a sovereign undertaking on behalf of the Government of Italy is entitled, in this case, to the benefit of what is, otherwise, referred to as diplomatic privilege. He submitted to the jurisdiction of the Indian Supreme Court. Once you submit to the jurisdiction, you can't claim diplomatic privileges. Secondly, Sir, the Vienna Convention is a 1961, post-Constitutional Convention. We have legislated to give it a shape of a domestic law. A normal domestic legislation does not override the Constitution of India and the Supreme Court of India has power to punish for its own contempt, which is there under Article 129. The Vienna Convention will not override Article 129 of the Indian Constitution, and, in any case, the Law Minister may examine, can the post-Constitutional treaties, and the Vienna Convention being one, override the Constitution of India. I seriously doubt it, particularly, when the Government of Italy and their Ambassador have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Indian Supreme Court.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Therefore, Sir, a time has come, since we have been treated in this manner for the third time, I think, when we should forget diplomatic niceties. Sir, there is a very interesting quotation from something which is never so serious. It was one of the legendary characters created, and some of us may remember. He said, "Once is happenstance. Twice is coincidence. Three times, it's enemy action". This is James Bond, Ian Fleming's famous quote. And this now must be treated in the category of an enemy action that you abduct a person, take him outside the jurisdiction of India and then say India can go to hell, we are not concerned. Therefore, this matter, the Government of India must respond to and must be taken up in all its seriousness.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We associate, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the Minister should respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of India must respond to this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are four names to associate. After that ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Najma Heptulla.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, after the very eloquent contribution of the Leader of the Opposition, there is nothing much to add to it. I fully endorse his sentiments, his views and his arguments. The only thing I would like to ask the Government is, if there is an Indian accused for a case of murder, will he be allowed to go to his home to celebrate *Diwali* or *Eid* or *Bakarid*? If any of the criminals from the neighbourhood, from Bangladesh, from Pakistan, from Sri Lanka or from anywhere, had perpetrated the same crime, will the Government of India not feel that it will become an evidence for them to use this case, the way the Government has behaved in this case? Sir, whenever we do something even in the House that is always shown as a precedent that it happened. Will this not be quoted as a precedent and will those people not take the cover? They could be terrorists, they could be anybody. Sir, I would like the Government to take it seriously and answer why this...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: One minute, Sir. The way the Government has behaved, giving them the food of their choice, giving them the stay of their choice, giving them the permission to go and celebrate and giving them the right to go and vote, as the LoP has said, have they thought about those people? Sir, those victims are from your State only. They even used Vatican to influence. They have used money. What is the role of the Government of India in protecting those victims, those women and the families of those fishermen?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the situation is a very serious one. I don't think this can be treated very casually or even in a diplomatic route. The point is that these marines were arrested and are being tried under Indian law. Indian law does not permit undertrials to vote, does not permit the undertrials to leave the jail to go and vote. So, how were they permitted? They were permitted earlier to celebrate Christmas. If all the Tihar inmates today appeal saying that please let us go and celebrate Holi, will that be allowed? I don't know how and what is happening in our country, and I don't think the Government has been taking this seriously.

Therefore, we want the Government to answer. The Solicitor-General, in April last year, has actually gone on record in the court and said that the Kerala Government was wrong in filing an FIR and arresting these people. He was removed from the case. But he continues on the same post.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No adverse comments please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not making any adverse comments. I am saying a fact, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am saying a fact, Sir. I am not making any adverse comment. I hold all Constitutional authorities in respect and there is no adverse comment on them. It is a statement of fact.

Secondly, Sir, the Supreme Court had asked the Government to set up a tribunal to try this. The Government did not set up a tribunal. They will have to answer why.

Thirdly, Sir, the Government never expressed the apprehension in the Supreme Court that once these people are allowed to go to vote, they may not return. The Government was confident that they would return, and I would only add to what the hon. LoP has said that there has been a case of a state-sponsored violation of the Indian law.

Please, Sir, give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are only associating.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can you give four week's time to cast a vote? Now, when they are not returning and it is being viewed seriously, I think, there is no diplomacy involved in this. It is a straightforward question of upholding the Indian law.

Finally, the last point that I want to make is that many such things have happened in the past, it is not only three incidents which the Leader of the Opposition has quoted with Italy, but you had the Purulia Arms dropp person, Kim Davy, leaving the country. You had Anderson of the Bhopal gas tragedy leaving the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are only associating.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We, Members of Parliament, have a right to make the Executive accountable. How is that Kim Davy left? How is that Anderson left after the Bhopal gas tragedy? How is that David Headly left?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are only associating. You can't bring in other issues.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How is that Quattrocchi left?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in other points. You can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. You can't bring in other points. I have to go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring in other points. You will have other occasion for that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not taking any other point. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has happened as a string of things where the law of the land is being subsumed. Whatever other considerations are there, you are actually allowing a State to violate the Indian law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. You are only associating. What can I do?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is something that is completely unacceptable that the Government will have to answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For associating with this issue, two more hon. Members have given notices. I will allow them to associate. You can't give a

lecture. You can only associate. You can't speak on any other issue. In associating, I am ready to allow you to say your point. But don't bring in other things. ...(Interruptions)... Don't bring in other points. You were here for 18 years. You know the rules.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: They have violated the Indian law. You are not giving sufficient time to express our views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only to associate. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, you had your say. ...(Interruptions)... I have not removed anything.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: As you have correctly pointed out, I should not cast aspersion on any other authority. But, Sir, please don't do that with the Members. We are expressing our opinion. We are not lecturing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I never do that. I have utmost respect for every Member. I have never cast any aspersion. But I have to go by the rules. The rule is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. The point is that, only five Members have given notices for this if subject; and the hon. Leader of the Opposition was the first and he was allowed, and then remaining Members can only associate. But I am liberal here. I am allowing more time. But I can't call anybody else. That is the position.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a question of three minutes during Zero Hour. It is a question of a national issue. You should allow us to say something on this. It involves the integrity of the nation. It involves the sovereignty of the nation.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want a discussion on this issue because this is not a question of association with Italy. People have association with Italy. I come from the district where these two poor fishermen were murdered by the marines of Italy. Those marines served as commercial ship guards. We are happy that the entire country is supporting us. This is not a question of two people. When Nirbhaya was raped and killed in Delhi, the entire country stood behind her family. We discussed about the protection of the women here. A Bill is going to be introduced. Here two fishermen who went to the sea for eking out their livelihood were murdered. It can happen in Gujarat. It can happen in Chennai. It can happen in any part of India. Somebody can come to India, kill them and then go back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a State issue. This is a national issue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is not Queen Elizabeth's India. The Great Britain and India have separate identities. Italy has a separate identity. ...(*Interruptions*)... We need a separate discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is seeing it as a Kerala issue. It is a national issue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We need a separate discussion on this, not a reply. Sir, academic discussion is not enough. We need something positive to be delivered here. We expected the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the hon. Prime Minister to be here. It is a very serious issue. Even the Chief Minister of Kerala...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: The Chief Minister of Kerala cannot stay in Kerala. He has come to Delhi. He is here. He cannot go back to Kerala.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the points raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, our leader, Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri Balagopal. Actually, this is not a case of diplomacy. This is a case of murder within the limit of our country, within the limit of our border. The point raised by the LoP and Comrade Yechury is about how these persons have been allowed to cast their votes. As per the Indian law, it is not allowed. Sir, why hasn't this point been raised by the lawyer of the Indian Government in the Supreme Court? As per the Italian law, a person has a right to cast his vote, as correctly stated by our LoP, by mail and at the Embassy and the Consulate. Why didn't the Indian Solicitor General argue this point before the Supreme Court? This is a pre-scripted drama. Why didn't the Government lawyer argue this valid point before the Supreme Court? Only because of that, the Supreme Court gave bail to the two marines twice within two months. This is an unusual thing. It happened only because of the intervention of the Government of India. This is a very serious issue. As correctly stated by the LoP, whether the Ambassador of Italy enjoys the diplomatic privilege after subjecting to the jurisdiction of Indian court! I want to know from the Prime Minister and the Government of India whether the Government is ready to take action against the Ambassador of Italy. Yesterday, our delegation met the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister used the

words, "This is totally unacceptable". Thereafter, one Minister of State tried to mislead the media and the nation by saying, "The Prime Minister has not stated like that". But the Prime Minister used the word 'unacceptable'. I want to know whether the Government stands with that position and will take action against the Ambassador of Italy. It is a very serious and sensitive issue. It is an attack on the Indian democracy. Who rules the country? I would like to know whether Italy rules India or an Italian citizen rules India or this is a sovereign country. This is my question.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to say something. It is an important national issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): It is a very serious issue.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is an assault on our sovereignty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. But take only one minute.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Deputy Chairman, Sir, the people of India are watching helplessly a helpless Government groping in the dark. A friendly-nation, Sri Lanka, abducts our fishermen; our Government watches. Pakistani elements behead our soldiers; our Government watches. Now the Italian Government, with impunity, abducts the marines who killed our fishermen, our Government is watching. I do not know what for this Government is there. I mean, what diplomacy are we talking! The Government should not take shelter behind diplomacy. The Government of India should arrest the Italian Ambassador and do justice to the fishermen who have been killed. Anything short of this will not suffice.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious issue. The Government should not indulge in locking the stable after the horse has bolted. I would like to have a categorical response from the hon. Minister. How did the Government remain silent without opposing in the court when the Italian marines sought permission on flimsy grounds to go back? How did the Supreme Court permit it? Why has the Government remained silent? Sir, starting from the Sri Lankan Government, every Government is taking very easily the sovereignty of India. They take the lives of Indians, whether fishermen or anybody for that matter very easily. When the Italian Government goes out of the way, disregarding the Supreme Court judgement and when it is violating the United Nations Convention on Law for Sea and everything to save two criminals, who happen to be its citizens, we would like to know what the Indian Government is going to do to help the bereaved families of two deceased Indians.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Indian fishermen are being killed by the Sri Lankan Navy and the Government is watching it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I would like to know just one thing. What is the Government going to do now? I would like to know whether the Government is going to revoke the permission granted by the Supreme Court for these marines to go to their country and whether they are going to alert the Interpol to apprehend the criminals who have done this crime.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have put your query. That is all.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: And what is the Government going to do with the Ambassador who has not honoured the undertaking given to the Supreme Court?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Siva, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. The Indian Government is being taken for a ride by every country. When we are not allowed to discuss it in Parliament, where else can we go?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For discussions, there are other provisions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had not given the notice. Even then I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't cast aspersions ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seat. Hon. Members, there are senior Members here and they know the rules. In the Zero Hour, you know what convention and rule we have. It is because Members demanded that I deviated from that. I was only to call the names of four Members who had given the notice. After that, I am calling the Members who have not even given a notice. In fact, you know that is not the precedent. And, after that, if you cast aspersions on the Chair, it is unfortunate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: There is no aspersion on the Chair. Kindly don't mistake that way. We were only venting out our feelings.

*Not recorded.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I just want to make three very quick points. There was a fraudulent affidavit in which it was fraudulently mentioned that they have to be physically present to cast the vote. This point has been brought out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Secondly, all diplomatic immunity is based on the broad principle of reciprocity. That reciprocity or diplomatic principle has been violently contravened in this particular case. Thirdly, I think we need to examine the over-arching point, which the Leader of the Opposition made, namely, the compatibility of the privileges under the Vienna Convention, which preceded the Constitutional provision. Surely, the Constitutional provision of the basic law will really take an over-arching place over the accepted principles of Vienna Convention.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am very grateful. Sir, you very rightly said, it is a crime against the nation. I have to ask the hon. Law Minister what was the instruction given to the Government of India Council in this case. It was not a law point. A plea was raised. Therefore, what was the instruction of Government of India and what did the Government of India lawyer argue before the Supreme Court before the order was passed. My second query is this. Hon. Defence Minister is present here, while replying on AgustaWestland scam, he said, 'we are approaching the Government of Italy for information.' Should we presume, in view of the suspicious circumstances, the tension will be used as a ploy not to give information to India as far as the AgustaWestland Helicopter scam is concerned? That is a very serious apprehension because there appears to be, as hon. Leader of the Opposition said, a pre-script. Therefore, we are deeply worried. We would like the Government of India to instruct the Attorney-General before the Supreme Court. Did they object? Did they support? **...(Time-bell rings)...** I want the information. I would be extremely grateful.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, the Government views this and the concerns of the Members with great concern and seriousness. Sir, I can only assure the House that the Government will address this matter with all the firmness it deserves. Sir, the Government is willing to have any discussion, as the Chair may decide, as it may be fixed. And we can have a comprehensive discussion on this. All the issues *...(Interruptions)...* raised by Members will be addressed and answered at a time and in a manner which the Chair may decide. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is fine. *...(Interruptions)...* What else do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* He is ready for discussion. What else do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* He is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, discussion can be held later. What is the Government's plan? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we want action. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government is ready for discussion. What else do you want? They are ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* What else do you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we do not want a discussion. We want a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready. You are not listening. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is ready. What more do you want? The House is adjourned up to 1.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at one of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Italy's refusal to send back two marines accused of killing Indian fishermen

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there can be no two opinions about the actions that have been taken by the Italian Government on the matter raised by the hon. Members. Our Government has already made it clear that these actions of the Government of Italy are not acceptable. They violate every rule of diplomatic discourse and call into question solemn commitments given by accredited representatives of a sovereign Government to our Supreme Court. This cannot, by any standards, be in the interests of any bilateral relationship that has to function on the basis of trust.

Our Government has, therefore, insisted that the Italian authorities respect the undertaking they have given to the hon. Supreme Court of India and return the two accused persons to stand trial in India. If they do not keep their word, there will be consequences for our relations with Italy.

I would also urge all Members of the House to treat this matter with the seriousness that it deserves, acting and speaking together as the Government moves forward on this issue. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

2.00 P.M.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

**Approval of recommendations contained in third report of the
Railway Convention Committee (2009)**

The Budget (Railways) 2013-14

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will have further discussion on the Government Resolution moved by Shri K. J. Surya Prakash Reddy on the 12th March, 2013 and general discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2013-14. When the House adjourned on the 12th March, 2013, discussion on the Government Resolution and on the Railway Budget had not commenced.

I now request Shri Balbir Punj to take the floor.

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ഈ രീതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ "LHB coaches with stainless steel ICF bogies will be provided in Mail and Express trains." മുൻപ് അറിയാത്തവിധം അത് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "Modern technologies like GIS, GPS and RFID will be applied." ഇതും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "Fifty world-class stations with international facilities will be built." 300-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "375 Aadarsh stations will be put." ഇപ്പോൾ 980-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "Upgrading another 60 stations as Aadarsh stations in addition to 980 already selected." 980-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "New Delhi station will be elevated to world-class." ഇപ്പോൾ 920-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "Upgradation of 920 stations as other stations." 920-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "TPWS, i.e., Train Protection and Warning System, will be installed in all stations." TPWS, i.e., Train Protection and Warning System, will be installed in all stations.

അതിനാൽ, ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് അറിയാത്തവിധം അത് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "Upgradation of 920 stations as other stations." 920-ൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. "TPWS, i.e., Train Protection and Warning System, will be installed in all stations." TPWS, i.e., Train Protection and Warning System, will be installed in all stations.

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آلہ آفیسر سیف الدین سوز (آپ نے شعر غلط پڑھا ہے۔)

[پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: آپ نے شعر غلط پڑھا ہے۔]

آلہ آفیسر سیف الدین سوز (آپ نے شعر غلط پڑھا ہے۔)۔ آلہ آفیسر سیف الدین سوز (آپ نے شعر غلط پڑھا ہے۔)۔

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is really sad that the Government has not taken the Kakodkar Committee recommendations seriously. The hon. Minister has mentioned them in passing. While referring to the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee and the Sam Pitroda Committee, he says, and I quote him from his speech, "While some of the recommendations of these two Committees have been taken up for implementation, the rest are under active consideration of the Ministry". The Report, Sir, was submitted in February, 2012. More than a year has passed, and the recommendations are still under consideration of the Government,

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Sir, I was talking about the finances of the Railways and the Operation Ratio, that is, OR, which is a well-established measure of financial health of an industrial entity. It is basically a ratio of expenditure to earnings. And, the Indian Railways have seen it dropping from a healthy 78.75 per cent, in between 1960-61, to almost 98.34 per cent. It is, now, hovering around 90 per cent. In plain words, what I want to say is, out of every hundred rupees earned, the Railways can spare only ten rupees for replacing over aged assets, such as, locomotives, coaches, wagons, worn-out tracks, not to mention, for laying new lines, and for initiating other projects that are in the pipeline.

Sir, Mr. Bansal has targeted an Operating Ratio of 87.8 per cent. But, according to the proposed figures, it seems that it would be totally impossible to achieve at the end of 2013-14. At present, the contribution of the Railways to the GDP is almost one per cent. With little efforts, initiative, and imaginative thinking it should be possible to increase the contribution of the Indian Railways to the GDP to 2.5 per cent. In short, India has a growing demand for power and steel. And, for that, coal is a very vital raw material. But we cannot carry coal at the required speed because normally there is a slow turn around and we are not able to send this raw material at proper time either to the steel plants or to the power plants.

The Railway Minister has claimed, in his Budget Speech, "Money saved is money earned". But, he says nothing, in his entire Budget Speech, where that money would be saved from.

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[ÁÖß ²Ö»Ö²Öß, ü -ÖÖÖ]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[ÁÖß ²Ö»Ö²Öß, ü -ÖÁÖ]

per hour and the highest speed we have of our Railways is Bhopal Shatabdi, which claims to run at 150 kilometres per hour. Sir, China plans to add 30,000 kilometres in next seven years, whereas, at this speed, which we have — 000 to 000 — we may add only 1400 kilometres in the next seven years.

^TAA000AY0 •0, Aui0u0e p0Eu x0p000 Ou000 Aui x0u0 000e <Ou x00AA00u0u A000s00 Aui p00 ±A00u0 A0000 t0u0 0000 Ou 0AY0 30R Ou000 Ou0000 Aui. 30000p0 000e Ou Ou000 00p000 Ou0 x00000 A000 "00Eik... 000e Ou0 <Ou0 30000 000u 000 A0e x00AA00u0u t0u0 0000 A00000u t0u0 00000 A00000e A0e x000000 A000 "00Eik... Sir, what I want to say is that let the present network be run on commercial lines. But you have remote areas; you have the entire Jammu and Kashmir and there, you have only one railway line which is being built at the initiative of Atalji; you have the entire Uttarakhand; you have Himachal Pradesh; and you have North-East. They are remote areas; they are totally cut off, and you can't expect the Railways to spend money on these areas and develop railways lines on commercial consideration. Sir, my humble submission is that let this entire thing be bifurcated. Let the preset set-up be run on commercial lines and let this railway network in far-flung areas, which has social concern, strategic concern, national concern, be connected and their financing should be done through the General Budget. Every year, the Finance Minister must make a separate allocation so that infrastructure can be developed in these far-flung areas so that these areas can also enjoy the fruits of development.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[Aḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ]

Governments. This is going to be an in-house job. This is not what we are saying, but which your own people who have been Ministers, and who is a Minister, are saying and, looking at the fate of UPA-II, again I am reminded of an Urdu couplet —

ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, neither the people of India nor the Members of this House are bothered about the party affiliations of any Minister. For us, any Minister, irrespective of his political colour, is a Minister belonging to the Government headed by the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. There is also the concept of joint responsibility in a Cabinet system. So, the * committed either by Laluji, Mamataji * or her colleagues in TMC are * committed by the UPA. And, for these *, the ultimate responsibility lies with the UPA Chairperson * and the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, I wish to point out something. You cannot talk about a person who is not a Member of this House. So, that name is expunged.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I am concluding with a poem by Mohammad Khan Shahryar, and I just want two minutes of your time. He says, ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ we can understand 'Railways' as ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I can readily agree that our colleague Shri Balbir Punj made a good speech, but his focus was on the negative side. He collected also many points of criticism, but many of them were not relevant,

•میں نے اس کے لئے ریلوینٹ نہیں تھے، اس لئے آخر میں،
وہ اس بحث کے لئے ریلوینٹ نہیں تھے، اس لئے آخر میں،

†] جو آثار آپ نے بتائے، وہ اس بحث کے لئے ریلوینٹ نہیں تھے، اس لئے آخر میں،
میں ایک ہی شعر بولوں گا، جو شعر و شاعری پر بھاری رہے گا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair.

Madam, my colleague Shri Balbir Punj has created a situation of negative aspects which he tried to attribute to the Budget. I must create a balance and generate hope in this House and through this august House before the nation. It is a very good news that Railways have come forward for financial sustainability.

†] یہ امید تو پچھلے زمانے میں ڈوب گئی تھی

After many years, this Railway Minister, Mr. Bansal, generated a hope in us that Railways will remain financially viable. It is a great hope because it is the greatest asset that we have in the public sector.

It is a very great national asset and all of us have been concerned about it. Therefore, this financial viability of Railways is a great news. I must tell my friend, Shri Balbir Punj that his narration of negative aspects is not enshrined in this Budget. He mentioned Raebareli. This criticism is not acceptable to the nation. Raebareli is India.

†] آپ نے بجٹ میں سے تلاش کر کے رائے-بریلی کا نام لیا۔

[Prof. Sai-Ud-Din Soz]

It is a good feature of the Budget because Raebareli is as much India as his own Himachal Pradesh is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Raebareli is in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Therefore, I never expected this thing from Mr. Balbir Punj. Railways have come forward for financial discipline and that financial discipline is also welcome. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH (Jharkhand): Raebareli is in India ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Kindly take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

... I never expected ...*(Interruptions)*...

† [پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: رائے بریلی اپ کا ابسیشن ہے۔ میں شری بلبیر پنچ کو یاد دلا رہا تھا کہ یہ بجٹ بھارت کا بجٹ ہے، اس کو سیلیبریٹی کیجئے۔ میں اس ہاؤس کے سامنے اس کے اچھے اسپیکٹس رکھوں گا، اگر آپ کو اعتراض ہوگا، تو آپ بتائیے گا۔ نیور ایکسپیکٹڈ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: How can we celebrate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will narrate the features of this Budget which has brought a lot of relief to the whole society.

If I go wrong, you can tell me that I have gone wrong. I was just telling this House that I never expected from Mr. Balbir Punj that through a great exercise, he

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

[Prof. Sai-Ud-Din Soz]

Then, Indian Railways has taken a move to eliminate level crossings. Sixty per cent of accidents occur at crossings. Now, he says that he will eliminate this situation at these level crossings. So, nobody should die through accidents. The Minister, as I have told you, has accepted this challenge and it is an opportunity for him to prove his mettle, which I have seen through this Budget. It goes to the credit of Mr. Bansal that he has applied his mind. He has consulted all the experts and he has come forward to make such assertions before this House. I congratulate him for this.

Then, it is part of the Budget that fire and smoke detection system will be totally modernised. It is a great danger to Railways that, God forbid, if there is fire, there is no hope of survival because smoke and fire together make it impossible for people to escape. So, he has got the advice and he is assuring us that there will be modernisation of this whole equipment and infrastructure and fire and smoke detection system will be in shape.

Then, I come to security of women. I have not gone from page to page in this Budget. Whatever features my mind accepted as good features, I have listed them according to my perception. So, regarding security of woman passengers, the institution of helpline has been provided. I suggest to the Railways to publicise this wholly in all languages - in Hindi, in Urdu, in Punjabi, in Telugu, in Tamil and in whatever language. I request the Ministry of Railways to kindly announce this system as to how women will benefit from this and how helpline will operate. And, there will be some special trains for women.

Kindly publicise it, and, then, apart from that there will be protection force. Madam, we see that there is onslaught against women. That is not the question of law and order. Something happens in our country, and, we tolerate it for a long time. In the morning, I wanted to raise a question. How can Panchayats like Khap operate as parallel to the Constitution of India? Why don't we react to that? They decide divorces, they decide marriages, child marriages. They should have no right to do that. Women continue to suffer and we do not respond to that situation. Recently, we responded. The whole foundation of our ethics received a jolt to see what happened to the 23-year old girl. Therefore, women deserve consideration, and, Railways have provided the scope. I salute them for this as this will give them a lot of relief. But, as I said, the condition is that you have to publicise it properly and you implement this properly. It is an opportunity for the Railways.

Then, there are things like, passenger amenities, cleanliness, bio-toilets, mechanized cleaning facilities etc. I think, I must tell the Railways that though it is an assertion, it is a commitment, but I find the first AC compartments — Members of Parliament and many others travel in these compartments — are very dirty and unacceptable. When we travel abroad, in Japan, America or elsewhere, we find very clean Railways. Madam, our compartments are very dirty. They do not even provide some equipment against mosquitoes. I found that some passengers were carrying 'Good Night' in their pockets. Railways should provide that so that cleanliness could be maintained. You do not require extra manpower for that. Now, you say that you would have bio-toilets, how many trains will have bio-toilets and mechanized cleaning? I wish you well. If you can do it, it will be a great facility to the passengers in India.

Now, I come to amenities for disabled and elderly passengers. Mr. Bansal has referred to Millennium Development Goal. I welcome this expression in the Railway Budget. Like some countries, our country has also failed in this. For instance, we have not ensured sanitation in every human habitation. That is the goal. Now, he has referred to UN Millennium Development Goals, I welcome it and he will achieve this goal by providing facilities and amenities to disabled passengers, elderly passengers. Madam, I have seen rush, where the child or a woman stand, and, a *hatta-katta* man will get inside first of all. India should change its culture. At the time of boarding a bus, not only the old or infirm people but the children and the women should also get the first priority. If you are in a queue, we have to make the way for them. We have to change the culture in this country, otherwise, the same countries who laud India for her secularism, for her plural culture, for her democracy, will mock at us. We are more viable a democracy than any other country in the world. The same set of countries mock at us when we do not treat women properly. Our judicial system has also lagged behind. The judicial system tolerated the piling up of rape cases in these courts. I want them to take note of what I am saying. Nobody is above law and this is the prerogative of the people. We are the people, we are the representatives of the people. I pose a question to the judicial system as a whole, how can you pile up cases of rape, and, now', when the whole country has risen on its feet, you are looking into the rape cases. Therefore, we must change this culture. The disabled and elderly people, the women and the children, must have precedence everywhere. This is one of the UN Millennium Development Goals, and, I congratulate Mr. Bansal for using this expression.

[Prof. Sai-Ud-Din Soz]

3.00 P.M.

There are a host of steps for modernization. The e-ticketing will improve and there will now be a situation where 7,200 tickets per minute will be booked against 2,000 per minute so far. It is a quantum jump with regard to e-ticketing, which will facilitate the people across the country.

Then, Mr. Bansal has assured us that malpractices will be removed. He has mentioned that 1,800 touts have been prosecuted. But, through his colleague, I want to tell him that there is a lot of corruption in Railways. In fact, a railway ticket checker wanted to cheat me even after knowing that I am an MP. I called him back. I said, "You did not issue the ticket. You issue the ticket and charge the money and don't get away". So, if Mr. Bansal has said that 1,800 touts have been prosecuted, there will be many more touts, and some of the ticket checkers are also in league with the touts. Let us eradicate all corrupt practices in the Railways and it is possible now when you are introducing this e-ticketing. I have congratulated you so far for many aspects, very laudable aspects, of the Budget. You will eradicate malpractices and you have prosecuted 1,800 touts. But I tell you, Mr. Bansal, not all are corrupt. In the system, we have very good people also. The system doesn't run only because of politicians. Our civil servants, all people are doing jobs, but there are black sheep are everywhere. Some of the ticket checkers are working in league with these touts. So, Railways must have a situation of internal discipline. They prosecute the touts and they must throw away the ticket checkers who indulge in malpractices. There are so many good aspects of this Budget. I am trying to balance what Mr. Punj said, not in retaliation, but I am just describing what kind of a Budget has been presented to the nation. The Railway Minister has introduced Azad Express. Our youth will visit. Our youth are not conversant with their history. It was unfortunate that in my FA

† پرانے زمانے میں ایف۔اے۔ کہتے تھے، میڈم، میں ایف۔اے۔ میں انگلش کی ہسٹری پڑھتا تھا

اور ہندوستان کی نہیں پڑھتا تھا۔

Now, the curriculum has been changed. It has been upgraded. NCERT and other institutions have done us proud. So, we are safe now, but our youth should know the sacrifices the people have made in this country. We are here as a viable nation, as a viable economy because many great people have made sacrifices. From Mahatma Gandhi onwards, many luminaries gave us this freedom, gave us this development, gave the basis and foundation of our future. Therefore, it is very good that Mr. Bansal is reminding our youth to visit the places where their forefathers, freedom fighters have given sacrifices for this nation. But, Bansal sahib—I am with you and the whole House is with you — implementation is the crux of the situation. Kindly publicise your schemes. You have offered a great relief to the nation. And then set up a mechanism for speedy and forceful implementation. Then, a very good feature, Madam, India is going to enter one billion ton select club in respect of freight, joining the club with China, Russia and US. It is a very great quantum jump towards earning, towards the health of the Railways. This is also a very good feature.

Then, there are projects of national importance such as—and this is a very good feature—Udhampur, Sri Nagar, Baramula, Bilaspur, Manali, Jammu, Poonch via Akhnoor railway line. These are very difficult terrains and he deserves congratulations for this. These are really projects of national importance. But when I come to Jammu and Kashmir momentarily, I can add something more to it. Many rail-based industries will receive great push forward for promotion. Then, he has come forward to say something about a neglected field, that is, sustainable development. Yes, hon. Railway Minister, we must understand, the whole nation must understand that we cannot finish all our resources just during this generation.

We have to leave something for the posterity. So, he talks of environment and he talks of sustainable development. It means, wherever you take Railway line, trees will be cut and the environment will be badly affected. He is conscious of sustainable development. We want development and protection of environment at the same time. I know that this is with reference to the Millennium Development Goals and I also know that this is with reference to protection of environment and forest.

He has also mentioned about the Skill Development Programme in 25 locations. I wish he devised a programme for the entire country, but it must be difficult within the available resources. But, it would have been a demonstrative affect throughout the country. It is a very good feature of the Budget.

[Prof. Sai-Ud-Din Soz]

He also wanted to promote sports. The Railways already has a provision for this. But, this time, it is not only ordinary passengers but everybody was crying why did you not increase a little, because that 'little' will amount to a big situation for Railways. In fact, I found illiterate and common people of this country worrying about Railways, because it is a great national asset. Therefore, over a period of ten years, within the limit of 5-6 per cent, you have to increase the forces.
 "میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ لوگ ریلوے کے بارے میں بے حد غور کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کے خیال میں ریلوے کی فوجیں بڑھانی چاہیے۔ یہ سب 6th Pay Commission کے تحت ممکن ہے۔ لیکن یہ سب 5-6 فی صد کے اندر ہونا چاہیے۔ اگرچہ یہ سب ایک بڑا کام ہے، لیکن اسے کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔"

[بڑھانا چاہیے، ورنہ ریلوے کا کام ہی نہیں کر سکے گا۔ ان کو تو چھٹے پے کمیشن نے بٹھایا تھا۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ اب جو کمیشن آئے گا، اس کو بنسل صاحب ذرا دھیان سے دیکھیں گے کہ اس کا ریلوے پر برا اثر نہ پڑے۔ میں نے دیکھا ہے،]

as a student of economics, the Sixth Pay Commission has brought a very difficult financial situation to the Railways. Therefore, within the limits, the increase in forces is acceptable to the nation.

The hon. Railway Minister deserves congratulations. He has offered us good news of starting 67 new express trains and 27 passenger trains. It is a very welcome feature of the Budget. I congratulate him for this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Soz, would you look at concluding?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: I will conclude in 3-4 minutes.

The hon. Minister gave a common bus-rail ticket for Jammu and Kashmir. It is a welcome feature. The Jammu and Kashmir Government was trying for that. I was also trying for that. It is a very good thing. When you reach Udhampur, a bus will be waiting for you, then you go to Banehal and then travel in train again.

I will conclude in 3-4 minutes by offering a couplet. It will help vanishing of Mr. Punj's negative approach to the Budget. So, kindly, Madam, give me 3-4 minutes.

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

I congratulate the hon. Minister on surveys and new lines. For instance, in a difficult terrain, you promised Srinagar-Kargil Leh line. It is so heartening. And, Srinagar Pehalgaon via Tral. Congratulations. Now, please conduct a survey for the line from Baramulla to Uri, Baramulla to Kupwara. This is possible within your resources. We have a tradition. Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury and earlier to that Mr. Patil agreed with a Member of Parliament. Who is a Member of Parliament? He is the person who knows his constituency and other things. So, kindly, when you reply to this debate, announce the survey of Baramulla-Uri, Baramulla-Kupwara and Jammu-Doda and ensure that surveys for these areas are undertaken.

I want to propose which you must kindly agree to a new train. Madam, you will also have to support this. His own city — Chandigarh — is not connected with Jammu! Hundreds and thousands of yatris want to travel to Mata Vaishnodevi and Amarnath and there is no connectivity between Chandigarh and Jammu! Kindly accept this challenge. Kindly accept this as an opportunity and announce it.

[illegible]

†] جب پنج صاحب کو میں نے سنا، تو میں نے کہا کہ اگر برجستہ یاد آئے گا، تب وہ چلے گا، جو ریلیوینٹ ہوگا، اس لئے میں ریلیوینٹ شعر بتانے سے پہلے ایک عرض بنسل صاحب سے کرتا ہوں۔

You have shown the nerve, that you have the resolve to take the train to Leh. It is a dream! A lot of effort would be needed. But kindly put Jammu and Kashmir on the railway map of India fully. That is how an emotional integration would take place. We must integrate fully and consciously. There must be an emotion in all this. Only the Railways can do it. How can you do it? Kindly put more funds in it. Kindly visit and see the things for yourself. Kindly see why rail moves slowly between Udhampur and Katra, and from Katra to Banihal. More funding is needed, and you will kindly do well to do it. I will thank you at that time when you announce it.

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

[Prof. Sai-Ud-Din Soz]

وہاں پر جو لوگ تھے، ان کے لئے یہ بات کہ ہندوستان کے، بھارت کے بچے، نوجوان، عورتیں،
مرد سب گاتے ہیں، سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا، یہ تو اقبال نے لکھا ہے۔

† [گر می پیدا ہوتی ہے اور میں نے دیکھا کہ ہندوستان کے، بھارت کے بچے، نوجوان، عورتیں،
مرد سب گاتے ہیں، سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا، یہ تو اقبال نے لکھا ہے۔]

And mind it, this is a message to the whole continent. In Pakistan, when Iqbal was old, he had been asked to revise his thinking; because he had said it much earlier. But he never withdrew anything. He talked about the glory of the Himalayas and the glory of the *ganga-jamuni tehzib*.

† اقبال نے کوئی شعر بدلا نہیں۔ اس لئے سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا، یہ
آخری دم تک اقبال کی شاعری کا حصہ رہا۔ اس میں اقبال نے ہمیں ایک میسج دیا،
اس میں میں ریلوے کے فیوچر کو، اس ملک کے فیوچر کو بتاتا ہوں۔ اقبال نے کہا۔

نہ ہو ناامید اقبال اپنی کشت ویراں سے
ذرا نم ہو تو یہ مٹی بہت زرخیز ہے ساقی

ہندوستان کے لوگ، بھارت کے لوگ ذرا سا اور سوچیں، ذرا سی اور کوشش کریں،
تو ہندوستان کامیابی کا آسمان چھو لیگا۔ شکریہ۔

اقبال نے کوئی شعر بدلا نہیں۔ اس لئے سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا، یہ
آخری دم تک اقبال کی شاعری کا حصہ رہا۔ اس میں اقبال نے ہمیں ایک میسج دیا،
اس میں میں ریلوے کے فیوچر کو، اس ملک کے فیوچر کو بتاتا ہوں۔ اقبال نے کہا۔

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ذرا نم ہو تو یہ مٹی بہت زرخیز ہے ساقی

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تو ہندوستان کامیابی کا آسمان چھو لیگا۔ شکریہ۔

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SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Thank you, Madam, for having given me this opportunity.

Madam, I am sorry, I cannot be glad about the Railway Budget. In fact, I did not expect that there would be a radical change from the previous Budgets tabled by his predecessors. Madam, there is a particular reason why the Railway Budget is tabled before the General Budget. It is because the Railway Budget used to generate some surplus. It was expected that the Railway Budget would generate some surplus and the General Budget would appropriate that for the development of the country. But now the situation has become the opposite. Now the Railway Budget is gradually depending on the gross budgetary support. Only this year, out of the Twelfth Plan's ambitious gross budgetary support of Rs. 1.94 lakh crore, Rs. 26,000 crores has been earmarked for this. That means, it is gradually depending on the budgetary support. I again find that it is getting gradually dependent on market borrowing. As far as I remember, some three or four years back, the market borrowing had started, and every year, the dependence is increasing. In five years, this will add up to Rs. 1,20,000 crores, of which Rs. 15,000 crores, in round figure, is for this year only.

Now, I talk about the PPP panel. In the Public-Private-Partnership panel, Sir, much-talked projects have been announced but now a situation is prevailing in the world economy that it has become very doubtful whether any private partner, whether national or foreign, will come to support the Railways in building the infrastructure project or they will themselves build these infrastructure projects with the help of the Railways or the Government.

Madam, the Minister had promised earlier that he would not impose any burden on the common man, but he has gone back on his promise. He has increased the tariff by backdoor methods. The Railway Minister has been repeatedly increasing freight rates of essential commodities. Interestingly, successive Governments have become quite efficient in using these backdoor methods to push forward anti-people measures, keeping the Parliament in the dark. It is nothing but a clear violation of the democratic norms of the country and it is contributing to further rise in the prices of essential commodities.

Now, talking of accidents, Madam, I would not cite many instances, but I would like to underline that safety should be the topmost priority. Safety measures include recruitment of employees to fill up safety-related posts, stopping officials from enforcing over-work, particularly, on the motor-men, adequate arrangement of rakes, procurement of safety equipment, maintenance of railway tracks and rolling stock. Safety should not be compromised at any cost.

[Shri Shyamal Chakraborty]

Now, Madam, I would like to take this opportunity to ask the Ministry to publish the full Enquiry Report of the attack on Gyaneshwari Express in May, 2010. My Party was accused of having masterminded this conspiracy, to have led this terrible attack. This issue should be made clear. Truth must prevail. I demand the publication of the full Enquiry Report at the earliest. Almost 3000 posts are still lying vacant in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory. Fifty per cent of the work has been outsourced. The Burn Standard and Braithwaite & Co. have been taken over by the Railways, but since then, no effective step has been taken for further building up the infrastructure.

Now, Madam, I request the Minister of State for Railways, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, who represents Bengal, to take the initiative to complete and start the Joka Metro Rail. It was scheduled to be completed by 2015-16, but the work has not yet started. So, I would like to know the reasons behind that. Have you allocated any money for that? Money has been allocated but it has not yet been spent. Now, I would request him to have negotiations, in the interest of the people of Bengal, with the present State Government of West Bengal and persuade them not to create unnecessary obstruction in the implementation of the East-West Metro Corridor. It was also scheduled to be completed by 2014-15 but only one-third of the work has been completed. The money which was allotted by the Minister of Railways has not been spent. What is the fate of those 16 factories which had been announced with a lot of tom-tom by the former Minister? What is the status? The status is that nothing has been implemented; though money was allotted, nothing has been spent. I would like to have the real picture from the Railways.

Finally, I expect that the hon. Minister of State, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, would fulfill his commitment and bring a White Paper before the Parliament about the performance of the last three years of the Railway Ministry. Thank you, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much for abiding by the time-limit. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Madam, it is his Birthday today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Many happy returns of the day, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Madam, and I welcome you for being, at least in my tenure, the first lady on the Chair.

Madam, it was 2.30 in the morning on a dark night in March and the train from Bombay to Howrah was tunnelling along at 70 kilometers an hour.

The steam engine driver has been given all clear signals for the next three stations and he was speeding along. Most of the 750 passengers on the train were fast asleep. Suddenly, the steam engine driver, with his son-in-law inside the steam engine helping him shovel the coal, saw that two goods train had collided and they were on the same track as he was speeding along. He had to make a split-second decision. Either he could jump off, his son-in-law could jump off or both of them could jump off and this train could crush into the goods train. But what he decided to do was to ask his son-in-law to get off and he, at that high speed, disconnected or unlocked that steam engine from the rest of the passenger bogies. Not a single passenger bogie was derailed; not a single passenger was hurt. But one steam engine driver, Percy Carol, died. March the 20th, 1959, two years later Percy Carol was given the Ashok Chakra. Percy Carol is only one story from a family of 14 lakh people who make up the Railway Parivar. The Railway Parivar needs to be congratulated for becoming only the fourth Railway in the world after China, Russia, and America to carry one billion tonnes of freight in the year. It is a huge achievement and we can congratulate Railway Parivar. The Railway Parivar needs to be congratulated for becoming and experimenting that they can actually carry 10,000 tonnes on a single goods train which few countries in the world would do. Not everyone is a Percy Carol, but, in the small way, Railway Parivar has done so many things to keep the Indian Railways moving along. Some credit for these two large achievements could be shared by a lady, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, who presented four Budgets and who, in 1999, when she became the Railway Minister, figured that Indian Railways was No. 2 in the world. But by the time she became the Minister in 2009, Indian Railways had sadly slipped to No. 3 in the world. That is why she came up with the entire Railway Parivar and she, the leader of that Parivar, came up with the Vision 2020 Document to set the pace and agenda for the Railways. That Vision 2020 Document made the Railway Parivar a very focal point of any development which happens in the Indian Railways. What has the current Railway Minister done for this Railway Parivar? In the 2010 Budget, there was a proposal for homes for all. Simple proposal is that on railway

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

line homes would be built for people in the Railway Parivar. So, two things could happen. After retirement they would all have a home and, secondly, in this nasty age they would also not be tempted to do things which were not approved. I would urge the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, to please in his reply address this core issue which affects the lives of 14 lakh people in the Railway Parivar. Madam, the Railways is much more than engines, tracks, signals and wires. The best reflection of ethos of a country is when it gets reflected in the movies. My seniors would remember the actor Ashok Kumar singing *chuk chuk chuk*, or, when I was in school we watched Rajesh Khanna and Sharmila Tagore singing *Mere Sapno ki raani* on the hills in North Bengal in the movie *Aradhana*. The younger ones here may recall Shahrukh Khan and Malaika Arora and, more recently, Ranbir Kapoor on Darjeeling station. The reason for making this point is because, in fact, when the movies start reflecting railways, that means the Railways, in fact, are a heart-line of India. So, when we look at the Railways, you can look it as a heart-line and you also need to look at the bottom line. I think if you look at the heart-line, I want to congratulate the Railway Minister for looking at Jammu and Kashmir and for looking at a part of Arunachal Pradesh. We appreciate that.

But then, through you, Madam, I want to ask a question. Does the Minister have a small heart? No less a person than the Prime Minister of India called the Maoist insurgency one of the biggest challenges that India has to face. Absolutely, till today, there are 50 companies of military personnel in the Jangalmahal area and what has happened there? What has happened in those areas? This is not an issue about Bengal; this is not an issue about parochialism; this is a big national issue, and I regret to let the Minister know, through you, Madam, that when we speak about Jangalmahal, and I will just speak for a minute in Bengali, * you can clearly see that for the Rs.289 crore project for the route from Bhadutala to Jhargram, Jhargram to Lalgah, nothing has been allotted. For the line running from Beldah via KesharGopr Nayagram-Baripada, in the heart of Jangalmahal, nothing has been allotted. For the route running from Jhargram to Midnapore, Midnapore to Purulia — it drew a blank. Madam, a plant was proposed at Jellingham to be established jointly by SAIL, Indian Railways and Government of India. It has been given nothing — absolutely zero. For the DEMU workshop in Haldia, out of the total project of Rs.120 crore, only Rs.10 crore have been allotted. 60% of the work is complete. This project has been deliberately stopped. Now it is being told that

*English translation of the Original speech made in Bengali.

there is no road. What is the meaning of 'no roads?' I can say boldly and I can challenge the Railway Minister that not even a letter was submitted to Haldia Development Authority. If you do not write a letter, how can you expect permission from Haldia Development Authority? For the line running from Dankuni to Furfursharif — it was a project of Rs. 535 crore, out of which only Rs.5 crore have been allotted.

So, this is the point about Jangaimahal and this is a social project. These are social projects. So, that is the second point that I want to make.

Let me move on to this great myth which is often promoted, which says that for safety and for passenger amenities, you can only get good safety and passenger amenities if you push the passenger fares up. In other words, if you keep the passenger fares at the same level, safety will suffer and amenities will suffer. This is a myth. This is a fallacy. Let me, on the floor of this House, try and explain, Madam, through you, to the Railway Minister as to what the fallacy is. First myth — Rs. 24,000 crore is the loss on passenger fares. We dispute this figure. This figure of Rs. 24,000 crore depends on how you look at it. If you look at certain distributed costs and if you look at certain operational costs and if you put that on to the passenger fares, the passenger fares will look to loose more than they actually are. Our contention is that this figure may be sub-Rs. 10,000 crore. Then, what is the thinking of putting this big minus figure on passenger fares? I will tell you. One is that you create, as has been suggested in this Budget, this Traffic Regulatory Authority which will finally monitor these fares, who are not answerable to Parliament and what will really happen as a result is that the fares will go up and up. It is a very simple solution. I want to use an allied example of a totally different field. Let us take the example of a newspaper. I am giving you a simple example so that most of us can understand. The newspaper we read today costs about Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 each copy, and yet, we get the newspaper for two rupees or three rupees a copy. Why? The simple concept of cross subsidy is there. Somebody is subsidising the cost of a newspaper. In the case of a newspaper, it is the advertiser. That is why, we are paying two or three rupees and not fourteen rupees. Since for two years before I became a Member of Parliament, I had the opportunity to be the Chairman of the Passenger Services Committee, and the one figure which really shocked me — I remember about the second day I walked into my office — was that how much is the percentage, and

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4.00 P.M.

I am still on passengers, of passengers who travel on Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and all the ACs put together and all the first classes put together, all of them. That means non-AC sleepers and suburban. That figure for all that is one per cent. One per cent of your passengers are travelling in that.

But, the balance 85 to 90 per cent passengers are the voiceless people who don't really have a voice. We have no problem if you want to have executive lounges and wi-fi. That is all very good.

But spare a thought for those 85 to 90 per cent of the people who travel by ordinary second class. Madam, I have one more point with regard to passenger amenities before I move on to other issue. In Rajya Sabha, on 8th of March, 2013, not too long ago, hon. Member Mr. Rajiv Chandrasekhar asked a question to the Minister of Railways, and, I quote, "What is the present status of losses suffered by the Indian Railways?" And, here is the answer. "The Indian Railways did not suffer any loss and generated resources of Rs. 7,600 crore in 2011-12, and, in 2012-13, it generated Rs. 17,000 crore of surplus."

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): The cat is out of the bag.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Let him speak.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Madam, there is a very popular video, the world's most popular video ever on YouTube. It is called something 'Dum Dum Style' made in South. It is a Korean video. You are familiar with music, Madam. So, the way we are going, we thought, we are coming out with an Indian equivalent, which is called 'Congress Style'. And, now, let me give you a few examples. What is 'Congress Style?' No supposed hike in the Railway Budget but on January, the 21st, five weeks before the Budget, the passenger fares were hiked by 21 per cent. I hate to think what would have happened if they hiked the fare on 31st of January and not the 21st because then the hike would have been 31 per cent but it is 21 per cent. Madam, the hon. Minister is here, and, I am happy that he is here and he is listening to what we have to say. The hike was announced a few weeks before. Now, we come to the hidden charges, the hidden fare hike – the

fuel surcharge, the supplementary fee, the reservation fee, and, Tatkal booking charges. There is no Power Point in Rajya Sabha Chamber but I have a simple sheet which summarizes the hikes and travel by train today. One specific one, which we have a major quibble with, is the cancellation fee. Now, the cancellation fee hike has gone up from, in some cases, 50 to 100 per cent. This is a major pain, and, Mr. Minister, please re-consider your decision of hike in cancellation fee. Sometimes, passengers are at 500th or 600th position in the waitlist. You can imagine what will happen if after that, there is a cancellation fee. If you add all these numbers, Madam, do you know what extra revenue this is generating for the Indian Railways? Rs. 400 crore! This is your extra revenue. Let me not play politics; I have not done it so far in my speech. Let me, instead, in a bi-partisan way, get to some ideas, which we want to share. Please go back to the Vision 2020 Document, and, I say this with all respect. The hon. Minister of Railways has been the Minister for about hundred days. The Vision 2020, Madam, is an 81-page document. Had he read one page every day in these hundred days, I promise you, he would have been enriched because the Vision 2020 Document, which was made under the leadership of Ms. Mamata Banerjee in 2009, sets out three broad parameters. One, you need to increase freight, and, I told you what are the different ways in which you can do it; two, you need to do mass-transit system; and, three, speed-trains. I am not going to speak on speed trains today. But let us specifically talk about freight. Now, let me come to the first suggestion which we want to make. The target you put for yourself is 3 - 3½ per cent freight. Where are you going to get your money? From passengers. Here is a simple fact about freight and then the solution.

Madam, today, if you want to book any consignment on the Indian Railways, if it is a 1,000-tonne consignment, you cannot move it on the Indian Railways, if it is a 1,500-tonne consignment, you cannot move it, if it is a 2,000-tonne consignment, you cannot move it, if it is 2,500-tonne consignment on a six-tonne carrying capacity, you cannot move it. The minimum requirement for moving freight on a six-tonne carrying capacity on the Indian Railways is 2,700 tonnes, and, in an eight-tonne carrying capacity, it is 2,800 tonnes. Now, what is the problem here, and, what is the suggestion? The problem is that it is too large a consignment. So, today, the solution for this is the Railways officially booking smaller consignments.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

And, don't tell me, Mr. Minister, that you know you can actually book smaller consignments because you can. I have got 500, you have got 600, someone has got 700, someone has got 400, you get a dalal, you put it together and that is how you get 2700. I am not talking about that. I am talking about exploring the idea of smaller consignments. That is one solution your freight income will go up. The second one is which was suggested after Vision 2020 and by Mamta Banerjee, there was a pilot plan. I would urge the hon. Railway Minister, Madam, through you, to consider the concept of RORO which has only been done, I think, on Konkon. What is the concept of RORO. Today, Balbir Punj sahib was mentioning in his speech and some other speakers were also talking about road transport. Now, do you want to compete with road or do you want to partner road? Our proposition is you can partner road. And, how do we suggest to partner road? You call it a concept of RORO which is already on a pilot basis. There is no mention of this in this Budget speech. You have to move goods by truck. So, you move the goods by truck from point A to point B. Then, the entire truck is put on to a wagon. It moves from point B to point C. Then, the truck gets off and goes from point C to point D which is the destination. Sir, these are ideas. These ideas have been tested. But the lord knows, the reasons may be political or whatever, I would urge the hon. Minister, in a bipartisan way, to look at some of these ideas and try and implement some of these ideas rather than only putting the meter down when it comes to passengers.

Sir, we have had our share of Railway Ministers in the past. We understand and we appreciate that you get a lot of requests for new trains, new lines. We have no grudge that three MPs or four MPs are happy. I am not going to mention those constituencies. But what you heard in the Lok Sabha when you were announcing them is not only about one city or one State. It is across the country. You talk about Bengal, you talk about Tamil Nadu, you talk about Bihar, you talk about Odisha, you talk about UP, everyone, by and large, was very unhappy. And, what really happened for Bengal? Let me tell you what happened. In September, because of FDI in retail, because of diesel prices going up, because of other prices going up, because of LPG subsidy, Trinamool Congress moved out. And what happens is, then the Congress get down to sub-250 seats. So, here is that big chance. Throttle Bengal. And, let me give you facts. First, on Bengal, let me give you a statistic. Twenty per cent of the Zonal Headquarters of Indian Railways are

in Bengal because three out of the seventeen Eastern Railway and Metro are in Bengal. So, that is why Bengal is a priority. And the last four Budgets have raised the hopes and aspirations of the people of Bengal and Bengal got five out of sixty-seven, one bi-weekly became twice a week. Sir, one of those focuses of that Vision 2020 document was on mass transport system, the MTS, and the only underground railway today run by the Indian Railways is the Metro Railway of Bengal. And what did this * Railway Minister do to those Metro Railway projects? The previous speaker, the hon. MP from the Left, was trying to play politics. I am not playing politics here. I am only going to give you figures and then you judge for yourselves. With your permission, I will give you these figures and the next one-two minutes of my speech will be in Bangla. Now I shall speak about Metro Project — Kolkata Metro Project. Out of the total cost of Rs.2400 crore for the route Noahpara-Airport-Barasat, you gave only 170 crore.

I will try Hindi even though my Hindi is very bad.

I come to railway wagons. Sir, 16,000 railway wagons are manufactured every year in the country. Maybe, it is a coincidence that, out of top ten companies, seven are in Bengal. We have Texmaco, Bestco, Jupiter, Burn Standard, etc. They are ail in Bengal. Madam, there is no mention about it in the Budget. It is either they want 1 lakh people lose their jobs or they want to make those industries sick. And, I would not finish with Bengal. In the Eastern Railway, for which projects announced, if you look at the percentage of outlays when compared to project cost, it is all between 0.1 per cent and 5 per cent!

This includes all the proposed lines from Lakkhikantapur to Namkhana, Tarakeshwar to Bishnupur, Hasnabad-Hindolganj-Sunderbans, Krishnanagar to Karimpur, Tarakeshwar to Furfura Sharif, and Azimganj. And look at the allotment for Kanchrapara — they have allotted a meagre Rs.2 crore for the total of Rs. 800 crore.

You spoke about East-West. In the case of Rs.4000 crore project for Airport-New Garia, only 250 crore were allotted. For the Dumdum-Barrackpore-Noahpara project, only 30 crore have been allotted out of the projected Rs. 3000 crore. For the Joka-BBD Bagh project, only a miniscule 1.7% - Rs. 45 crore - of the total project cost of Rs. 2600 crore were allotted. For the East West Corridor project, only 10 crore have been allotted to Bengal out of the total Rs. 4800 crore.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

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Madam, Paresh Nathwani is a pipe dealer in Kandivli. He performs a singular social service. He provides free shrouds for those who killed by sub-urban trains of Mumbai. About ten years ago, Paresh saw a man run over by a train on Grant Road. The railway workers tore down an advertising banner to cover the body as a shroud. Mr. Nathwani was touched and till today he continues his social service. He actually goes to four of these stations, including Andheri, which gets ten shrouds every week and he give two shrouds a week. He runs through 650 yards of cloth every year. But, it is not enough; it is a long way from enough. The trains of Mumbai kill 4,000 people everyday. This is from Suketo Mehta's book "Maximum city."

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: It is 4,000 in a year, not in a day.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thanks, Manish. I am. sorry. It is 4,000 people a year. It was because I was reading. There were other figures in my speech. All those figures are fine. It is not 4,000 people killed in Mumbai everyday, but it is 4,000 a year.

Sir, I now come to safety. Safety is an issue. There are unmanned level crossings. The wall is supposed to be in Mumbai. There are other safety issues like Anti-Collusion Device. We have been playing and toying around with the ACD. The pilot project to test ACD is already in place. It is already tested. So, please don't come with new harebrain schemes of testing the European model of TPWS. It is 15 times more expensive and it may not work.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, signaling is one focus area where we need to focus not only for safety but also for faster movement of trains.

Sir, I would say in conclusion that since Independence, so many Rail Ministers, who have been given an opportunity, leave their imprints not only in the history but also on the Indian Railways and on our great nation. And, they have come up with, at least, one big memorable/workable idea in Budget which has stayed on for 40 or 50 years. Shri N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, our second Railway Minister, came up with a great idea which is still stayed today. It is the concept of Railway Zones. Shri Madhu Dandavate — may his soul rest in peace — came up with the idea of removing wood from sleeper and putting cushion. That is another big idea. Shri Madhavrao Scindia came up with the idea of IT and, truly, introduced IT into the Indian Railways. Sadly, today, different departments are pulling at different directions. As a result, IT is not properly being implemented. But, the first idea came from Shri Madhavrao Scindia. Shri Nitish Kumar came up with a concept. We will remember this for the next fifty years. All credit to him for Tatkal Scheme. That was his idea. Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav came up with Garib Rath. Ms. Mamta Banerjee, to my mind, came up with, at least, three big ideas. The first one is the Vision 2020 Document. The second one is Durgam Express. Remember, there was Rajdhani in 1969, Shatabdi in 1977 and from 1977 to 2009 there was no new concept of a train. So, Durgam is an idea here to stay.

And, of course, the Lazzat Railway Passes for people who are below the poverty line, was another idea which Mamata Banerjee gave to the Indian Railways.

We know that the hon. Minister has ignored the Jungle Mahal and those Maoist-infected areas. We know that he has throttled Bengal. We know he hasn't spread the Railways across the country. So, I ask him a question, through you, Sir. Please tell us; what is that one big idea in his Budget which will be remembered forget about 25 years; forget about 25 months — even for 25 days? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Arvind Kumar Singh.

श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (अध्यक्ष) : जी, मैं आपके बजट में एक बड़ा विचार ढूँढ रहा हूँ, जो 25 साल, 25 महीने, 25 दिन तक याद रहे। मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ कि आपका बजट में ऐसा कोई विचार है कि 25 साल, 25 महीने, 25 दिन तक याद रहे।

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SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, railway is the vital segment of our transport infrastructure. It helps in the socio-economic growth of our country. The Railways continue to serve this country and it has the biggest contribution in the national integration. That's why the people of this country with all eagerness wait for the railway projects to be declared in the Railway Budget. But this year's Railway Budget could not make them smile. It is not only the Opposition that is unhappy with the Railway Budget, but some of the allies of the present Government, supporters of the present Government and former Railway Ministers are also disappointed with this Railway Budget. The Samajwadi Party, the Bahujan Samajwadi Party, the TMC and the NCP all have critically commented on this year's Railway Budget. Former Railway Ministers — Shri Nitish Kumar, Mamata *didi*, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Mukul *da* — have critically assessed this Railway Budget and have disapproved it. Not only these former Railway Ministers, but some of the Chief Ministers of the non-Congress ruling States also have expressed their unhappiness that discrimination has been made against them. The Chief Minister of Odisha, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, the Chief Minister of Bihar, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, all these non-Congress Chief Ministers have critically commented on this Railway Budget. The Railway Minister is not present here. He is not worried with these comments of the Opposition or the non-Congress ruled States or their own allies or their own supporters because he has the blessings of the Chairperson of the UPA-II.

Because he has the blessings of the UPA-II Chairman; he has the appreciation of Dr. Manmohan Singh; and, he has the appreciation of Shri P. Chidambaram, the Finance Minister. That is the reason why Shri P.K. Bansal, our hon. Railway Minister, is not worried about the Budget which he has presented before the country. Sir, I am not accusing personally our Railway Minister. After a long period of 17 years, the Congress leader has emerged as the Railway Minister. Prior to this, the regional leaders had been entrusted with the Railway portfolio. Since they had voting interests in their States, they always tried to satisfy voters in their States. So, some discrimination was being felt by the nation. But this time, the people of Odisha were hopeful that they will get justice from the present ruling-party Minister. Our all-party delegation, a House Committee of the Odisha Assembly, met the hon. Railway Minister before this Railway Budget and submitted a proposal of Rs.3,050/- crore, with all details regarding their new lines, gauge

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

conversion, electrifications, etc., basically, the privatised sectors, but nothing has been honoured. Sir, last year, they allocated Rs. 727 crores, but withdrew Rs. 280/-crores later. This year, they have allotted Rs. 869/- crores. We are apprehending as to what will happen to this Rs.869/- crores, whether they will withdraw from this amount or will stick to it. The present Railway Minister got the appreciation from the Finance Minister. This is a responsible and implementable Budget. Our Prime Minister says it is a reformist Budget. So, I am a little bit hopeful that this will be an implementable Budget. The present Railway Minister is, certainly, a well-behaved gentleman, but he lacks courage. Resorting to cleverness, he hiked the fare just before the Railway Budget. In the Railway Budget, he announced that there was no hike in the rail fare. But, instead, he increased the freight by six per cent. Besides this, he also mentioned in his speech that there will be twice evaluation in the freight. So, there is every possibility of freight being increased in the coming months. So, there will be heavy price hike in the days to come because we carry all foodgrains, petrol, diesel, kerosene, minerals by rail, which will lead to the price rise. Sir, there is every apprehension of this to happen. So, we can assess how this can be a responsible, practicable and implementable Budget. The common people will suffer because of this. They will suffer because of rise in the prices and they will bear the burden of these additional charges. So, this is how you have adopted an implementable Budget. People will have to swallow this Budget; there is no way out. They were eagerly waiting for the Railway Budget. But when the Budget has been announced, the people have to swallow it. They are staging demonstrations all over the country. But it has no impact on the Railway Minister, because he has the appreciation of the Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister.

He has cleared all his debts of Rs. 300 crores. So, it is a debt-free Budget. He got the blessings of the Finance Minister. Sir, this is the scenario of the Railway Budget.

Now, Sir, I will come to the Odisha chapter. You know, Odisha is endowed with vast natural and mineral resources like iron ore, chrome ore, bauxite, coal, manganese ore, limestone, etc., and Odisha is now the most sought-after investment destination from MNCs. Most of the MNCs are waiting there for investment, but, for this, the development of railway infrastructure is required. If

you are really interested to support the backward States, you have to develop the proportion of rail density in the backward States. For the exploration of our mineral resources, we need a timely support of the Railway Minister. Sir, I hope the hon. Railway Minister will listen to the backward State's demand on them. We are contributing to Railways more than Rs. 14,000 crore a year, but our budgetary allotment is only Rs.869 crores, and there is every apprehension that you may withdraw some amount in the coming year. We are in this year and we have to speak about the coming year. Sir, if we assess our railway route length, the national average is 19 per cent for one thousand kilometres of density of railways, but our State's average is only 15 per cent. If you go to various States, the picture is somewhat different. In case of Delhi, it is 138 kilometres; in West Bengal, it is 43 kilometres; in Punjab, it is 41 kilometres; in Bihar, it is 35 kilometres, and in Assam, it is 31 kilometres. This indicates that the railway density in my State is much less than any other State in the country. Sir, I am not jealous of other States. I am not asking you to neglect the non-revenue earning States. Sir, you are contributing to Jammu and Kashmir; you are contributing to the North-Eastern States. Sir, we are proud of this. You are doing a commendable job for these types of regions of our country, which are the most integral parts of our country. But, in the same way, on the same lines, you are not considering Odisha's plight and the emotions of the people of Odisha.

Sir, for a long time, we have been pleading for the Khurda-Bolangir rail link, which connects six districts, and it connects the coastal parts of Odisha to the western parts of Odisha. Sir, there is an emotional bondage for this. There is a cultural and social bondage for this. The railway is not only contributing for economic growth. It is contributing to the social bondage, cultural and emotional bondage with different States and within the State itself. Sir, this is a Project of 289 kilometres. Out of that, only 34 kilometres have been completed after 19 years. The budgetary allocation for this year is only Rs.60 crores. The Plan started with Rs.1,000 crores, and it might have gone to Rs.2,000 crores or Rs.3,000 crores. When will this project be completed? When will we join the cultural ethos of eastern part with the western part? It will be done only if it is connected with the railway line. If this line is completed, then, we can cross the distance, from coastal part to the western part, within five hours.

Sir, you are distancing our dream to have a strong bondage within the State. Sir, this is the scenario of railway projects in my State. The Lanjigarh-Junagarh Railway Project was also started in 1993-94, and it is also likely to cross 20 years. You are not taking proper care of it.

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

Sir, seven districts are still not connected. Odisha is a backward State, but with rich mineral ores. You have to make an assessment how you can support it. Odisha's economy, culture and social integrity can be strengthened by your real support. Dear Minister, please look at our emotional bondage. I welcome your decision connecting a place of our freedom movement by introducing a train, the Azadi Express. Sir, let me remind you the freedom struggle background of Odisha. Before the Sipoy Mutinee of 1857, Sir, Odiya Militia had fought the British in 1803, for fourteen years, and one of their soldiers, Jayaraj guru was hanged. Khurda was the last fort captured by the Britishers. We fought till our last breath. That is the spirit of the Odiya people; we never surrender. This is the pride of the nation. Sir, I welcome your Azadi Express because you want to inspire the youngsters by helping them visit historical places of our freedom struggle. I am not sure whether concessional rates would be provided to the youngsters on that train, but I hope, you would also introduce a train from Khurda, the last fort captured by the Britishers, to Delhi, as Azadi Express, in the name of Jayarajguru. That would be a matter of pride for the State and a matter of pride for the nation. So, this is my sincere request to you, Sir. The Minister has taken a commendable decision by introducing the Azadi Express and, I hope, Odisha would be a part of it too.

Sir, you have given six new trains to Odisha but, unfortunately, no train runs on a daily basis. They are either weekly or bi-weekly trains. Out of the six trains, two trains-pass through the State; four originate from the State. Even last year, so many new trains were declared but most of the trains originated outside the State. Kindly consider it and evaluate the performance of the trains introduced last year; you may even cancel some trains that are not feasible to run; you should then start some new trains, originating from the State itself, as has also been proposed by the State Legislature's House Committee to you.

Sir, last year, you had introduced some new trains in the name of Odisha, but they only passed through the State. I had spoken about these earlier also. Sir, our demand for introduction of new trains has also been rejected. Odisha is the most tribal-populated State, with 22 per cent of its population being that of tribals. Most of the tribal areas are now affected by the Maoist Movement. We badly need new trains to be introduced in this tribal belt. Sir, we have given a proposal for a train from Bhadrachalam in Andhra, through Malkangiri to Junagad. This is a very

vital sector and it would serve as a lifeline for the tribal areas. This is not being considered. Then, take the Lanjigarh-Talchar-Bimlagarh sector, especially the KBK Zone, the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi zone, which are known tribal districts; you can have a North-South corridor for the overall development of this zone. Sir, the Railways under the former Railway Ministers created a new zone in Odisha, the East Coast Railway Zone. There have been some hasty decisions by which you have left some areas which belong to Odisha. Some parts fall in the South-Eastern Railway, parts like Rourkela, Jharsuguda and Balasore. Some parts are nearer to Jharsuguda, in the Southern part of Odisha, and connected with the South-Eastern Railway. So, if you can re-organise this arrangement and bring back these areas into the East Coast Railway Zone, it would become more convenient so far as the functioning of the Railways is concerned.

These are most important aspects. Sir, you have taken a decision to left more than 10,000 level crossings out of 32,000, and also some unmanned crossings. You might have information that last year in so many unmanned crossings several accidents took place and poor people died, elephants died. These are the safety sides. You have to take care of that. I don't know how many unmanned railways level crossings will be developed to underbridge or over-bridge crossings. This is a very vital point for safety side. Now, I come to gauge conversion and doubling of some important lines. I am not going into the detail of doubling of railway lines. One line is Delang-Puri line. You have made some allotment of Rs. 60 crores or like that this year. *Navakalebar* is a big festival. It heppens in Rath Yatra. This coming year, it is going to be organized in Puri. I am not sure that this money is going to be utilized before *Navakalebar* festival. The crowd will be like *Kumbh Mela*. We expect that it is a second *Kumbh Mela* gathering in *Navakalebar*. So, Delang-Puri doubling must be expedited. You have announced so many good proposals, but they are not being materialized. So, I want that electrification and other things should be expedited. You have announced that Cuttack-Bhubaneswar-Puri be made world class stations. But it is also not expedited. So many announcements are there. I was hopeful that you will complete the work within a time frame. Now, I come to the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor. That is a very important thing. For our economic growth, we want your support. Ludhiana-Dankuni Freight Corridor should be extended to Berhampur via Haridaspur and Gopalpur because a lot of ports including Paradip are in the sideline of this Railway Corridor. These are very important things because Odisha is always felt

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

5.00 P.M.

neglected by the Centre. We are giving the revenue of Rs.14,000 crores. But how much are we getting? We do not want parity with Jammu and Kashmir or the North Eastern States, but some sort of importance should be given to revenue-generating States in their railway infrastructure development. I hope you will consider this. There are other new rail projects. Other projects for new lines, improvement of stations, etc., are not being properly considered, and the amount which has been given is not sufficient. I hope you will consider our genuine demand and request. We have a federal structure. Odisha is ruled by a non-Congress Government. In a federal structure, we are expecting justice from the Central Government. I hope we will get it.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Minister for Railways, Shri Pawan Bansal. It is for the first time after a gap of 17 years that the Congress Party was able to get the Railway Ministry and present the Budget. First, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Railways, Mr. Bansal.

Sir, at first sight, it may appear that the Railway Minister has not increased the passenger fares in this Budget, but in reality, he has increased the supplementary charges for the superfast express trains, clerkage charges, cancellation charges and Tatkal charges. This is making the rail travel more expensive. Sir, I want to remind the House that the Railway Minister had already increased the passenger fares by 21 per cent just a month before the presentation of this Budget.

Sir, our hon. Minister has further made us worry by mentioning in the Budget about the fuel adjustment component linked revision of freight rate. It is also announced that it will come into force with effect from 1st April this year. Sir, the proposal to link freight charges to diesel prices would lead to five to six per cent hike in freight rates. He has also further stated that in future, passenger fares would also be linked to fluctuation in diesel prices. He has shocked us by saying that over a period of ten years, he intends to increase the passenger fares up to five to six per cent per annum. Sir, this will put the common man into further difficulties.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister a comparison between rail and road traffic. In the last one year, the road traffic has fallen by 8 per cent. Railway's share in freight has fallen by 25 per cent. Sir, in the last sixty years, the road network has trippled to around 33 lakh kilometres, whereas the railway network has seen an increase of only 10,000 kilometres. I would like to impress upon the Minister that the huge difference will have a telling effect on the revenues of the Railways. Hon. Minister must ponder over this and do the needful.

Sir, our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has said that any increase in freight would definitely have an impact on inflation. The indirect increase in passenger and freight rates would cause a rise in prices of essential commodities. Hon. Chief Minister has also said that the Budget is uninspiring, inflationary and is lacking long-term perspective for the infrastructural development of the country.

Sir, hon. Minister has announced several new projects that include ten doubling and five electrification projects. Apart from this, he has also proposed to take up 22 new projects. Sir, here, I would like to remind that many projects, which were announced long ago, are still pending. Even some ongoing important projects are also moving at snail's pace.

Sir, Southern Railway has been given a raw deal. During 2012-13, the amount allocated was Rs. 1,800 crores. In this year's Budget, the amount allocated is Rs. 1,000 crores. The need for the ongoing railway projects is Rs. 2,431 crores. But, this Budget has provided only Rs. 108 crores. I request the hon. Minister to see whether this meagre amount is enough to undertake this work.

Sir, Dindigul-Villupuram doubling project is a prestigious work connecting northern and southern parts of Tamil Nadu. Though work has been started, the Railway authorities are lacking seriousness in completing the project. I humbly request the Minister to look into this project. Sir, Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram new line project was estimated at Rs. 800 crore. But, an amount of only Rs. 20 crore has bene allotted in this year's Budget.

Like-wise, there is Madurai-Thoothokudi, a new line project. The estimated cost is Rs. 600 crore. So far, Rs. 8 crore have been spent and this year's Budget provides Rs. 2 crore only. There is also Tindianam-Tiruvannamalai, a new line project. The estimated cost is Rs. 227 crore. So far, Rs. 42 crore have been spent and the 2013-14 Budget provides only Rs. 20 crore.

[Shri N. Balaganga]

Similarly, there is Erode-Palani, a 71-km new-line project, the estimated cost of which is Rs.57 crore. So far, only Rs.12 crore have been spent and only Rs. 2 crore have been provided in this year's Budget.

Hon. Railway Minister is an experienced Minister, who knows very well whether this meagre amount would be enough for all these projects. Sir, through you, I appeal to the Railway Minister that the Egmore and Central Stations, which were earmarked for upgradation to world-class stations have not been up to the mark. Sir, several stations, which were earmarked to be made as *Adarsh* Railway Stations, also have not been up to the mark. Sir, except Pandian Express, which runs from Chennai Egmore, other trains like Rockfort Express, Muthunagar Express, Guruvayur Express, Nellai Express, are not being maintained and are not neat and tidy. Sir, this is for information of the hon. Minister.

Finally, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister that people from North India, especially, from Rajasthan, are living in Chennai and also in other parts of Tamil Nadu. Nearly five lakh people are living in Chennai and another five lakh people are living in other parts of Tamil Nadu. The difficulty comes whenever they need to go to Rajasthan, their native-places as there is only one train from Chennai. I honestly appeal to the Minister to increase the frequency of this train, at least, to four times a week.

Sir, I want the Minister to cover these points while replying to the debate, for which I will be very grateful to him. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Balaganga. Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I have been listening with great a deal of interest to various suggestions made by members from various parts of India.

First of all, through you, I wish to compliment the Railway Minister for having revived the hope that the Railways, once again, will be a lifeline of this country. But, hon. Minister, I have two suggestions for your kind consideration.

Sir, Railway Budget is a very unique occasion in India. The only other Budget

that is discussed is the General Budget. The Budgetary exercise is greatly helped by an institution called the Finance Commission. Once every five years, the Finance Commission is appointed in order to modernize and update the sharing of revenues between the States and the Centre. I think, it is time for us and for me to request the Railway Minister to seriously consider the concept of a Railway Commission so that the various requests which are coming from various places, and, both the compulsion and the vision of the Centre, can be shared in a manner, which is visited beyond this Budget by an independent Commission once in every five years. Hon. Railway Minister, I request you to kindly give some thought to this because, I think, it will be very important because Railway is the symbol of India's economic development and modernization like our revenue collection and taxation modernization is.

My second suggestion is, before I come to two or three other points which I wish to share with you, like in airlines business, all airlines really would like to operate on profitable lines and, therefore, although we are so critical about Air India Express, one of the major purposes served by this much maligned airline is to provide service in those places where no other private airlines wishes to go. I would like you to consider, hon. Minister, that these new freight corridors that are coming up, Mumbai-Delhi freight corridor, Bangalore-Mumbai freight corridor and Chennai-Bangalore freight corridor, from the beginning, in order to modernize these freight corridors, should be assigned to public private partnership because you require a huge amount of revenue to modernize the Railways. It will be impossible to raise that sort of revenues in the timeframe that the Indian Railways require. With all due respect, although we have a number of trains, number of populist measures, the condition of Indian Railways, which is the lifeline of this nation, has deteriorated over the period of years. However, areas which are not remunerative and which my colleagues have talked about, should be the primary responsibility of the public sector investment. I think this segmentation, hon. Minister, is going to be very critical for us. It may not happen in one year. But if you look at the five year plan or ten year plan and if you look at the two major Committees that were appointed, the Pitroda Committee and the Kakodakar Committee — I do not know the content of what their proposition is — if it is necessary, to appoint a committee to look at novel ways to finance and modernize and have a dialogue between the States and the Centre in order for the Railways to take an equal opportunity along with the Finance Ministry and the Revenue Budget that we have

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

annually to look at it in a ten to twenty year timeframe. I am very pleased that you have said that we are going to be a profitable enterprise by the end of the year. I am also very glad that the Railway Budget allows for freight rates to move with fuel cost. I think that is a very important pronouncement you have made, hon. Minister. The Tariff Regulatory Authority for automotive freight and fair adjustment is also another welcome step. You raised the fares in January. There was no question of raising passenger fares again, but you have revived the Tariff Regulatory Authority. It is a very important instrument not to wait from Budget to Budget in order either to give rewards to the passengers or to charge them extra for some exigency that may occur between Budgets. I think one of the biggest challenges that you have is railway safety. Lal Bahadur Shastriji had resigned after a railway accident. If every Railway Minister were to resign after every railway accident, we would have a queue of Railway Ministers waiting to be appointed after every accident. I say it with a lot of pain. Hon. Minister, one of the two major challenges is railway safety. We have talked about the Kakodakar Committee's recommendation which has to be urgently considered. The second major challenge is safety of women passengers. Either travelling alone or even with men folk, the criminal elements in Railways have increased so much that there is a fear in every passengers which was never there when we were growing up as young people in this country.

You cannot afford to put policeman in every railway compartment. What other measures can you provide for the safety of railway passengers? I have a special plea to make about the sub-urban passengers in Mumbai. I come from Mumbai. Over six million passengers — men, women, students, children and everybody — travel everyday to earn their livelihood. But, the condition of sub-urban railway is reaching a breaking point. Here, my colleagues from Maharashtra and Mumbai can vouch for that. Sir, please do something to ease the pain of the people who travel by train everyday in Mumbai. If you provide air condition travel in a city like Mumbai today, people will pay for it. Please seriously consider air conditioning and providing extra coaches in Mumbai sub-urban trains.

Involving the private sector in a big way, as I mentioned in the beginning, is needed. Out of Rs. 5.19 lakh crore investment envisaged for the Railways in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 1 lakh crore is expected to be mobilized through PPP

projects. In order for this to be achieved, I think, the number of projects and the priority of projects have to be announced before hand. You are not doing a favour to the people who invest in Railways. If these are profitable and exciting projects only then private investors will come. But, at the same time, marketing of these projects is as important as planning for these projects.

I have to finally, in my conclusion, complement you, Mr. Railway Minister that you have restored a great deal of faith that we will be able to modernize Indian Railways. I don't believe in what China has done. China has just dissolved its Railway Ministry because of incompetence. I think, we should strengthen our Railway Ministry. I am glad that you have been appointed as the Railway Minister. However, the responsibility that you carry is enormous. We are very backward as far as modernization is concerned. We are backward even in safety. But, I am not without hope. I am full of hope and I wish you all the best that you will take steps which are radical. And, please seriously think of a Railway Commission once in every five years to look freshly between the demand of States and what the Centre is ready to do.

I wish you all the best. Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I request you to please allow me to speak in Punjabi. As you know, the hon. Minister is also a Punjabi it will be better for him to understand me.

****Hon'ble Chairman Sir,** before I start my speech I would like to congratulate the Minister for getting this department because after a decade this department has come to North India, In the hands of a very competent and a nice person who has shown his mettle in other ministries earlier.

As Dr. Ganguly has rightly said that railways is the lifeline of the country whether it is in the case of transportation of the passengers or the freight. It is a very big department having a separate budget of its own. And it is a welcome omen that a very intelligent person has been made the minister. But this department is in a very bad condition for eg. If you look at the conditions of the railway stations action the country they are in a very bad condition. If you go to a railway station there is no cleanliness, the stations should be made world class.

****English version of the original speech made in Punjabi.**

[Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa]

As Dr. Ganguly has suggested that the freight corridor be made through a private partnership, my suggestion is that some routes like in western European countries should be privatized or some railway trains be privatized so that it encourages competition and competence and it will have a positive affect on our employees. The minister has declared some stations as world class this is a good beginning though I am worried about from where the finances will come from. I commend the good initiative made by the minister especially in north India and Punjab as I have heard he has made some announcements regarding the region. I want to give additional suggestions like on New Delhi railway station, for disabled and elderly though provision has been made of battery operated cars on platform No. 1. But if the train arrives on another station than the disabled and elderly suffer as they have to climb stairs thus causing inconvenience to them. So I request you that arrangement of lifts or escalators be made on stations to inter connect all the platforms on the station especially on large stations having number of platforms. Second issue is of parking, if you go to any station the parking is in chaos one faces lot of difficulty to find parking space and especially on New Delhi railway station both the parking and traffic management of vehicles is in bad shape. I request the Minister that ample and managed parking space should be provided on the railway stations especially on metropolitan stations. One major issue is of trains often getting late the Minister himself travels on trains and due to that the positions in Chandigarh have improved. The trains entering and leaving the New Delhi railway station get late by about 25 to 30 minutes, same is the case at Ambala Cantt. railway station and other major stations. I don't understand what is the reason for this situation as one travels all over the world and hasn't experienced this ever. On platform No. 1 of New Delhi Railway Station where the executive class bogies of Shatabdi stop there is a gate but it is often found to be locked, it is requested that it should be opened before arrival of the train.

Next I will speak regarding two main stations of Punjab i.e. Amritsar and Bhatinda. Amritsar is a prominent religious place near Pakistan on the international border and it will be affected naturally by normalization of ties between India and Pakistan. It is requested that Amritsar railway station should be modernized on international standards. Like-wise Bhatinda railway station is very old station and seven railway lines converge there. But the railway management of the station is in

a very bad shape, there is no provision of sitting rooms and railway station is in shambles which you will find yourself if you visit the station. Promise of starting a Jan Shatabdi was made from here but it was converted into an Inter-City. A Shatabdi should be started because from Maur to Bhatinda the line is single it should be doubled because being a large station it causes inconvenience. I think being from Punjab the Minister will definitely look into this and will ensure that the work is speeded up.

Regarding freight corridor which has been approved for Ludhiana about which announcements have been made earlier in railway budgets but work has not started till date. It is requested that it be extended upto Amritsar. Whenever the trade starts with Pakistan then the need would arise to extend it upto Attari, but at least it be extended upto Amritsar.

You have made Rail over bridge (ROB) in Sangrur, but three ROB's are needed urgently. One in Jaito as it is a historic city where Pandit Nehru was imprisoned and you know the importance and the situation here is in a very bad shape. Secondly in Barnala, one ROB has been constructed within the city but the ROB on the road towards Jaito has not been constructed till date, it is requested that it should be constructed urgently and also in Malerkotla ROB has been approved for the last two years but has not been constructed yet.

I will now speak about trains; from Delhi to Ludhiana via Jakhal there is no train connectivity with Delhi from 7 O'clock in the morning till mid night. It is a important line as traffic has been diverted on this line and so many mandis fall on this line, minimum a Inter-City be started on this line and the line should also be doubled from Jakhal to Ludhiana. My second request Mantri ji is that, a train was started to Hazoor Sahib Nanded from Amritsar it is over crowded having a long waiting list. Either one more train be started on this line or my suggestion is that one more train be started from Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib via Patna to Hazoor Sahib Nanded to over come this problem.

...(Interruption)...

I will take 2 minutes. From Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib the railway line is there it be kindly extended upto Garshankar as it has already been sanctioned in earlier railway budgets during Lalu ji's tenure. So that both the cities are connected with each other.

[Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa]

My personal request is that one Shatabdi from New Delhi to Dhuri via Patiala be started as there is no Shatabdi /Jan Shatabdi/ Express on this line and Patiala is a very prominent station. My request is that some new lines be started, already survey has been done on Jakhal to Patiala via Moonak Patran, it be completed. Secondly I want that the place where you were born i.e. Tappa be connected to Malerkatla or Dhuri. A Survey be done on this route as it has three important stations of Dhanuala and Sherpur on this line.

Lastly I have two small points; One railway gate be constructed before S.D. College Barnala where ROB has been built as it is demand of the people. Secondly where loading and unloading is done on Barnala Station there is no barricading it should be done as it is a small demand.

Not saying much I thank you and I pray to god that you succeed in life and attain high positions. And you announce more railway projects for both Punjab and Haryana.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks your honour for your kind generosity. Sir, I start my submission with salutations and greetings to new avatar of a worthy Railway Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, whose name invokes image of Lord Hanuman, known as "ब्रह्मचरि, आदि, दातृ" who was -~~अपुन~~~~आव~~~~सक~~~~त~~~~था~~~~का~~~~य~~~~प्र~~~~द~~~~त्ता~~~~म्~~~~भू~~~~वि~~~~श्व~~~~नाथ~~~~ः~~. I hope, the new Railway Minister proves worthy of this name and heritage.

Sir, along with other hon. Members of this House, I wish him God's speed in all his ventures. Sir, in his Speech, he quoted a *sher* of Dushyant, "मेरा उद्देश्य है, मैं आकाश में उड़ना चाहता हूँ, मैं पानी में डूबना नहीं चाहता हूँ।" I hope and pray, Sir, that he will achieve his dream. I hail from Rajasthan, a most water-stressed State, and a Desert State. He has been very generous and bountiful to Rajasthan, this time, which Rajasthan deserved also. He has sanctioned 18 new trains; out of them, 13 are express; five railway tracks; ten routes extended; track electrification from Delhi to Ahmedabad; MEMU Coach Factory at Bhilwara; Rail Neer Plant at Jaipur; Rashtriya Kaushal Vikas Kendra at Alwar. I hope and pray, he remains equally generous to other States also. He is so suave and pleasant personality that I have no heart to censor or criticize him. But I would humbly point out, Sir, and seek indulgence to

draw his attention to certain dark areas and grey zones, and share certain thoughts with him. He presides over destiny of 14 lakh parivar; he is head of that parivar, and anybody will be proud to be that colossus, as he has pointed out in his Speech. He has said, "I felt like colossus". Naturally, he will feel that way, when he presides over Railways, the largest network under a single management in the country, which is fourth in the world, and which has a route of 64,000 kilometres, operating a fleet of 2,34,503 wagons; 55,20,211 coaching vehicles; and locomotives, one engine is enough, but he has 9549 locomotives. His empire is vast, and he has rightly said that safety is of paramount importance for operational efficiency.

Your honour, in Railways, there are five core areas, which his previous predecessors have always been emphasizing. But, still, much needs to be done, and those core areas are: Passenger amenities, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. Cleanliness, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ quality of railway catering, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. They say, Sir, way to one's heart lies through his stomach. So, there should be right catering; and then, safety and security, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. Safety is security of passengers, and security is safety of railway property, railway tracks, railway locomotives and railway movement. So, the first thing which a passenger wants is $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ means comfortable; $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ means, fare should be very reasonable and affordable, which is very important; otherwise, a man will go by airplane or helicopter, if he has money; and $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ If there is a fear complex, while travelling in railways, as there is a fear complex in Delhi for women, Sir, the journey would not be worthwhile. So, these are the areas which need attention, and I have no personal plea to make for Rajasthan or for the place from where I come.

But I have a very special plea, Sir, for the common man. I will again draw attention of the hon. Railway Minister to that $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ who is known as BPL also, whom Mamata Didi had rightly pointed out, $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. I am talking of that manush. I mention that common man whom we will say $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$, whom Gandhiji called $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$, he does not need Garib Rath of Lalu Yadav Saheb. He does not need Izzat of Mamata Didi, he does not need $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ of Shri Pawan Bansal. He is starting a very luxurious coach in certain trains, known as $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. The common man is not interested in $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. He can never travel in that. He travels without ticket, if he can. He travels on the roof of the train. He travels $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$. My plea is for that, Sir. $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$ $\text{†}^{\circ}\text{†}$

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia]

“दूसरी क्लास का मतलब है कि दूसरी क्लास है। पहली क्लास है, दूसरी क्लास है, तीसरी क्लास है... The class by which he travels, you call it second class. If it is euphemistically called second class, then there is no lower class than that. It is known as cattle class, really. The plight of common man is that he stands in a very long queue. With very great difficulty he gets into an unreserved compartment where they are huddled together like cattle. At times, he has travelled on the roof of the carriage. He is very lucky if he reaches his destination safely and comfortably. He is fleeced by everyone. The uniformed GRP man-I have had the experience when I was one of the chiefs of the GRP in my State-ticket checker, and so on. He is illiterate, he is ignorant, and he even does not know how much he should pay for the ticket because he cannot read what is printed on it. He need not to be glorified with the objectives of the Government. But if he is taken simple care of, I think that should be enough and for that I will suggest for the kind consideration of the hon. Railway Minister that there should be more passenger trains. This is one request, Sir. There should be more passenger trains, there should be more unreserved compartments so that by spending the least money, the common man can get into it and can undertake journey in train. How insecure a person is who dares to travel in railways, he has to face drug mafia, he has to face •••••, he is given poison while travelling in the train. He has to face gangs of pickpockets. ••••• He has to face gangs of arms running mafia, heroin running mafias. Make common man feel which he feels or faces while travelling in railways. Mamata Didi had said ••••• •••••. So, Mr. Minister, your ••••• if you are able to ensure a safe, secure and a journey with affordable fare for common man. I will just mention one thing more. I will quote Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, what he said about common man. Let it be kept in view by every worker, let it be kept in view by each and every employee of railways. Mahatma Gandhi said, "I give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test'." Hon. Railway Minister, "Recall face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he or she gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?" I am sure our hon. Railway Minister will percolate this message to each and every railwayman in the country.

Sir, my next plea will be for ensuring corruption-free railway operation. In my view, it is a very important thing. I have seen the corruption scenario in Railways from closer quarters. As was pointed out by one of the hon. Members here, he reminded, there was a Committee in 1952 under the Chairmanship of venerated Shri J.B. Kriplaniji. It was a Parliamentary Committee which was formed to look into the corruption in the railways. A Special Police Establishment, I may remind this House, was also constituted mainly to control corruption in the Central services, particularly in the Railways. The Committee concluded, your honour. I will quote verbatim. I hope the hon. Railway Minister is listening to me. Acharya Kriplani said, not Gyan Prakash, I quote, "if corruption is eliminated from the Railways the trains will ply on the tracks of gold, instead of iron". It may be an exaggeration. But it is as true today as it was in 1952. Since then, even the Ganges has been polluted, the Yamuna has been polluted, other rivers have been polluted, what to speak of Railways. These aspects need care at every point of mass contact of Railways, where Railways comes into contact with masses, they are the points of corruption. There are special places of corruption. They should be identified and looked into. Booking and reservation offices ...(Time- Bell rings)... I will close very soon, your honour. You have special concessions, as Railways say it has, for specially-abled people or disabled people. Isn't it? Care should be taken to ensure that corruption is eliminated from booking and reservation offices, parcels and goods offices, engineering and construction offices, purchase and sale of scraps, etc. There are other corrupt practices also, like, if taking people without ticket, which is known murgabaji. These are different points and areas of corruption in the Railways which need very particular care. These are known areas where corruption breeds and where vigilance is needed. Out of 14 lakh employees of the Railways, how many have so far been caught by the Vigilance Department? It may be a few hundred only. What a great standard of honesty in this great country! Out of 14 lakh employees, only a few hundred employees have been found to have some aberration! And, they have also not been punished with any major punishment or some kind of jail, etc. Scandals in the Railway Recruitment Board....
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Has my party's time exhausted?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. But there are six more speakers. What can I do?

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I know, Sir. I will close soon. Vigilance is very much needed in the Railways. Ultimately, I will say one thing, which does not cost anything. It is 'courtesy'. And, it will be my last point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You continue. You can take two minutes more.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: There should be courteous behaviour by every Railway employee. It does not cost you anything. But it matters very much for those who travel in the Railways. Very recently, you must have read in the headlines of the newspapers, a woman was crushed under the Shatabadi Express as the cops had pushed the couple off the train. The couple did not have the right ticket and the RPF people had pushed them down and the lady crushed under the train and died. A Railway officer was burnt alive after a train had run over a brother and his sister because there was no foot-over-bridge. Such kinds of violent reactions will come from people, from public. They will revolt if courtesy is not there, if care is not there and if they are pushed out. I would talk of accidents.

Accidents are many. They are preventable. Accident does not happen; accident is made. When vigilance is not there, accident will happen. Accidents are not God's wrath; they are out of our mistakes. Sir, I will take only a minute about accidents. Last year, there had been an increase in the accidents caused by derailments. About 41.98 per cent accidents are caused by derailment. It is because of either tracks being bad or because of the negligence of the driver or some one else. But the real crux is the negligence. Unmanned level crossings are death traps. 46.56 per cent accidents happen because of them. It was pointed out that 15,000 deaths on railway tracks were unaccounted for. It is not known who they were or what they were. No FIRs were registered. They were just buried or burnt like cattle. Nothing happens. This is the average every year. Annually, 70-80 people die by travelling on roof tops. Sir, I will just close it by saying what the causes are. Unmanned railway crossings account for 41 per cent deaths. With regard to casualties, out of 100 deaths during accidents, which they call consequential

accidents, 41 die at unmanned railway crossings; 29 die at the time of collisions and 17 die in derailments. These are all human failures. We can make them less through training, perseverance and through care. Ultimately, I will caution the hon. Railway Minister against the lure of populism. For getting claps from hon. Members or people, whoever are there, more trains and different kinds of broadgauges and gauge conversions are announced. Sir, I am quoting 1st April, 2012 status. "Currently, Railways have 347 on-going projects under new lines, gauge conversions, doublings, which need Rs. 1.47 lakh crores.....with limited availability of resources. As a result, funds are thinly spread out.... " This is the reply given by the Railway Minister. He will acknowledge it. This is there. The CAG report has said about the lure of populism. The Public Accounts Report has said this. ...(Time-bell rings)... you very much Sir. You have tolerated me for long. But, Sir, Railways need a long exposition. It is the lifeline of our nation. We are proud of it. I think, Shri Bansal, with his illuminating personality and being ~~one of the best~~ will leave footprints in the sands of time in Railways. This House wishes him best of luck and cheer. God bless him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Don't take much time. Take only five, six minutes.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the important Railway Budget, which is related to the life line of the country. Sir, this Budget has brought a great satisfaction to the North Eastern people in many ways. Firstly, after 62 years of Independence, the Government has decided to take up the proposal of doubling of line, the New Bongaigaon to Kamakhya via Rangia. Secondly, the Government has decided, after 62 years of Independence, to connect Arunachal Pradesh by Railways.

Sir, while congratulating the Railway Minister for injecting a sense of belongingness in the State of Assam or the North-East with other States of the country, I must say that, at the same time, the Railway Administration has failed to take note of some serious and urgent problem connected with the development of the Railways in the North-Eastern States. Sir, the MP Forum of the North-Eastern Region, which is constituted here in Delhi, across the Party, has unanimously decided to submit a memorandum to the hon. Minister regarding the development of railway connectivity in the North-Eastern Region. They have a submitted a

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memorandum and that included some long-standing demands which are pending with the Railways for a long time.

Sir, the long-standing demand of electrification of Railways in the region is still a nightmare. We must say that the country has expanded its railway network by only 11,000 kilometres during the last 62 years, out of which only 700 kilometres are in the North-Eastern Region. The Railway network is yet to cover all the States of the North-Eastern Region and all the districts of the State of Assam.

Although a single mainline track inevitably delays a number of trains in the North-East, the present Budget approved only a small stretch between New Bongaigaon and Kamakhya via Rangia for doubling the railway line. But the most important point which has not been considered here is that construction of the second railway bridge over Brahmaputra at Saraighat has not been approved. It is the main reason behind the problem of congestion of trains in the Region.

Sir, the Government has approved so many projects for the construction of new railway lines in the country. However, we, MPs from the North-Eastern Region, demanded only two-three lines. But not a single line has been included in this Budget. Sir, I want to talk about one new railway line, the survey of which has been over. The survey of the new railway line between Jogighopa and Amingaon via Barpeta, Hajo, Sualkuchi is over. In this regard, Sir, I would like to mention that successive Railway Ministers right from Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav to Shri Mukul Roy, many a time, have assured us in this House that this new railway line will be taken up, but this year, in this Budget, this proposal has not been included. So, I must request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this.

Sir, though I come from North-East, we have got very cordial relations with Punjab because we have got 500-year old relations with Punjab. The hon. Minister is from Punjab and we have cordial relations. So, I hope he will take a considerate and sympathetic view to consider this project of construction of this new railway line from Jogighopa and Amingaon via Barpeta, Sualkuchi, Hajo because the survey work of this new railway line has already been completed.

Sir, this Railway Budget proposed to take up 22 projects. But this project which includes Hajo, Sualkuchi, Barpeta, which are all important tourist spots, is

not included. The people of these areas depend upon the trade, commerce and agriculture for their livelihood. So, I think, the Government will give a serious consideration to these points.

Sir, on 23.11.2012, the Railway Minister, in his reply, stated that the survey for electrification was taken up for Guwahati Tinsukia via Lumding as part of the Railway Budget 2012-13 pronouncement item.

It has been stated in the reply that electrification of the Bongaigaon-Kamakhya section is not feasible on operational grounds. The Railway Budget, 2013-14, has pronounced that there would be doubling of the stretch between Kamakhya and Bongaigaon. I would request the hon. Minister to assure us that the project of doubling would be taken up along with the electrification of this stretch, because this has already been there on the map, and the Government have decided to take steps for electrification. This should be taken up along with the proposal for doubling.

Sir, in our region, there is an urgent need for road-over-bridges on the National and State Highways. It is pertinent to mention here that there are a total of 1,099 road over-bridges under construction in the country, out of which only three road over-bridges are under construction in the entire North-East. We need it because there is much expansion in that area. Thousands of people have died due to rail accidents after the railways have come up in this region and, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to include this proposal with the other proposals that are pending for the North-Eastern Region.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, many national projects have been announced for the North-East but every project has been delayed due to the paucity of funds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das. There is no time left.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I just wish to make a few suggestions. The Government has decided to dedicate a non-lapsable fund, namely, the North-Eastern Region Rail Development Fund. All the national projects have already been

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delayed. So, I would request the hon. Minister to expedite work on the Railways, such as the Bogibil project, other electrification projects, doubling projects, and so on. I would request the hon. Minister to expedite these projects. **...(Time-bell rings)...**

Sir, there is a need for DEMU rakes. Government has proposed eight DEMU rakes in this Budget. The NF Railway Authority may resume running of the train between Rangia and Tezpur within a few ^ months. In this connection, we would like to request the hon. Minister to run these trains with DEMU rakes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may write to the Minister. Now, Mr. Ambeth Rajan.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would conclude with just one more request to the hon. Minister. Many a time, I have requested the hon. Minister in this House *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The next speaker is Mr. Ambeth Rajan. He would not be coming tomorrow.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would just talk about stoppage of trains and not touch upon the financial aspects. The Bijni Railway Station is a sub-divisional headquarter, and there is a very ancient fort and a historical place in the region. We want a stoppage of two trains there, one Howrahrbound train and a South-bound train.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may write the rest to the Minister.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, these are some of my requests to the hon. Minister. We would like the Minister to consider these points. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us hear Mr. Ambeth Rajan, as he would not be coming tomorrow. After that, we shall conclude for today. Mr. Rajan, please do not take much time.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I shall conclude within the time allotted to me.

Sir, my Party colleague made a speech here on the Railway Budget and I would like to join him and make a few more suggestions on the Railway Budget, 2013-14. Since the hon. Minister is here, I hope they would be considered.

I come to para 29, titled 'catering'. Sir, I strongly endorse the views of the hon. Minister and appreciate his suggestion to provide good quality, hygienic, affordable food catering to all classes of passengers in the trains. It is a welcome step. However, the hon. Minister has left a blank regarding the distribution of catering units, namely, food plazas, refreshment rooms, fast-food units at major stations, and stalls, trolleys, refreshments rooms at minor stations, to SCs, STs and OBCs in the railway catering policy.

Sir, the Catering Policy, 2005 states that there is a reservation in minor units as categorized stations 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F'. Earlier, it was a reservation for SCs/STs about 25 per cent, at least, in all minor units, whereas it has become reduced in the Catering Policy 2010 as 6 per cent to Scheduled Castes, 4 per cent to Scheduled Tribes, 3 per cent to OBCs and 3 per cent to minorities. Sir, I have raised all these issues with various higher officials of Railway Ministry from time to time, whereas I have received a stereo-typed reply from all the concerned officials that "there is no provision for reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities in the commercial activities." Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the constitutional provision. The provision in Article 46 clearly states that, "The States shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." In view of the constitutional provisions in Article 46, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that the reservation in commercial activities can be provided for SCs/STs and Other Backward Sections in all the major and minor units according to the ratio of the population of SCs/STs in States. Sir, the hon. Minister has full freedom, liberty, authority and no obstacles to implement the reservation in catering policy and distribution of major as well as minor units to the reserved categories as per the provision contained in the Constitution. Hon. Minister may say that some legal problems are there. But it is not at all required. You can implement it directly, whatever is required. I would like to draw your attention regarding the distribution and allotment system of vehicle

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

parking areas at the railway stations all over India for SCs/STs/OBCs, as per the population, which also provides income and economic stability to the downtrodden.

Now I come to tourism. It is, indeed, a welcome step to further develop the Rail Tourism sector with the good proposals announced by the hon. Minister like Executive Lounge at major stations, multi-level package for Jammu and Kashmir passengers and introduction of Azadi Express for youths to know more about Indian History. These steps will increase the generation of revenue to the Railways on this account. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister regarding introduction of Buddhist Circular Trains connecting the Buddhist sites such as Lumbini, Kapilavastu, Sravasti, Kushinagar, Kaushambi, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir, Nalanda and Vaishali, which are not connected so far by rail. Even Japanese Government was ready to provide financial assistance to this ambitious project, Buddhist Circular Trains. In this regard, our Party's National President, the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Km. Mayawatiji, wrote a detailed letter to the then Railway Minister and many reminders to Railway Ministry thereafter for this revenue-generating project which has been attracting domestic as well as foreign tourists, especially from Buddhist countries.

In this line, introduction of a new train between New Delhi to Vailankanni in Tamil Nadu, where the internationally renowned shrine Basilicca Arokia Madha is located, for the benefit of pilgrimage, domestic and abroad, should be considered and implemented and this will also generate huge revenue to Railways. These will be profit -generating railway routes.

Sir, Jyotirao Phule was one among the pioneers of social reforms in our country. He tirelessly worked for women's education, women's upliftment and social emancipation of downtrodden people. He was honoured by installing a statue in the Parliament House Complex, which is the temple of democracy. So, I urge upon the Minister to name any Pune-bound train as Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Express.

Sir, no one can forget the services rendered by the father of Indian Constitution, *Bharat Ratna* Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He was born at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh. He relentlessly fought for the social cause, economic cause and various other causes. He has been honoured in all aspects, including being honoured with the highest civilian award, *Bharat Ratna*. His statue has also been installed in the Parliament House Complex. The Railways should also not lag behind in honouring

Dr. Ambedkar. So, I request hon. Minister to name a train after his name, which passes through Mhow or any Nagpur-Mumbai bound train.

Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj, a great social reformist, was the man behind bringing the concept of reservation policy in India for the downtrodden people. So, in his memory also, I request you to rename any existing Kolhapurbound train after his name. This will be a befitting honour to Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj.

Sir, I will make one more point regarding promotions. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister in the area of post and services and the representation of SCs/STs in higher posts and services. Sir, the Railways have 58 DRMs—maybe more than that — and 24 GMs, including 17 Zonal Railways and 7 Production Units. It is pertinent to mention that only on rare occasions, one or two SC/ST candidates reach up to this post. I suspect that in a planned manner, SC/ST candidates are restricted in such a way that they do not reach higher level posts. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to remove such injustice. I request the hon. Minister to find suitable solution to rectify such hurdles in selection policies to give justice and provide adequate representation to SCs/STs in higher posts.

Sir, I have one more point regarding bogus certificates. It is a fact that some employees have been appointed in the Railways with bogus community certificates in the name of SCs/STs. When it was found, the Railway authorities took long years to book the culprits and punish the concerned officials. It is needless to say that by that time, the errant employees might have retired after enjoying all the perks and facilities of those posts in the organisation. My sincere request is that in such cases, the hon. Minister should give directions to the concerned controlling authorities to speed up the process and fix a time-frame to punish such employees who entered the service with bogus certificates of SC/ST communities.

Before concluding, I thank you once again, and again request hon. Minister to consider all these points. I hope that the hon. Minister will give a positive reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2013-14 will continue tomorrow.

Now, I am taking up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand to strengthen solar power projects in border and rural areas and establishing a national solar power commission in the Country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, 600 million Indian people without power — and those were the ones expecting to have power. I am not going to join the chorus of critical voices reacting to two of the world's largest power black-outs in India. While surely there is ample blame to go around, it is not really clear as to what happened. It could have been the lack of infrastructure investment, the light monsoon weather causing farmers to use more electricity for pumping irrigation water or States taking more than their allotted share of electricity from the grid. But one thing is clear: this power outage grounded India's economy to a halt, left 10 per cent of the world's population without power and rolled through 22 of India's 28 States. And, that is not counting the 300 million people who have no regular access to electricity.

The electricity crisis will certainly bring India's energy problem into the forefront. So, this is a great time to rethink and recommit to solar energy being a larger part of the energy mix. Although the National Solar Mission has a goal of 20 GW of solar energy installed by 2020, the goal is relatively modest given that India currently faces an 8-12 per cent energy deficit at peak times and is estimated to need to add between 600-1200 GW of generating capacity before 2050, that is, 20-40 GW per year. Solar energy can contribute immediately and significantly in meeting India's urgent and growing energy needs.

While congratulating the Indian scientists, who have worked wonderfully in the field of non-conventional energy, and the Ministry, I demand for strengthening the solar power projects, specially in border and rural areas, and establishing a National Solar Power Autonomous Commission to make the use of solar power more popular.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

Demand for amending the Right to Education Act

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, through this august House, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the need to amend the Right to

Education Act at the earliest. Though the Act came into being with the right intent, it has turned out to be an academic catastrophe. I am sorry to say that students up to Class VII have to be promoted to the next class without any formal examination. As a matter of fact, students and the concerned teachers have become callous and careless.

For example, in rural Government schools, a lot of students remain absent from schools because their names cannot be struck off the school registers as per the Right to Education Act. Consequently, a large number of such students get promoted year after year without knowing the ABC of any subject. I feel that the Act was drafted in a hurry. This will defeat the purpose of the Act. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to revisit the Act and make amendments and changes. If possible, the Government may constitute an expert committee to look into the academic catastrophe that is looming large.

**Demand for deploying adequate number of security forces
to ensure safety of Kamakhya temple in Assam**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I would like to raise the matter that famous Kamakhya Temple in Assam is on the target of some Jehadi groups, particularly the Indian Mujahideen, the fundamentalist group involved in the Parliament House attack, as published in a section of media in the country. On many occasions, in this august House, we have discussed about the Huji, Jihadis and other fundamentalist groups and adopted Resolutions to tackle these terrorist groups with strong hands, but failed to prevent such untoward incidents and save life and property of common people of the country. According to media reports, Indian Mujahideen is planning to attack some highly-crowded temples in India, including the Kamakhya Temple. The Kamakhya Temple, situated on Nilachal Hill, on the bank of the river Brahmaputra in Assam, is one of the ancient and most popular temples among Hindu people. Every year, Indian and foreign devotees visit Kamakhya Temple to offer prayers. Most of the times, it is crowded with devotees, common visitors, *sadhus*, priests and other commuters. On many occasions, it has been seen that despite providing inputs and making alert by central intelligence agencies about presence of jihadis, State police merely failed to prevent such untoward incidents and protect human lives including properties. Here, the recent

bomb blast in Hyderabad revealed that intelligence agencies had already given information about that. In this regard, it has been stated that Central intelligence agency has informed Assam State police about such activity of Indian Mujahideen to trigger some untoward incident at Kamakhya. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take urgent measures in this regard and deploy adequate number of Commando force or Special Task Force towards ensuring safety and security of the common visitors as well as devotees of the Kamakhya Temple at the earliest.

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SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Jharkhand State which was carved out in the year 2000 has not received necessary attention and continued to lag behind other States of the Union. Jharkhand's backwardness has been compounded by the fact that its tribal population which constitutes 27 per cent of the State has faced untold hardships for centuries. I would like to focus on a tribal dominated area

within Jharkhand, Santhal Pargana, which consists of six districts, Godda, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahibganj and Pakur. Santhal Pargana has over decades witnessed exploitation of its natural resources. Coal mining projects, other mines, etc., have had a pernicious effect of polluting the environment, rivers, air and ground water. Large swathes of open cast mines and millions of tonnes of coal transported in trucks have taken a toll on the health, particularly of the poor. Tuberculosis, asthma and cancer have become common afflictions of the poor who are bearing the brunt of skewed and asymmetric development that Santhal Pargana has been witnessing. Over six decades of independence, Santhal Pargana has no medical college. Given the abject state of health indicators and serious level of environmental pollution, it is indeed the necessity of the day that this most backward area of Jharkhand receives due attention.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider creating a super-specialty medical hospital. The Government is creating six AIIMS like hospitals in the country. A suitable location in Santhal Paragana may be selected for a similar hospital.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta; not present. Dr. C.P. Thakur; not present.

Demand to declare Vidisha a tourist place

[illegible]

Demand for stopping the practice of wearing customary dress at conocation ceremonies in Indian universities and adopting the tradition of wearing clothes according to Indian culture

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SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, not there. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

Concern over pitiable condition of large workforce employed in unorganised sector

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to the 2009-10 Survey of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the size of India's workforce is between 430 and 471 million. Nearly 30 million of India's labour force is unemployed, 26 million are officially underemployed, 40 million want additional work and 35 million are looking for other alternatives of livelihood. India's official

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania]

upper limit of unemployment and underemployment is about 70 million which is more than the population of countries such as France, the UK, Italy, South Korea, Spain and Canada. Even this figure is disputed by experts who believe that the actual number is several times larger.

Over the years, agriculture's share in GDP has declined but the proportion of the workforce employed in the sector has remained static. From the 1950s, when agriculture constituted about 50 per cent of GDP, its share has fallen to 15 per cent in 2009-10, but it has remained the mainstay of employment. As a result, average income from agriculture is the lowest among all sectors. Lack of skills in India also forces workers to remain trapped in the unorganized sector, doing menial and semi-skilled work. About 93 per cent of India's workforce is in this informal sector. The majority of these people work in pitiable conditions, lacking basic labour standards like a written job contract, paid leave, social security and access to trade unions.

In view of the above worrying scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment to initiate corrective measures. Thank you.

Demand to take steps to protect the interests of the country in view of the construction of dams on river Brahmaputra by China

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I draw your attention to the reports about China's proposed plans to build three dams – Dagu, Jiacha and Jiexu – upstream on the Brahmaputra River.

The dams will have an impact on the lives of people of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam where nearly 27 million people depend on the river for agricultural and drinking water. The Government of India must ensure that the planned dam projects are undertaken on the river, as claimed by China, and that it will not alter the flow of water. If there is a change of course of the river from these dams, then, it could prove to be catastrophic for India both in terms of water availability and ecology of the North-Eastern States.

Sir, the monthly salary ceiling of of Rs. 3500/- made it impractical for workmen to get the relief because all the workmen have already crossed more than Rs. 3,500/-. Hence, that limit should be enhanced. Otherwise, no one will get relief.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. K. P. Ramalingam.

Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 14th March, 2013, at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 14th March, 2013.