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8 Phalgun, 1934 (Saka)

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

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 27th February, 2013/8th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DEMAND FOR STATEMENT BY MINISTER ON THE ISSUE OF PHONE TAPPING

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने टेलीफोन टेप कांड के बारे में नोटिस दिया है *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष का फोन टेप किया जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* सरकार के ऑपरेशन सीक्रेट के तहत *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी *...(व्यवधान)...* Nareshji, this is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Nareshji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अखबार में आया है कि देश के 100 नेताओं के फोन टेप किए गए हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, अखबार मत दिखाइए *...(व्यवधान)...* अखबार मत दिखाइए *...(व्यवधान)...* Please, this is not correct *...(Interruptions)* This is not correct *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सभापति जी, यह ब्रीच ऑफ प्रिविलेज का मामला है *...(व्यवधान)...* एलओपी का फोन टेप किया गया है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* This is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, this is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): नेताओं का फोन टेप हो रहा है, यह गम्भीर मसला है *...(व्यवधान)...* इस मसले पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* I would request you to allow the Question Hour to proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not correct. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is a clear case of breach of privilege. *...(Interruptions)...* यह ब्रीच ऑफ प्रिविलेज का मामला बनता है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सरकार ने इस मामले में अभी तक कोई रिस्पांस नहीं दिया है *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs speak. ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सभापति जी, यह जो मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, यह ब्रीच ऑफ प्रिविलेज का मामला बनता है ...(व्यवधान)... जब एलओपी का फोन टेप हो रहा है तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सभापति जी, जो मामला श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी और अन्य सदस्यों ने उठाया है, वह निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है, क्योंकि यह नेता प्रतिपक्ष से सम्बन्ध रखता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): औरों के फोन भी टेप हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिम बंगाल): 100 लोगों के फोन टेप हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इसमें अगर अन्य कोई लोग हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप सुनिए तो सही ...(व्यवधान)... यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और हम इसका संज्ञान लेते हैं। हम गृह मंत्री जी को तत्काल इस मामले में सूचित करेंगे और गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करेंगे कि इसका पता लगा कर अगर वह सदन में कोई बयान दे सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बयान कब देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह उनकी सुविधा पर निर्भर करता है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इसके लिए उनकी सुविधा देखनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is a serious case of breach of privilege. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: जांच चल रही है, गिरफ्तारी भी हुई है, अपराधी जेल में है, अब इसमें पता क्या लगाना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Delhi Police is involved in it. ...(Interruptions)... इसमें दिल्ली पुलिस भी इन्वॉल्वड है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सरकार इस तरह से काम नहीं करती है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has stated the position.
...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आज ही गृह मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट दिलवाई जाए ...(व्यवधान)...
पिछले कई दिनों से खबरों पर खबरें छप रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से
कोई बयान नहीं आया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: दिल्ली पुलिस इसकी जांच कर रही है, नेता प्रतिपक्ष इस बात से
अवगत हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कोई बयान तो आना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... 100 लोगों के फोन टेप किए
गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब आप लोग क्वेश्चन आवर चलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: लोग गिरफ्तार भी हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आगे जो निर्णय होगा, आप लोगों
को बताया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: 100 नेताओं के नाम आए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: और किन-किन लोगों के फोन टेप हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सरकार इस तरह का काम नहीं करती है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41. ...(Interruptions)... Please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं-नहीं, श्रीमन्, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, हम लोगों को संरक्षण
दिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...(Interruptions)...
नरेश जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, अब आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, आपको जवाब भी मिल गया है, अब आप
बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned for five minutes.

4 *Demand for Statement* [RAJYA SABHA] *by Minister on the*
 Issue of *Phone Tapping*

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

The House re-assembled at nine minutes past eleven of the clock,

Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, that is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, गृह मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Home Minister has come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गृह मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... गृह मंत्री जी खड़े होकर कुछ बोल दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has stated the position. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गृह मंत्री जी खड़े होकर कुछ बोल दें कि ये कितने बजे स्टेटमेंट देंगे? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Home Minister is here ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, get up and say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, प्लीज़ अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो हम सब उनकी बात को मान जाएंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)... गृह मंत्री जी बताएं कि ये सदन में कितने बजे स्टेटमेंट देंगे? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप का प्रोग्राम सेटल्ड है। अब इसमें कोई एडिशन नहीं हो सकता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: ये कब स्टेटमेंट देंगे, यह बताएं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, get up and say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं और यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। नेता प्रतिपक्ष का फोन टेपिंग हो रहा है, बाकी पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स का फोन टेपिंग हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी हाउस को कभी भी आकर बता दें कि यह क्या हो रहा है, इस पर वे क्या कर रहे हैं और यह क्यों कर रहे हैं और किसका-किसका कर रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमें उन 100 लोगों का लिस्ट चाहिए, जिनका फोन टेप हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The MoS, Parliamentary Affairs, has stated the position. Let us proceed now. ...(Interruptions)... Please. नरेश जी, कृपया बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please ask the Minister whether he wants to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have spoken on behalf of the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बताएं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please raise your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, ask the Minister to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, तो बिहाफ का प्रश्न कहाँ उठता है? ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बताएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: माननीय गृह मंत्री, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we wasting time like this? ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A point has been raised and answer has been given. We have listed Business. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would request hon. the Home Minister to say just one line as to when he will give the statement and the matter will be clear. Say just one line. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम भी यही चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह वेस्टेज ऑफ टाइम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, the statement which is made by my colleague, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, is on behalf of the Government, and the Government is bound to make the Statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you....(*Interruptions*)...Please; no, no....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: But what statement would he make?
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Question No. 41. Mr. Raja.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme for effective implementation of PWDV Act

41. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is tardy due to lack of adequate funds;

(b) whether a newly formed PWDVA Action and Advisory Group has finalised a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to ensure effective implementation of the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to implement the Scheme providing adequate funds from the Centre?

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

Statement

(a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) requires the appointment of Protection Officers, registration of Service providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. 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. In the National Consultation organised by the Ministry of women and Child Development to

review implementation of the PWDVA, 2005, the representatives of the State Governments had requested for financial assistance for more effective implementation of the Act.

(b) and (c) The Government has not formed any such group. A draft scheme for assistance to States for effective implementation of the PWDVA, 2005 was submitted to the Ministry by the National Commission for Women (NCW). The draft scheme proposed by the NCW includes, *inter alia*, appointment of protection officers at the block, regional and State levels, registration of service providers, formation of Coordination Committees at the district and State level and provisions for awareness generation. Taking this into account, the 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. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, includes appointment of independent Protection Officers with basic infrastructure and Service Providers at the district level, protection officer at the sub-division/tehsil levels in 100 most vulnerable districts and awareness generation programmes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2005. But the implementation of this Act is not effective. This has been pointed out by many women's organizations, and they consider that this Act is a path-breaking legislation. In the prevailing situation in the country, the implementation must be very effective. Some time back, the Minister who is sitting here, made an announcement that an allocation of Rs. 100 crore for the implementation of this Act is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am coming to the question. The National Commission for Women, with representatives of civil societies, has estimated that there may be a requirement of Rs. 1158 crores for the implementation of this Act. Sir, the Minister's reply says that despite 21 States notifying many things, including the Protection Officers, Service Providers, medical facilities, shelter homes, etc., the State Governments had requested for financial assistance for more effective implementation of this Act. So, there is a problem of adequate funds. Implementation is tardy. What is the response of the Union Government or the Ministry when the State Governments' representatives themselves say that they need money for the implementation of this Act? This Act cannot remain on paper.

It should become effective. What is the Government doing for earmarking adequate funds?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, हमारे एमपी महोदय ने Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 के संबंध में जो सवाल उठाया है, उस पर मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने यह बहुत सही बात कही कि राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है। मैंने राज्य सरकारों के साथ 11-12 जनवरी, 2012 को कंसल्टेशन मीटिंग की थी, जिसमें सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने पैसा मांगा है। इसके लिए हम एक नयी स्कीम लेकर आ रहे हैं, जो assistant to State for implementation of PWDV Act, 2005 है, जिसमें हम स्टेट्स को सभी प्रकार की सहायता देने को तैयार हैं। यह स्कीम अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर से शुरू हो जाएगी। इसमें EFCs का हो चुका है और CCA को हम अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर में पूरा कर लेंगे।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, again, the National Commission for Women has proposed to have a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme, CSS. After all, the National Commission for Women is a constitutional body. This body has proposed such a scheme for the protection of women. What is the response of the Government to that? We have a number of national commissions, such as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes, National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for the Backward Classes, etc., but their recommendations remain just recommendations. Government does not take them seriously or listen to them seriously. This has continued for years. Then, why should we have such national commissions? This National Commission has proposed this. What is the response of the Government? Is the Government going to look into it and try to implement it? I am talking about the welfare of women. We all cry for women, but what happens when it comes to taking action? Government will have to act. What is the Government going to do on this?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, NCW ने जो रिकमेंडेशंस दी हैं, उनको हमने incorporate किया है। सभी राज्यों ने इसे माना है और उन्होंने प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर्स बना रखे हैं, लेकिन हमने उनको एक यह डायरेक्शन दी कि प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर इंडिपेंडेंट बने। जो कंसल्टेशन हुई थी, उसमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें मांगी गई थीं। State Government should look into the appointment of full-time Protection Officer. Necessary facilities like mobile phones, conveyance, support staff and office infrastructure, must be provided and budgetary allocation should be made for this. उनकी सेकंड रिकमेंडेशन, जो उन्होंने मांगी है, वह है, State Government should issue identity cards to the Protection Officer, service providers, Deputy Protection Officer. We also said that डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल तक

प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर, डिप्टी प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर हो, लेकिन 100 vulnerable districts में हमने उनको एक-एक डिप्टी प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर देने के लिए अपनी स्कीम में तय किया है। वह अभी प्रोविज़न है। अभी जैसा मैंने बताया कि EFC हो गया है और इसके साथ CCA जैसे ही होगा, अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर में, यानी 2013 में मार्च के बाद हम लोग इस स्कीम को दोबारा से लागू कर देंगे। मेरे पास जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार, Only six States have appointed full-time, independent, Protection Officers. These States are Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi. इसके अलावा, अन्य जितने स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको हम फंड्स देने जा रहे हैं, उसके साथ-साथ यह जो सारा पैसा जाएगा, तो इंडिपेंडेंट प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर्स होंगे और Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 को सुचारु रूप से सब स्टेट्स चला पाएंगे, यह कंसल्टेशन में उन्होंने हमसे ऑलरेडी वायदा किया है।

SHRI D. RAJA: You may fight for more funds. We would all support you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जो जवाब दिया है, वे सारे काम तो अभी होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को घरेलू हिंसा, यानी घरेलू वाद निस्तारण में सहयोग के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, तो क्या सरकार के पास इसकी कोई संख्या है? क्या इस स्कीम से इन संस्थाओं को जोड़ा गया है? अगर उन्हें इससे जोड़ा गया है, तो हम उसका विवरण चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल है, लेकिन जहां तक एनजीओज़ की बात है, तो इसमें जो सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स रखे जाते हैं, वे एनजीओज़ ही होते हैं, जो कि स्टेट्स के माध्यम से रखे जाते हैं। इसमें अलग-अलग चीज़ें हैं, जैसे उनको ऑनरेरियम आदि देना है, एक सर्विस प्रोवाइडर को 25000 रुपये प्रतिमाह सैलरी देनी है, जो ऑफिस स्टाफ है, कम्प्यूटर्स हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था करनी है। इस तरह से प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर द्वारा सर्विस प्रोवाइडर का रिकॉर्ड रखा जाएगा। विक्टिम्स को कैसे हेल्प करनी है, उनको कैसे हॉस्पिटल लेकर जाना है, किस तरह से उनकी रिपोर्ट्स तैयार करनी है और फिर उन्हें पुलिस स्टेशन या मजिस्ट्रेट को देना है, ये सारे काम एनजीओज़ के ही हैं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: महोदय, घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाएं इतनी जूझ रही हैं ...(व्यवधान)... पता नहीं इनकी यह स्कीम कब तैयार होगी और कब यह लागू होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: माया जी, प्लीज़। आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: मैंने अभी बताया कि यह अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर से शुरू होगी।

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, the ground reality is that more and more women are now aware of this protection and they are ready to go to the Protection Officer or to the district-level social welfare office to get this protection.

But, the problem is that rehabilitation or the protection side is very weak. Because of that, women find it very difficult to stay back in husband's house after filing a complaint. Will the WCD Ministry do some survey about the implementation of this Act and do a co-ordinated effort to solve the weaknesses and loopholes in the existing Act?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, मैंने जैसा पहले इसमें जवाब दिया कि हम एक स्कीम लेकर आ रहे हैं, उसमें प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर, डिप्टी प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर, सर्विस प्रोवाइजर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर होंगे। लेकिन 100 most vulnerable districts में एक-एक डिप्टी प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर उन्हें और दिया जा रहा है। यह स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है, आज तक स्टेट काम करती रही है। लेकिन कंसल्टेशन के बाद जब स्टेट्स ने हमसे फंड मांगा तो उस फंड को हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। Coming financial year में हम उनको फंड दे देंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, उनको प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर को फंड करना, डिप्टी प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर को फंड करना, सर्विस प्रोवाइजर को फंड करना और कहां शेल्टर होम रखना, उसको वापिस उसके घर भेजना, ये सर्विस प्रोवाइजर, जो इंडिपेंडेंट प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर हैं, वे इस काम को करेंगे और इसका लाभ उन महिलाओं को मिलेगा जो इससे विक्टिम हैं।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, आज के क्वेश्चन पेपर में 20 में से 6 विषय पर महिलाओं के क्वेश्चन हैं, कुछ होम मिनिस्ट्री से और कुछ आपसे संबंधित हैं। कल बड़े विस्तार से हाऊस में The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill पर डिस्कशन हुआ। सर, उसमें भी हमारी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऑफिसर्स कमेटियां बनेंगी, ऑफिसर्स अपाइंट होंगे, लोग आएंगे, उनको पैसा देंगे। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने 2005 में यह बिल पास किया और 2005 से इसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ, आज तक नहीं हुआ, इसको कितने साल गुजर गए। अब आप कल एक और बिल पास कराकर यहां से ले गईं। कल भी मैंने यह कहा था कि आप वायदे कर लेते हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मदद नहीं करती। आप यह बताइए कि इस बिल के अंतर्गत कितना पैसा फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से मांगने वाली है और in addition to that कल जो बिल पास हुआ उसमें आप कितने पैसे का प्रोविजन करके देंगी, ताकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको इम्प्लिमेंट कर सके। आप बिल पास करके स्टेट्स को भेज देती हैं, आपने यहां से कितने बिल पास किए, प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ एजुकेशन वगैरह-वगैरह।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a supplementary question please.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I am sorry, but it will be against women. if I am asking a question, you should allow us. आप इसका जवाब दीजिए कि कितना पैसा देने वाले हैं? आपने कोई प्लान तो बनाया होगा?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैंने जैसा अभी बताया, यह स्कीम अभी तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चलाती रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर बनाया लेकिन उनको एडिशनल ड्यूटीज़ दीं। कहीं किसी ऑफिसर को बना दिया, कहीं किसी को बना दिया। इस प्रकार इनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बनाती रही है। लेकिन कंसल्टेशन के बाद सभी ने डिमांड की कि इसके लिए अलग से फंड दिया जाए। उस फंड के लिए जैसा मैंने बताया कि ई.एफ.सी. नोट जा चुका है, वह बहुत जल्दी सरक्यूलेशन में है। इस फाइनेंशियल ईयर में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: मैडम, कल बजट आने वाला है, उसमें कितने पैसे की डिमांड की है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: मैं बजट के लिए अभी इतना नहीं बता सकती। लेकिन जो हमारी केटेगरीज हैं, उनमें 75 परसेंट हम देंगे और 25 परसेंट स्टेट देगी। लेकिन उसमें जो मैंने सेलरी बताई, हम प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर को 35,000 देंगे, सर्विस प्रोवाइडर को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आपने कितनी डिमांड की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपके संरक्षण से बिल पास कर देते हैं, यहां भाषण करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, सुनिए, वन मिनट, sit down. प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका सवाल नहीं है, बैठ जाइए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से बतलाना चाहती हूं कि प्लान में जो remaining four years हैं, इसके लिए 694 करोड़ रुपए का एलोकेशन किया गया है।

मैं इसके बजट की बात कर रही हूं। यह 694 करोड़ रुपया remaining Twelfth Plan के लिए रखा गया है, जिसमें स्टेट्स ने जो सारी facilities Protection Officer/ Deputy Protection Officers/Service Providers के लिए मांगी हैं, वे उनसे पूरी होंगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 42.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, we could not get all information from the States. Unfortunately, we could get information only from 11 States. So, we didn't want to give a partial reply to this august House. We are waiting for all the information to be collected from all the States and then we will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is treated as an assurance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह question postpone कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सूचना एकत्र करने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, Sir. I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is atrocious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Once the question is admitted, the Rules of Procedure says that the Minister comes prepared for the answer. If he does not have information and if he is saying that he will collect and give it, please postpone the Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We want to know on which day you will reply? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. If that is the view, we will take it up later in the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I am ready to give the information that I already have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't give partial information. ...*(Interruptions)*... Information has to be collected. This is a factual matter.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We want the reply in this Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, in this Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I can answer the question which the hon. Member wants to ask. I can give information regarding the question that he wants to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no partial reply. All questions will be answered in a proper manner in this Session.

*42 [Transferred/Postponed]

Increase in crimes against women and girls in Delhi

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

(a) whether cases of crimes against women and girls including rape and molestation have increased during the last year (2012) in comparison to previous years in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years and the current year, so far, year-wise and crime-wise;

(c) the reasons for continuous rise in crimes against women and girls;

(d) whether United Nations has termed rape and molestation as the national problem of India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the response of Government thereto?

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

Statement

(a) to (f) The yardstick generally used to measure crime is on the basis of per lakh population i.e. incidence of crime. The incidence of rape per lakh of population was 4.13 in the year 2012 while it was 4.42 in the year 2005. Similarly, the incidence of molestation of women per lakh of population was 4.26 in the year 2012 as compared to 5.12 in 2005. The data since 2005 is given below:

Crime Head	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rape	4.42	4.10	3.86	2.95	2.92	3.09	3.41	4.13
M.O. Women	5.12	4.73	5.61	3.87	3.43	3.67	3.92	4.26

96.32 % of the rapes reported to Police have been committed by the accused known to the victim and 3.68 % by the strangers. As per the NCRB Report of 2011, the incidence of crime committed against women in Delhi (State) i.e. crime against women per lakh of population is 31.2 which is less than many other States in the country. Notwithstanding this, efforts are on to create a safer environment of women, Government have recently issued an Ordinance providing for more stringent punishment for a broad range of crimes against women.

There is no official communication from United Nation terming rape as a national problem of India.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, विगत 16 दिसम्बर को दक्षिणी दिल्ली में बर्बर एवं पाशविक बलात्कार की जो घटना हुई, वह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है। दुर्भाग्य से वह

लड़की मेरे पड़ोस के जनपद की रहने वाली थी। उस घटना के बाद सरकार एवं दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा कानून व्यवस्था एवं पुलिस सुधार के तमाम बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए गए, लेकिन अगर 17 दिसम्बर से 2 जनवरी के बीच की अवधि के दिल्ली पुलिस के आंकड़ों को देखें, तो मात्र इन 17 दिनों में महिलाओं के साथ दुष्कर्म के 64 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछिए, आप तो बयान पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सर, ये हालात तब हैं, जबकि पुलिस द्वारा सारे मामलों में रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की जाती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार असंवेदनशील एवं रिपोर्ट दर्ज न करने वाले पुलिसकर्मियों को शिकायत मिलने के तत्काल बाद मुअ्तल कर के जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A question is not a statement.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सज़ा का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेगी?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. Sir, crime, in all its manifestation, especially crime against women and children has to be condemned very strongly. Any society which does not respect woman cannot be called a civilized society. Sir, I have figures to show that Delhi is far from being a Capital crime city. It stands at 16th or 17th position when compared to other cities in India. Even on international front, Delhi is not as bad as it has been portrayed. Now I come to the question of Verma Commission Report. On the basis of it, an Ordinance has been promulgated. On this Ordinance, hon. Home Minister will be coming to the House with a piece of legislation.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सभापति जी, न्यायाधीश, मजिस्ट्रेट एवं उच्चाधिकारी के खिलाफ दुष्कर्म या यौन उत्पीड़न की शिकायत बिना विभागीय अनुमति के दर्ज करने की सिफारिश जस्टिस वर्मा कमीशन द्वारा की गई है, परन्तु सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को यौन हिंसा संबंधी अध्यादेश में शामिल नहीं किया है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बहुत से ऐसे मामले सामने आए हैं, जिनमें पुलिस एवं उच्च प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों ने विभागीय अनुमति के इस प्रावधान को कानून से बचने के लिए ढाल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब छोटे कर्मचारियों के मामले में विभागीय अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं महसूस करती, तो उसी अपराध में सजा से बचने के लिए बड़े अधिकारियों को विभागीय अनुमति की ढाल क्यों प्रदान कर रही है?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, against those police officers who did not register the case, legal action will be taken. We are already

proceeding against some of the officers. For the benefit of the House, I may inform that departmental proceedings have been initiated against one Special CP, one Joint CP, one DCP, one Additional DCP, all of whom are in the IPS cadre, and, two DANICS officers dealing with PCR Control Room and Traffic. Sir, departmental proceedings have also been initiated against one senior DANICS officer posted as Secretary, State Transport Authority, GNCTD. In addition to this, one inspector and seven constables have already been suspended. The Assistant Secretary, Transport Authority, GNCTD has also been suspended. Already, the Lieutenant Governor has suspended two ACP rank officers immediately after the gang rape incident. Thus, eleven officers of various ranks have been suspended and seven senior officers have been proceeded against. Action against Doctors and staff of the Safdarjung Hospital has also been recommended to the Ministry.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases of rape and molestation have been reported after the case of Damini in Delhi, whether crime against women has increased or decreased after that, and, whether the police is able to check it or not.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the steps taken after the gruesome gang rape in Delhi, or course, have generated confidence in the minds of the women, and, now, a large number of them confidently and without any fear are going to the police station and the police have started registering all cases reported by them. Therefore, if you look at the crime rate and say that it has increased, it is mostly because of this reason.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सभापति महोदय, जैसा इन्होंने केस रजिस्ट्रेशन का बताया कि केस रजिस्टर होता है और अगर कोई ऑफिसर केस रजिस्टर न करने की कोई ऐसी गलती करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सभी केसेस में कन्विक्शन रेट कितना है? कितने लोगों को आज तक सजा हुई?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, in the present ordinance, there is a very strict provision for taking the concerned officers to task. According to my information, it is one year rigorous imprisonment.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: कितने परसेंट लोगों को सजा हुई? How many have been convicted?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Ordinance has already been promulgated, and, action will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है? ...(व्यवधान)... This is my simple question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I have already given the details of the officers against whom action has been taken, or, is being taken.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: How many accused have been convicted under this offence? This is the question. My question concerns the period before the Ordinance. ...(Interruptions)... See, you have given the information from 2005. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, if you see this ...(Interruptions)... It was 47.3 per cent, while the all-India figure was 26.9 per cent. In 2010, it was 34.6 per cent while in 2011, it was 41.5 per cent.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Thank you, Sir. Crime committed against women in Delhi ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए, आपकी बारी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Das, please go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, from 2006-2012, there has been a regular increase in crimes against women. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't intervene like this. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: In 2012, rape cases have been 4.3 and molestation of women is 4.26. Most of these women are from the North-East Region. Girls who are coming from Manipur, from Mizoram, from Assam for study and who are doing some job for their bread and butter are being raped and molested. So many futile steps have been taken by the Government. I have raised this matter on various occasions, but the Government has failed to give an assurance that North-Eastern girls will be safe. So, I want specific assurance from the Government that North-Eastern girls will be given protection against crimes in Delhi. Will the Minister assure us? That is my question, Sir.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, all necessary steps would be taken to protect the interests of the ladies, especially the girls who are coming from the North-Eastern Region, and we are taking these steps also, Sir.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM IRAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Iran, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Dr. Ali Ardeshir Larijani, Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of Iran.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between Iran and India. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Iran.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 44.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, इस पर एक प्रश्न हमारा भी था ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत important question है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three Supplementaries can be asked. Sorry.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, since it is a very important question, please allow more Members to ask questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to amend the rule, please go through the normal procedure.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, your discretion is unlimited. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, the whole country is agitated, people are agitated and the Members have legitimate questions to ask. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly allow them to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankarji, as a Member, and a senior Member, you are within your rights to propose a change in our operating rules. Till such time, as rules are, it is the duty of the Chair to implement them. I do not want to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: On important issues, you can have discretion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 44, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Suggestions for amending Juvenile Justice Act

44. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to amend the Juvenile Justice Act to lower the age limit from 18 to 16 years;
- (b) if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received many suggestions from State Police officials and other organisations for amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction to these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) In a meeting held by the Ministry of Home Affairs with Chief Secretaries of the State Governments and Director Generals of Police on 4.1.2013, a suggestion was made regarding lowering of the age of juveniles. However, the Committee on Amendments to Criminal Law under the Chairmanship of Justice J.S. Verma (Retd.), in its recommendations submitted on 23.1.2013, has not supported the suggestion regarding reduction of the age of the child in conflict with law. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is not presently considering any amendment to lower the age of children in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act).

Other suggestions received from various organisations regarding amendments to the JJ Act include, *inter-alia*, penal provision for non registration of Homes for children; strengthening of provisions related to adoption of children; clarity in the roles of Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards; special provisions for children in conflict with law who have committed heinous crimes; and trial of such children in conflict with law in adult courts. These suggestions are under consideration of the Ministry.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सभापति जी, हाल ही में दिल्ली में जो रेप हुआ है, आजादी के बाद से कितने रेप हो गए, उनका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं है, कोई counting नहीं है। दिल्ली में हुए इस रेप के मामले ने एक जनक्रांति खड़ी कर दी है और देश ही नहीं, विदेशों में भी ध्यान इस ओर गया है। एक कहावत है कि -

"निर्बल का है नहीं जगत में कहीं ठिकाना,
रक्षा साधन उसे प्राप्त हो चाहे नाना।"

आप संविधान में चाहे कितने ही कानून बना लीजिए, जब तक आप उन्हें strictly follow नहीं करेंगे, तब तक निर्बल का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: मेरा सवाल यही है कि अभी हाल ही में दिल्ली में 6 लड़कों ने एक लड़की का बलात्कार किया, जिनमें एक नाबालिग भी सम्मिलित था। इस नाबालिग लड़के की उम्र 17 साल, 5 महीने थी। इसके बाद देश भर में किशोर न्याय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की मांग हुई। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे गंभीर अपराधों, जिनमें हत्या और बलात्कार शामिल हैं, उनमें लिप्त अपराधियों को किशोर न्याय अधिनियम से बाहर करेगी? यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, इनका question यह है कि जो हमारे juveniles हैं, क्या उनकी उम्र कम की जाए? साथ ही इन्होंने कहा कि अभी जो दिसम्बर में दिल्ली में rarest of rare case हुआ, उसमें एक juvenile की उम्र कम थी। तो एक juvenile को देखते हुए हम सभी juveniles की उम्र कम करें, यह न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हमारे देश में 42 परसेंट population बच्चों की है और करीब 44 करोड़ बच्चे हमारे देश में हैं, जिसमें अगर हम serious and non-serious crime report देखें, तो उसमें .01 परसेंट बच्चे crime करते हैं, जिसमें कुछ heinous हैं, कुछ serious हैं और कुछ non-serious हैं। Non-serious crimes में जैसे कुछ पैसे उठा लिए, भूख लगी तो रोटी उठा ली - अगर इस तरह के crimes के लिए भी हम कहें कि उनकी उम्र 16 करके उनको पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया जाए, तो यह हमारे देश के बच्चों के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। आज के बच्चे कल के देश का भविष्य हैं। मैंने बहुत सारे NGOs के साथ, activists के साथ, जो child expert हैं, consultation किया था। उन्होंने कहा कि एक-दो बच्चे ही heinous crime करते हैं और इस केस में, जिसके बारे में आप बात कर रहे हैं, तो इसको rarest of the rare case के तौर पर अलग रखकर हम देखें। इस तरह के बच्चों की उम्र अगर हम 16 साल कर दें या उससे और कम कर दें, तो वे बच्चे, जो छोटे-मोटे normal crimes करते हैं, उनके लिए यह ठीक नहीं होगा। ऐसे बच्चों को हमें समझाना चाहिए। ऐसे बच्चों को हम homes में भेजते हैं। जब पुलिस उनको लेकर आती है, तो उनको CWC या Juvenile Justice Board

में भेजा जाता है। बोर्ड उन्हें होम में भेजता है और अगर उसका crime serious नहीं है, तो होम में उसको समझा कर छोड़ दिया जाता है। हम सबकी भी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि बच्चों को अच्छा environment मिले। कुछ बच्चे surrendered हैं, कुछ abandoned हैं, कुछ orphans हैं। उन बच्चों को कैसा माहौल मिला, जिसकी वजह से वे ऐसी परिस्थिति में आए? हम उनको समझा कर अच्छे नागरिक बना सकें, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी होगी, इसलिए उनकी उम्र कम करने के लिए आज हम तैयार नहीं हैं और juvenile की जो उम्र 18 साल की उम्र है, वह वही रहेगी।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, दूसरे प्रश्न से पहले इसी में एक प्रश्न और है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, अभी जो juvenile crime करता है, उसके crime के criteria को आप classify कीजिए। अगर किसी juvenile ने आलू चुरा लिया, भोजन चुरा लिया, वह अलग crime हुआ और अगर उसने किसी का मर्डर कर दिया, रेप कर दिया, वह अलग crime हुआ। इसके लिए कोई criteria बनाइए, ताकि ऐसा करने वालों को juvenile से अलग किया जा सके। यह मैं पहले question के संबंध में कहना चाहता था।

मेरा दूसरा question यह है कि दिल्ली और बड़े शहरों में बच्चे प्रतिदिन लापता हो रहे हैं। लापता बच्चों की संख्या चौंकाने वाली है। बड़े-बड़े माफिया और गैंग बच्चों को उठाने और उन्हें गलत काम कराने की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, इन्होंने जो पहला प्रश्न किया कि जो बच्चे serious crime करते हैं, उनको अलग रखा जाए, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि उनके homes अलग हैं और उनको वहां तीन साल तक रखकर कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उनको समझाया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: नहीं, नहीं, वह प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: ऑलरेडी तीन साल तक की ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: मैंने यह कहा है कि बच्चे लापता हो रहे हैं। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी यह प्रश्न उठाया है कि जो बच्चे लापता हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री सभापति: आप अपने प्रश्न का जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: जो बच्चे लापता हो रहे हैं, इसका रिकॉर्ड मैं अभी लेकर आपको दे दूंगी, लेकिन जो बच्चे serious crime कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए ...(व्यवधान)... homes अलग हैं और तीन साल तक की सज़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपके प्रश्न में नहीं था कि कितने बच्चे लापता हो रहे हैं? आपने बच्चों की, juvenile की उम्र कम करने की बात कही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, श्री करीमपुरी, प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदया ने यह तो बता दिया कि age reduction का कोई consid-eration नहीं है, उन्होंने अपने replies में बताया है कि various organisations ने एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट के लिए कुछ सजेशनस दिए हैं। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सजेशनस under consideration हैं, सरकार को उन पर निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगेगा?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूँ कि अमेंडमेंट के लिए ऐसी कोई चीज़ें नहीं आयी हैं। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जो 4.01.13 को मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस महानिदेशकों की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें उन्होंने आयु कम करने के लिए कहा था, जिसको हम लोगों ने नहीं माना है। उस बात को हमने इसलिए नहीं माना कि हम देश के बच्चों को अपने दिल के करीब रखना चाहते हैं। अगर हम बच्चे को समझाकर उसे सही रास्ते पर ला सकेंगे तो वह आगे जाकर देश का अच्छा भावी नागरिक बनेगा। इसके अलावा अन्य कोई अमेंडमेंट्स हमारे पास नहीं आए हैं, जिन पर हम कंसिडर कर सकें। एज की बात आयी थी, लेकिन उसे हम नहीं मान रहे हैं। हमारे सीडब्ल्यूसी और जुविनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड में हम इनको अच्छा वातावरण दे सकें, वहां पर हम डॉक्टर की फेसिलिटी दे सकें, उनको अच्छे काम सिखा सकें, इस पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। बाकी जो छोटे-छोटे अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं, उन पर थोड़ा सा समय लगेगा। उन पर हम लोग कंसिडर करेंगे और बातचीत करने के बाद अगर जरूरत हुई तो हम उसमें अमेंडमेंट करेंगे।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, जिस लड़के के बारे में श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह जी ने सवाल किया था, उस लड़के की पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में, बैकग्राउंड के बारे में जो खबरें आयी थीं, उनसे पता लगा कि वह एक विधवा का बेटा था और बहुत ही दरिद्र और कंगाल परिवार से आता था। उसकी मां को यह भी नहीं मालूम था कि उसका बेटा जिंदा है या मर गया। इस तरह की पृष्ठभूमि वाले बच्चे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मुंबई और दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में रहते हैं। हम माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या इसका कोई रिकॉर्ड सरकार के पास है या नहीं कि इस तरह के जो लावारिस बच्चे हैं, जो फुटपाथों

पर अपनी जिंदगी बिताते हैं, वे किस ढंग से रह रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि हम उनको दिल के नज़दीक रखना चाहते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कितने बच्चों को सरकार ने अपने दिल के नज़दीक रखा है और उनके लिए किस तरह की संस्था का निर्माण इन्होंने किया है, जिससे वे बच्चे, जिनके बारे में इनकी कल्पना है कि वे अच्छा नागरिक बन सकें, इस तरह का क्या प्रयास सरकार की ओर से हो रहा है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा कि हम इन बच्चों को दिल के नज़दीक रखना चाहते हैं। हमारी आईसीपीएस, Integrated Child Protection Scheme है, जिसके तहत सभी राज्यों को हम अलग-अलग डायरेक्शंस देते हैं कि जुविनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड बनाएं, सीडब्ल्यूसी बनाएं। उसके बाद फिर अडॉप्शन में चला जाता है। इसमें अभी तक शुरू में जो सीडब्ल्यूसी थे, वे 214 थे, लेकिन हमने कोशिश की और अब 617 सीडब्ल्यूसी बने हैं। इसी तरह से शुरू में जो जुविनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड थे, वे 220 थे, अब 607 बन चुके हैं। आईसीपीएस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इनका नम्बर पता करने के लिए हमने कहा है कि अलग-अलग स्टेट में, कहां-कहां ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जो surrendered हैं, abandoned हैं, street children हैं, roadside में हैं, जिनका कोई नहीं है, उनका नम्बर वे हमें लेकर दें जिससे हम होम्स को जो पैसा देते हैं, under this scheme, वह पैसा हम उन तक पहुंचा सकें, ताकि इन बच्चों को ठीक से सुविधाएं मिलें और वे अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें।

डा. राम प्रकाश: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जुविनाइल ने अपराध किए हैं - क्योंकि उनका नाम गुप्त रखा जाता है, उनकी एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं होती और उन्हें होम में भेज दिया जाता है - ऐसे कितने बच्चों का बाद का रिकार्ड इनके पास है कि उन्होंने कोई अपराध किया या नहीं किया अथवा कोई रिकॉर्ड सरकार के पास नहीं है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया। 2012-13 की जो मेरे पास रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसके अनुसार आईसीपीएस के अन्दर 74,742 बच्चे हैं। जब बच्चों को हम यहां से ट्रेनिंग देकर भेजते हैं तो हम बाकायदा उनको ट्रैक करते हैं। उसके बाद जब वे 18 साल के हो जाते हैं, तब वे बच्चे हमारे पास नहीं रहते। 18 साल की उम्र तक हम उन्हें ट्रैक करते हैं कि उनका आचरण कैसा है, उनका व्यवहार कैसा है। अगर उनका आचरण और व्यवहार अच्छा होता है तो वे समाज में मेन स्ट्रीम में आ जाते हैं।

डा. राम प्रकाश: सर, मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या 18 साल की उम्र पार करने के बाद ऐसे बच्चों ने अपराध किए या नहीं किए ताकि हमें इस बात का अंदाजा लगे कि हम जो उनकी उम्र नहीं घटा रहे हैं और जिनको हमने सुधार गृह में रखा है, उसका कोई लाभ उन्हें हुआ या नहीं हुआ? अगर लाभ नहीं हुआ तो उनकी उम्र घटायी जानी चाहिए

और जो अपराध है, उसकी गंभीरता के हिसाब से सजा मिलनी चाहिए न कि उम्र के हिसाब से। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't put two questions.

डा. राम प्रकाश: अगर 18 साल की उम्र से एक हफ्ता पहले कोई कत्ल कर दे तो क्या उसे सजा नहीं दी जाएगी?

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सभापति महोदय, हमने प्रश्न पूछने के लिए हाथ उठाया था, लेकिन आपने हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया। वह तो बिना नाम बुलाये ही इतना बोल रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mayaji, you know the procedure.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि हम 18 साल तक उसको track करते हैं, होम में हो तो उसका आचरण देखते हैं और जब उसका 18 साल तक आचरण ठीक रहेगा, तो मुझे लगता है आगे बढ़ा होकर वह खुद समझदार होगा और अपने आपको समाज के साथ स्थापित करेगा।

Contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP

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

- (a) the current contribution of the manufacturing sector to the country's GDP;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps to spur the manufacturing sector, which can lead to massive rural employment generation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including the impact of the same on rural employment over the last four years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The share of manufacturing in the Gross-Domestic Product (GDP) has been hovering around 15% to 16%. As per Advance Estimates (AE) made by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the contribution of manufacturing to the (GDP) during 2012-13 is 15.2% at factor cost at 2004-05 prices.

(b) The Government is taking a number of steps for development of the Manufacturing Sector, including those for boosting employment including rural employment.

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 in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes for manufacturing, which have potential for increased employment. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, which is specifically targeted to create self employment opportunities, through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth and programmes for assisting micro, small and medium enterprises in the area of credit, technology, skill development and marketing. The modernisation and technology upgradation programme with emphasis on power loom segment of the Ministry of

Textiles and the Mega Food Parks Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries are other examples of schemes which contribute to increasing industrial production and employment.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to spur the manufacturing sector as has been outlined in response to (b) above. However, the industrial performance has been influenced by global slowdown apart from subdued domestic demand and supply side constraints. No separate study has been made on the impact of the measures taken by the Government on the rural employment generation during last four years.

However, according to the quarterly Quick Employment Survey of Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, while there has been loss of employment in mining and marginal loss of employment in leather and transport, overall there has been net employment generation of 27.38 lakh persons in select labour intensive and export oriented sectors (including both manufacturing and service sectors), viz textiles, hand loom/power loom, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery and IT/BPO between the Surveys conducted in October-December, 2008 and April-June, 2012.

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

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question was: What is the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the country's GDP? The hon. Minister has replied that the contribution is hovering around 15 per cent. I want to underline the aspect 'hovering' because to me it shows that it is dismal and stagnant. Sir, our country's is a very specific and peculiar case. All over the world, the developing countries go from agriculture to manufacturing and from manufacturing to services. In our case, we have missed manufacturing. In a country like China, which was developing along with us, the manufacturing contribution to the GDP is around 32 per cent. The hon. Minister has also given a slew of schemes announced by the Government which, he says, will target around 25 per cent of the manufacturing contribution. In my opinion, these schemes will not take us anywhere, till the time we address the root cause. The root cause is bad infrastructure, like inadequate power, inadequate seaports, complex labour laws and environmental clearances. Is the Government planning to address these root issues? Otherwise, we will still keep on hovering and we will not take off.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given a very comprehensive reply to the hon. Member. First, so for the share of manufacturing

in the GDP, as I mentioned, it is somewhere between 15 and 16 per cent. Just to elaborate, hovering is that over the last decade or so the percentage share of manufacturing in the GDP has remained the same. This is one sector which provides employment to 11 per cent of our people. It is because the GDP has grown; it is not that the manufacturing has stagnated. The Government's concerns are real. I agree with the hon. Member that there are multiple issues or factors which have led to slow growth, which include land acquisition, environmental clearances, cost of credit, availability of credit, etc. But in the last few years, there have been concerns because of the global slowdown. It is not only the schemes which I have mentioned, the various schemes under the Departments and Ministries of the Government, are concerned over the slow growth of manufacturing. Recognizing the fact that agriculture as such will not be able to sustain or provide employment to 53 per cent of our people, the only area where jobs will be created is manufacturing. It is not only the services sector. Beyond a point, the services sector will also not be able to create jobs. The services sector will grow on the strength of the manufacturing sector. So, the National Manufacturing Policy, as I have mentioned, addresses all these issues. In our understanding, this is one policy which has resonated. It is the biggest policy rolled out. The primary objective of the National Manufacturing Policy is to raise the share of manufacturing from 15-16 per cent to at least 25 per cent in one decade. Second, to create 100 million skilled jobs in one decade; and third, to encourage innovation, skills training and also green technologies. The principle instrumentality or the instrument to achieve this objective is the establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones. These will be standalone integrated industrial townships. Twelve of these have been approved.

Eight of these are coming along the Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor. I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House, through you, Sir, that in case of these eight, for seven, the Master Plans have been approved. So, we are taking all steps in this direction. And, as for these National Investment and Manufacturing Zones, these are being developed by the Government of India in partnership with State Governments where the trunk infrastructure is being funded by the Government of India and land is the equity of State Governments. And, for the first time, a single window approval mechanism has, effectively, been put in place. We have invoked an article of the Constitution, namely, article 243Q (1) (c). So these industrial townships or NIMZ will be self-governing ones.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I will go to my second supplementary, although I did not get the answer to my first supplementary because my specific supplementary was: Is the Government planning to address the root causes which I explained? But I did not get the answer. However, I will go to the next supplementary.

Sir, the hon. Minister was very aggressive in promoting the FDI.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please avoid adjectives.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, the FDI in retail, which, in Hindi, is खुदरा व्यापारियों के खिलाफ। But my specific supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. Is the hon. Minister planning an FDI policy specifically on manufacturing because that will create jobs?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the FDI policy is sector-neutral. The FDI policy is not sector-specific. Of course, we take decisions about which sector to open up or not. But the FDI in the manufacturing sector is allowed. Overall, when we look at the FDI policy, it has gone through rationalization and simplification in the last three years in particular. Earlier, the FDI policy used to be communicated for various sectors through the Press Notes of the calendar year. In January, 2010, there were 178 Press Note communications about the FDI policy. There were also RBI Circulars and FEMA Regulations. All these have been put together in a single compendium. So, anybody, looking at investment policy in India for the FDI, can easily understand them. We have also raised the cap. Earlier, any project costing more than Rs. 600 crores would require CCI approval. We have raised this to Rs. 1,200 crores, but removed the word 'project cost'. This means the direct equity coming into the project. So, investments up to Rs. 1,200 crores will have automatic approval. Lastly, Sir, the Government has created a company, Invest India, which is in partnership with the industry, to promote investments and to get sectoral support through counseling.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Minister has given a very comprehensive answer. Since very little time is left, I will, straight away put my supplementary, इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी जो विकास दर है।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, 2 मिनट बाकी हैं, आप जल्दी सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सभापति जी, मैं सीधे सवाल पूछता हूँ। The Eleventh Plan Paper had said that the growth should be up to eleven per cent and the Plan Document,

which has come out, the review, says that the growth is stagnated at seven per cent. So, the actual growth has not taken place, which has been admitted by the Government. Also, in the previous years, namely, in 2009-10, the FDI which was 5.1 billion dollars came down to 4.8 billion dollars in 2010-11, and we really do not know the figures as of now. So, what the hon. Minister is saying is, actually, not true. In the manufacturing sector, the growth has come down which is visible and evident from the Documents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether the actual growth, which he is explaining, has taken place or not.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, 2012 has been a bad year for the FDI. The global meltdown, the Eurozone crisis, that is, the overall environment has affected the FDI climate. Despite that, all the three major studies, including the World Bank Report, the JBIC Report and the KNA Report have put India in the first three, as the Most Favoured/Destinations for FDI. I agree with the hon. Member that because of the slowdown, capital formation has not taken place; investments have slowed down, and as a result, manufacturing has adversely been impacted, which is a matter of national concern. Therefore, the Government is taking all possible measures to attract FDI and to ensure that domestic investment increases,—India has maintained a very healthy domestic investment rate through out we—will try to do whatever best is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Objectives behind the setting up of SEZs

*46. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives behind creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;
- (b) the State-wise, number of SEZs presently functioning in the country;

(c) whether they have been fully insulated from domestic regulations and infrastructure inadequacies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The principal objectives behind creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country include:

- (i) generation of additional economic activity;
- (ii) promotion of exports of goods and services;
- (iii) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- (iv) creation of employment opportunities;
- (v) development of infrastructure facilities

(b) The State-wise, number of SEZs presently functioning in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built in the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 made thereunder. The exemptions available to SEZs are in the nature of incentives for export and towards achievement of SEZ objectives and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. All other domestic regulations are applicable to SEZs, unless specified otherwise under the SEZ Act. Development of infrastructure facilities within SEZs is encouraged through incentives provided under the SEZ Policy.

Statement

State-wise distribution of operational SEZs (as on 31st December, 2012)

State	Operational SEZs
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	38
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1

1	2
Gujarat	17
Haryana	4
Karnataka	21
Kerala	7
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	19
Odisha	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	33
Uttar Pradesh	8
West Bengal	6
TOTAL	166

Missing children

*47. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State and Union Territory-wise estimated number of missing children in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that this problem has acquired alarming proportion and that the law enforcement agencies are not in a position to solve the problem;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) 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 the Statement (*See below*).

As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs 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 Officer 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.

Statement

A. Yearwise 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			

7	Chhattisgarh	Male	997	913	84	2823	2460	363	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013]
		Female	1826	1547	279				
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	8	8	0	17	17	0	Starred Questions
		Female	9	9	0				
9	Daman and Diu	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2	33
		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				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	34
16	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		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	Starred Questions
		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				
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	0
		Female	0	0	0			
33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2236	1943	293	3136	2704	432
		Female	900	761	139			

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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.

Statement

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			

2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1501	1233	268	3700	3066	634	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013]
		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				
6	Chandigarh	Male	70	37	33	159	86	73	
		Female	89	49	40				
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	1467	1183	284	4808	3565	1243	Starred Questions 37
		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				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Goa*	Male		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			

38 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4254	3901	353	10720	9689	1031	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013]
		Female	6466	5788	678				
21	Maharashtra	Male	6573	5239	1334	14823	11700	3123	Starred Questions
		Female	8250	6461	1789				
22	Manipur	Male	27	11	16	42	15	27	39
		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	Odisha	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				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	Rajasthan	Male	1541	1268	273	3492	2842	650
		Female	1951	1574	377			
30	Sikkim	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 (SCRBx)

*Data not received from Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, 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			

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

18	Kerala	Female	2214	1388	826				Written Answers to
		Male	428	310	118	1283	981	302	
19	Lakshadweep	Female	855	671	184				[27 February, 2013]
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Madhya Pradesh	Female	0	0	0				Starred Questions
		Male	4369	3314	1055	12134	8526	3608	
21	Maharashtra	Female	7765	5212	2553				43
		Male	5932	4702	1230	14133	11014	3119	
22	Manipur	Female	8201	6312	1889				
		Male	37	21	16	72	50	22	
23	Meghalaya	Female	35	29	6				
		Male	68	60	8	173	154	19	
24	Mizoram	Female	105	94	11				
		Male	6	6	0	9	9	0	
25	Nagaland	Female	3	3	0				
		Male	84	23	61	189	63	126	
26	Odisha	Female	105	40	65				
		Male	643	122	521	2176	387	1789	
27	Puducherry	Female	1533	265	1268				
		Male	21	16	5	74	66	8	
		Female	53	50	3				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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.

Enhancing fire safety services at Hazira, Gujarat

*48. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat for enhancing fire safety services at Hazira to minimize economic losses and to protect human lives in any natural calamities which is one of the biggest industrial hubs of our country;

(b) whether NDMA is going to arrange mock drill at Hazira in coordination with the Government of Gujarat; and

(c) whether NDMA is aware that, recently major fire took place at oil storage tank of Indian Oil Corporation at Hazira which created a panic situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per Section 6(1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) shall have the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Accordingly, NDMA has already issued guidelines on preparation of Disaster Management Plans for various disasters. The NDMA has also funded all the States including Gujarat for preparation of their respective plans. One of the Guidelines is on Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services.

(b) The NDMA conducted a mock exercise in 2008 at Hazira Industrial Complex, Gujarat. Some shortcomings which needed to be addressed were communicated to the State Government for necessary follow up action. More drills will be conducted in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. For dealing with the fire accident in an Indian Oil Corporation tank in January, 2013, 39 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) personnel were deployed by NDMA to assist the local authorities.

Assistance to old persons in Himachal Pradesh

†*49. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of old and helpless men and women in Himachal Pradesh has increased;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of Government and private institutions engaged for their care;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government to assist these old and helpless persons; and

(d) if so, the details of the appropriate action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No authentic data is available in this regard. However, as per 2001 Census, total population of Senior Citizens (60+) was 7.7 crore. (7.5% of the total population). In Himachal Pradesh the population of elderly persons constituted 9.0 per cent in total population of the State.

(b) to (d) Some of the important Schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens are as follows:

1. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
3. National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)

Salient features of the above schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

There are three Old Age Homes and one Day Care Centre being run by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to whom the State Government is providing Grant-in-Aid.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has recommended five (5) complete proposals and they are being processed for release of grants-in-aid under the Scheme of IPOP. The details of the projects are given as under:

Sl. No.	Names of the organisation	Project
1.	Indira Ladies Club, Ranzor Palace, Nahan, Distt. Sirmour,	Multi Service Centre
2.	Indira Ladies Club, Ranzor Palace, Nahan, Distt. Sirmour,	Mobile Medicare Unit
3.	Kanchen Duggal Memorial Old Age Handicapped Society, H.P.	Old Age Home
4.	Himachal Pradesh Senior Citizen Forum, Sayri, District Solan	Multi Service Centre
5.	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti, Chopal, District Shimla	Multi Service Centre

Statement

Brief details of the 3 important Schemes meant for Senior Citizens

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	<p>The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and revised w.e.f 1.4.2008. Financial assistance is provided under it to State Governments/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies and Non Governmental Organisations for running and maintenance of projects like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Old Age Home;• Day Care Centre;• Mobile Medicare Unit;• Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia Patients;• Physiotherapy Clinic for Older Persons;• Help-lines and Counseling Centres for Older Persons;• Sensitizing Programmes for Children particularly in Schools and Colleges;• Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc.

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Ministry of Rural Development	Under the Scheme, Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years, and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.
3.	National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<p>Major components of this programme, launched in 2010-11, to cover 100 districts in 21 States, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of health services for senior citizens at District Hospitals/CHC/PHC/Sub-Centres; • Dedicated facilities at 100 District Hospitals with 10 bedded wards for the elderly; • Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutions to provide dedicated tertiary level Medical Care for the elderly, with 30 bedded wards, at New Delhi (AIIMS), Chennai, Mumbai, Srinagar, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati; and • Introduction of PG courses in Geriatric Medicine in the above 8 Institutions, and In-Service training of health personnel at all levels.

Weak laws on anti-national speeches

*50. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present laws to prosecute the persons who make anti-national speeches are very weak;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to amend the laws in consultation with each State to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Central Government has not received any report from the State Governments which indicate that present laws to prosecute persons for making anti-national speeches, are weak.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) At present it is not contemplated to amend the laws.

Development of Ross Island as a heritage site in Port Blair

*51. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Ross Island in Port Blair needs wide-ranging infrastructural development as a heritage site;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that Farzan Ali Store (named after a great freedom fighter) is in a dilapidated condition and needs immediate attention; and
- (c) by when, Government proposes to take action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) Ross Island has ruins of old buildings including Farzan Ali Store which have not been declared as a heritage site. Ross Island is being maintained by the Indian Navy.

These ruins have also not been declared as monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. As such, the Archaeological Survey of India does not have any plans for infrastructural development or maintenance of these places.

Capital punishment for committing rapes of minor girls and gang rape

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

- (a) whether horrific crimes committed against the victims of rapes of minor girls and gang rape are far more heinous than murder;
- (b) whether Government proposes to introduce a Bill regarding awarding death penalty to the accused in such heinous cases of 'rape' within a prescribed time limit;
- (c) if so, by when along with the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government has already promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 03.02.2013 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 the 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. These provisions provide punishment irrespective of the age of the victim and also cover sexual assault by gangs, repeat offenders of the crimes of sexual assault, etc. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 will be introduced in the current session of the Parliament to replace the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

Committee to investigate Walmart's lobbying disclosure

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a Committee to investigate into Walmart's lobbying related disclosure and payment to Indian middlemen on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the country;
- (b) if so, the terms of reference given to the Committee; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) by when, Government has asked the Committee to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government has appointed a one-man inquiry Committee regarding media reports concerning Walmart. The terms of reference are as under:

- (i) To inquire into recent media reports on disclosures of Walmart before the US Senate regarding their lobbying activities and details thereof.
- (ii) Whether Walmart undertook any activities in India in contravention of any Indian law.
- (iii) Any other matter relevant or incidental to the above.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months from issuance of resolution dated 31.1.2013.

Including stalking women under new Criminal Amendment Law

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

- (a) whether Government views stalking any girl or woman or stripping off her clothes as sexual offence;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring such offences under the new Criminal (Amendment) Laws being framed; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government has promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 03.02.2013.

The offence of stalking has been covered under section 354D of the Ordinance which states that whoever follows a person and contacts, or attempts to contact such person to foster personal interaction repeatedly, despite a clear indication of disinterest by such person, or whoever monitors the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, or watches or spies on a person in a manner that results in a fear of violence or serious alarm or distress in the mind of such person, or interferes with the mental peace of such

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

person, commits the offence of stalking. Stalking shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to three years, and shall be liable to fine. Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to disrobe her or to be naked in any public place is punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and with fine under the section 354A of the Indian Penal Code. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 will be introduced in the current session of the Parliament to replace the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

Joining RCEP

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

- (a) whether India proposes to join the biggest trade block *i.e.* Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how far this will help to boost bilateral trade;
- (d) whether this will also help Indians stationed and working in such block nations;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether certain additional kinds of facilities are proposed to be given to Indian workers in other countries; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (g) Sir, the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) and its FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand) have been deliberating on a Regional Economic Architecture for East Asia for greater integration. While China has been promoting the idea of East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) comprising ASEAN+3 (China, Japan and Korea), Japan was championing the case of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) comprising of ASEAN + 6 (Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand). During the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) meeting held on 13th

September, 2011 at Manado, Indonesia, the Ministers discussed the joint proposal from Japan and China on "An Initiative on Speeding up the Establishment of East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA)", which *inter-alia* suggested the establishment of three new Working Groups on Trade in Goods, Services and Investment to discuss and consider the trade and investment liberalization issues in the recommendations of EAFTA and CEPEA Studies. The ASEAN Report on the Emerging Regional Architecture resulted in the ASEAN Framework on a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which was adopted by the Leaders of ASEAN at the 19th ASEAN Summit held in November, 2011 at Bali, Indonesia. During the 20th ASEAN Summit held in Cambodia in April 2012, ASEAN States agreed to move towards establishing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) involving ASEAN and its FTA partners.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) has been launched in the presence of Heads of ASEAN Member States and its FTA partners (Australia, China, India, Japan Korea and New Zealand) at the 7th East Asia Summit held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia during 19-20 November, 2012.

As stated in the agreed Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, "Recognizing the ASEAN Framework for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the objective of launching RCEP negotiations is to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement among the ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's FTA Partners. RCEP will cover trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, intellectual property, competition, dispute settlement and other issues.

Negotiations for the RCEP will recognize ASEAN Centrality in the emerging regional economic architecture and the interests of ASEAN's FTA Partners in supporting and contributing to economic integration, equitable economic development and strengthening economic cooperation among the participating countries."

The RCEP will have broader and deeper engagement with significant improvements over the existing ASEAN+1 FTAs, while recognizing the individual and diverse circumstances of the participating countries.

The RCEP negotiations are at very initial stages and only preliminaries have been discussed by different working groups constituted for the purpose.

**Decline in growth rate of employment in
public and private sectors**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in the rate of growth of employment in public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the State-wise, sector-wise details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government to check this decline and to improve the growth rate of employment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) According to Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, employment growth in organized sector including public and private sectors has increased from 281.72 lakh in 2009 to 289.99 lakh in 2011, registering a compound annual growth rate of 1.46 per cent. It has recorded compound annual growth rate of 5.05 percent per annum for private sector and a marginal decline of 0.70 percent for the public sector which has been mainly due to its rightsizing. The details of State-wise employment in organized sector from 2009 to 2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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 Swaranajayanti 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 besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise details of employment in organized sector (Public and Private) from 2009 to 2011

States/ UTs	Employment (In lakh)								
	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	13.52	7.25	20.76	14.46	7.36	21.82	12.77	7.82	20.60
Assam	5.27	5.62	10.89	5.31	5.83	11.14	5.34	5.83	11.18
Bihar	4.04	0.26	4.30	3.96	0.26	4.23	3.96	0.26	4.22
Chandigarh	0.57	0.47	1.04	0.54	0.45	1.00	0.58	0.50	1.08
Chhattisgarh	3.09	0.35	3.44	2.93	0.36	3.29	2.98	0.38	3.36
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15
Delhi	5.92	2.51	8.43	5.96	2.65	8.61	5.94	2.72	8.66
Goa	0.81	0.57	1.38	0.82	0.58	1.40	0.83	0.61	1.44
Gujarat	7.98	11.06	19.05	7.86	11.96	19.82	7.93	13.07	21.00
Haryana	3.79	2.90	6.70	3.78	2.89	6.67	3.85	3.30	7.15
Himachal Pradesh	2.58	1.14	3.72	2.68	1.20	3.88	2.66	1.26	3.92
Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	56
Jharkhand	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.71	3.37	16.08	12.69	3.01	15.69	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Karnataka	10.52	11.82	22.34	10.62	12.23	22.85	10.62	12.33	22.95	
Kerala	6.13	5.18	11.32	6.13	4.98	11.11	5.77	5.11	10.88	
Madhya Pradesh	8.61	1.47	10.08	8.47	1.48	9.94	8.47	1.48	9.94	
Maharashtra	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	
Meghalaya	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	0.10	0.00	0.10	
Nagaland	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.74	0.04	0.79	0.73	0.05	0.78	
Odisha	6.11	1.04	7.15	6.08	1.19	7.27	5.85	1.21	7.06	
Puducherry	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.31	0.29	0.60	
Punjab	4.56	3.32	7.88	4.88	3.38	8.26	4.88	3.38	8.26	
Rajasthan	9.60	2.97	12.57	9.57	3.12	12.69	9.53	3.30	12.83	
Tamil Nadu	14.97	8.65	23.62	14.80	8.85	23.65	14.40	8.87	23.27	
Tripura	1.39	0.05	1.44	1.37	0.04	1.41	1.38	0.06	1.44	
Uttar Pradesh	16.15	5.06	21.21	16.32	5.21	21.53	16.27	5.42	21.69	
Uttarakhand	2.07	0.54	2.61	2.11	0.78	2.88	2.11	0.91	3.02	
West Bengal	11.61	7.72	19.34	11.44	7.83	19.27	10.48	7.66	18.14	
ALL INDIA	177.95	103.77	281.72	178.62	108.46	287.08	175.48	114.52	289.99	Starred Questions

Aadhaar card mandatory for PF transactions

*57. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has made it mandatory to submit Aadhaar Card details of employees for any PF transactions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the distribution of Aadhaar Cards has not been completed and people are facing innumerable problems in getting card;
- (d) the arrangements made by Government to provide it to all the citizens quickly and in time;
- (e) whether Workers' Unions have requested EPFO to put off the decision of submission of Aadhaar Card details in view of the non-completion of the distribution of Aadhaar Cards; and
- (f) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), *vide* their letter dated 21st January, 2013, made it mandatory to submit Aadhaar number details for the New EPF members joining on or after March 1, 2013. Subsequently, during discussions with Unique Identification Authority Of India, it emerged that UID is not enrolled in all the States. Therefore, it was decided not to make Aadhaar number mandatory for new members joining on or after March 1, 2013 and these revised instructions were issued by EPFO *vide* their letter dated 6th February, 2013.

(c) and (d) As on date 23.5 crore Aadhaar letters have been dispatched.

The Department of Posts, currently the delivery partner monitoring the delivery of the Aadhaar letters, has issued instructions to all the Postal Circles for their smooth and timely delivery.

Additional measures by way of e-Aadhaar and using the Short Messaging Service (SMS) for communicating the Aadhaar number have been operationalized.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. However, EPFO had already reconsidered its decision to make Aadhaar mandatory for new members joining on or after March 1, 2013.

Violation of ceasefire agreement by Pakistan

*58. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan had agreed on a ceasefire along the LoC and international border in November, 2003 as a confidence measure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistani troops have been indulging in unprovoked firing and ceasefire violations in the Uri, Poonch, Rajouri and Sambha sectors of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with Pakistani counterparts; and

(d) if so, what is their reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A ceasefire has been in force with Pakistan since the midnight of 25th November 2003 along the international border (IB), Line of Control (LoC) and Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL).

(b) There have been 22 Ceasefire violations along the Line of Control Sector in Jammu and Kashmir during the current year. This includes violations in the Uri, Poonch and Rajouri Sectors.

(c) Government of India has taken up the issue of ceasefire violations with Pakistan consistently. All such violations of ceasefire are also taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotline, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations.

(d) While Pakistan military authorities have generally denied such incidents, during the DGsMO talks, they have given assurances for issuing necessary instructions to their troops in this regard.

Special dispensation to NRIs for investment under FDI scheme

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

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are given a special dispensation without any condition, for investments in the country in the sector of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) scheme;

(b) if so, the project-wise details of the total investments made by NRIs during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government considers to review the FDI scheme in order to encourage NRIs for investment in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data on NRI Investment is not maintained separately by RBI. However, the data on FDI equity inflows, company wise, including investment from Non Resident Indians, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), under the head NRI (as individual investor), for the financial years April, 2009-March, 2010 and April, 2010-March, 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*). There are no inflows from NRIs in the sector Construction Development for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012).

(c) and (d) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The FDI policy is reviewed from time to time with a view to making it more investor friendly including for NRIs.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors including NRIs about the same. Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors. Including NRIs, and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

Government has established an organization, called Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) in 2007, to facilitate NRIs and overseas corporate bodies of overseas Indians that desire to invest in India. OIFC has organized several Investment and Interactive Meets in different countries, as also during Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) in India. Further, an electronic portal has also been launched to reply to the queries of potential overseas investors by OIFC and its knowledge partners, to promote and facilitate economic engagement by Overseas Indians. The annual PBDs and regional PBDs also provide a platform for facilitation of investment by overseas Indians.

Statement

A. Remittance-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2009 to March, 2010

Country: NRI (As Individual Investor)

Sector-Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company	FDI Route	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
						(In Rs. crore)	(In US \$ million)
1	Orbit Corporation Ltd.	RBI	Various Investors	Mumbai	Construction	145.05	31.11
2	ACOI construction Goa Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Sewepersaud Singh	Panaji	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions & Alterations in the existing ones	0.00	0.00
3	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Employees NRI	Mumbai	Construction	6.19	1.33
4	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Employees NRI	Mumbai	Construction	0.01	0.00
	Ackruti City Ltd.	RBI	Various NRI	Mumbai	Real Estate Activities	233.34	50.11

6	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various NRI	Mumbai	Construction	0.05	0.01
7	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various NRI	Mumbai	Construction	7.31	1.61
8	ACOI Construction Goa Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Mureil Singh	Panaji	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions & Alterations in the existing ones	0.00	0.00
9	Civic (I) MFAR Habitat & Infrastructure P	RBI	Dr. P. Mohamed Ali	Bangalore	Construction	2.00	0.41
10	JMC Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Various NRIs	Ahmedabad	Other Activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified	2.79	0.61
TOTAL						396.74	85.19

Complete/Separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI Inflows data includes investment by NRI, as reported by RBI, under the head NRI (as individual investor).

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B. Remittance-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2010 to March, 2011

Country: NRI (As Individual Investor)

Sector-Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company	FDI Route	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
						(In Rs. crore)	(In US \$ million)
1	J Kumar Infra Projects Ltd.	RBI	Various	Mumbai	Construction	9.90	2.13
2	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various Investors	Mumbai	Construction	1.32	0.29
3	Civic India Mfar Habitat And Infrastruct	RBI	P. Mohamed Ali	Bangalore	Construction	3.00	0.67
4	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various Nris	Mumbai	Construction	0.66	0.15
5	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various Nris	Mumbai	Construction	0.01	0.00
6	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	RBI	Various Investors	Mumbai	Construction	0.00	0.00
TOTAL						14.89	3.24

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

**Justice J.S. Verma Committee recommendations
on crime against women**

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

(a) the recommendations of Justice J.S. Verma Committee regarding increasing crimes against women and the number of recommendations out of them which have not been included in Government Ordinance;

(b) the details of negligence found in compliance of laws/provisions/rules related to provision of security and other facilities to women during the last three years along with the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that massive increase in crimes against women has been registered in metros in the last few years?

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

(b) 'Law and Order' and 'Public Order' are State subjects according to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The details of negligence found in compliance of laws/rules related to provision of security and other facilities to women is not maintained at the Central level.

(c) The details of crimes against women in four metro cities (Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai) during the past three years (2009-2011) are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR) over previous years, Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime/Atrocities against Women in Metro Cities during 2009 – 2011

State	Crime	2009							
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chennai	Rape	39	35	8	16.3	39	35	8	47
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	37	12	3	13.6	50	29	9	30
	Dowry Deaths	19	25	4	13.8	34	45	8	16
	Molestation	42	48	12	30	35	40	18	45
	Sexual Harassment	10	14	48	81.4	10	15	52	23
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	154	107	23	12.8	245	249	45	125
	Importation of Girls	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	123	147	33	26.4	223	398	115	134
	Dowry Prohibition Act	13	4	0	-	13	4	0	0
	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL Crimes Committed against Women	437	392	131	26	649	815	255	420
Delhi	Rape	404	373	153	48.4	448	490	163	414
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	1379	235	36	30	316	325	49	1422

Statement

Cases Registered (CR) over previous years, Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime/Atrocities against Women in Metro Cities 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
20	1	5	46	47	1	76	54	1	5.56	77	68	2
15	0	0	40	24	0	41	58	11	25	56	60	17
19	1	5.26	34	42	3	20	17	1	7.69	39	40	3
27	6	20.7	51	32	8	73	51	8	22.9	79	53	9
19	4	19	30	42	7	121	85	7	17.1	124	90	8
81	4	6.9	255	240	16	229	26	14	11.2	215	35	31
0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
193	43	29.9	232	245	105	137	198	105	31.3	240	256	116
9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
383	59	20	688	681	140	697	489	147	24	830	602	186
379	118	32.9	480	429	168	453	368	157	42.2	557	519	207
220	61	35.1	313	295	67	1681	380	91	37.9	404	365	126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dowry Deaths	104	115	30	50	175	190	52	112
	Molestation	491	451	198	51.3	616	652	227	550
	Sexual Harassment	113	88	52	61.9	120	147	67	73
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	1177	977	78	26.4	598	969	103	1273
	Importation of Girls	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	27	33	31	79.5	77	106	69	27
	Dowry Prohibition Act	6	4	2	100	2	4	2	15
	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL Crimes Committed against Women	3701	2276	580	45	2352	2883	732	3886
Kolkata	Rape	42	31	6	16.2	49	33	6	32
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	107	32	4	13.3	135	42	6	91
	Dowry Deaths	10	7	0	0	13	15	0	12
	Molestation	201	216	67	31.3	289	297	73	226
	Sexual Harassment	90	72	23	33.8	101	82	25	133
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	411	264	7	2.41	738	417	8	400
	Importation of Girls	4	2	0	0	7	4	0	3
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	27	16	9	42.9	82	42	17	10

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
102	27	22.5	148	133	68	115	100	45	48.9	184	149	106
529	162	41.9	712	648	322	556	531	180	44.1	730	698	236
95	47	54	82	95	74	149	126	31	35.6	139	129	40
768	80	19.7	834	813	141	1498	1044	83	17.3	813	664	207
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32	30	73.2	92	97	73	30	36	24	68.6	106	68	60
8	2	66.7	6	8	2	6	6	0	0	6	3	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2133	527	33	2667	2518	915	4489	2591	611	36	2939	2595	982
19	4	22.2	37	27	7	46	31	3	11.5	54	36	3
37	5	19.2	111	47	6	116	60	3	9.09	143	86	7
6	3	20	16	11	4	11	9	0	0	25	22	0
212	58	26.7	249	243	63	254	241	62	25.5	317	293	78
92	37	45.1	136	109	44	144	115	41	43.2	169	135	43
297	5	1.52	708	473	9	557	375	7	2.18	835	593	12
1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
15	11	68.8	31	52	39	33	19	12	75	69	70	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL Crimes Committed Against Women	892	640	116	17	1414	932	135	907

Cases Registered (CR) over previous years, Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime/Atrocities against Women in Metro Cities during 2009 – 2011

State	Crime	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR
Mumbai	Rape	182	171	51	21.1	264	216	70	194
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	86	46	7	14.9	58	46	23	146
	Dowry Deaths	15	14	2	15.4	42	47	3	21
	Molestation	400	341	22	17.7	505	344	26	475
	Sexual Harassment	101	68	4	15.4	94	79	4	138
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	434	432	7	3.07	1194	1051	9	312
	Importation of Girls	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	113	139	91	32.7	347	488	199	123
	Dowry Prohibition Act	1	0	0	-	5	0	0	0
	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL Crimes Committed Against Women	1332	1211	184	19	2509	2271	334	1409

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
679	123	17	1293	964	172	1161	850	128	17	1612	1235	182

Cases Registered (CR) over previous years, Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime/Atrocities against Women in Metro Cities during 2009 – 2011

CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAE	PCS	PCV
180	39	24.7	234	290	54	221	172	60	31.7	278	254	88
60	2	5.71	119	60	2	166	94	7	13	147	170	12
26	2	14.3	74	26	3	14	18	3	25	61	97	7
370	17	13.8	533	420	18	553	427	11	7.97	661	736	16
94	1	4	127	108	1	162	106	2	5.41	172	173	2
439	14	7.65	1314	1179	26	393	347	8	3.49	1148	1262	18
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
155	71	49.3	230	296	163	191	103	39	63.9	595	774	60
1	0	-	0	5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
1325	146	21	2631	2384	267	1700	1267	130	18	3062	3466	203

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Trade deficit with China**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's trade with China has fallen by around 12 per cent while exports of China have gone up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) which are the other countries of the world that are similarly placed where India has been losing in trade and commerce;
- (d) what is the action plan to bridge this gap;
- (e) whether it is proposed to grant certain incentives to Indian traders to help boost their trade with other countries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After witnessing positive growth of 38.93% in 2010-11 and 28.21% in 2011-12, India's bilateral trade with China in first nine months of 2012-13 (April-December) have seen a decline of 11.60% when compared to the same period in 2011-12. India's exports to China, during this period, declined by 25.10% while imports from China recorded a decline of 7.7% when compared to April-December, 2011-12. Since our imports have been more than the exports to China, it has adversely impacted the trade deficit with China. Details of bilateral trade in goods and trade deficit with China during last three years is detailed below:

Table-1: Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

(Value in USD Million)				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2009-10	30,824.02	11,617.88	42,441.90	19,206.14
2010-11	43,479.76	15,482.70	' 58,962.46	27,997.06
2011-12	57,517.88	18,076.55	75,594.44	39,441.33
2012-13 (April-Dec) (P)*	41,381.07	9,721.54	51,102.61	31,659.53

(P) *Provisional (Source; DGCI&S).

The decline in exports can be attributed to decrease in the exports of iron ores, cotton raw including waste, plastics and linoleum products, petroleum (crude and products), electronic goods, drugs and pharmaceutical products, transport equipments, gems and jewellery, chemicals and allied products etc. The decline in imports from China can be attributed to decrease in the imports of machinery except electrical and electronics, project goods, iron and steel, transport equipment, gold, petroleum, crude and products, non-ferrous metals, inorganic chemicals, chemical material and products, machine tools etc. The decline in bilateral trade can be attributed to overall negative global sentiment because of economic recession and low demand all over the world. Ban of exports of iron-ore from Karnataka and Goa has also contributed to decline in India's exports to China.

(c) The list of total 110 countries is given in the Statement (*See* below) which are similarly placed where India has been losing in trade and commerce in respect of total trade data in April-December, 2012-13 when compared to the same period in 2011-12.

(d) The Government of India has formulated a strategy paper for diversifying the product basket as well as the traditional markets for exports from India. The strategy focuses on moving up the value chain in respect of traditional Indian exports of Engineering, Textiles, Gems and Jewellery with special focus on non-traditional sectors like leather, electronics and chemicals where there is a lot of potential for export from India. Focus Market Scheme is designed for diversifying India's exports to different markets. A variant of this is the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme. Export to such markets is given benefit in the form of Duty Credit Scrip.

(e) and (f) The Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed to boost export. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip under the Foreign Trade Policy schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. The measures announced in the annual supplement to Foreign Trade Policy in 5th June, 2012.

- (i) 7 new markets have been added to focus Market Scheme (FMS). These countries are Algeria, Aruba, Austria, Cambodia, Myanmar, Netherland Antilles, and Ukraine.
- (ii) 7 new markets have been added to the Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). These countries are Belize, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, and Uruguay.

- (iii) 46 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS). This has the effect of including 12 new markets for the first time.
- (iv) MLFPS has been extended till 31st March, 2013 for export to USA and EU in respect of items falling in Chapter 61 and Chapter 62.
- (v) 100 new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS) list.
- (vi) 3 new towns have been declared as Towns of Export Excellence (TEE). These are Ahmedabad (Textiles), Kolhapur (Textiles), and Saharanpur (Handicrafts).
- (vii) Export of specified products through notified Land customs Stations of North Eastern Region has been provided additional incentive to the extent of 1% of FOB value of exports. This benefit is in addition to any other benefit that may be available under Foreign Trade policy in respect of these exports.

Incentives under chapter 3 of FTP in Dec, 2012 to be made effective from 1.1.2013.

- (i) 5 new markets have been added to Focus Market Scheme (FMS). These countries are Cayman Islands New Zealand, Latvia, Lithuania and Bulgaria.
- (ii) One new market *i.e.* Eritrea have been added to the Special Focus Scheme (Special FMS)
- (iii) 62 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS)
- (iv) 102 new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS) list.
- (v) Simplification of Procedures: Telegraphic Release Advice (TRA).
- (vi) 2% Interest Subvention Scheme was earlier available only to Handloom, Handicrafts, SMEs and Carpets. In June, 2012, it had been extended to labour intensive sectors, namely, toys, sports goods, process agricultural products and readymade garments, in addition to the four sectors benefiting from the scheme earlier.
- (vii) Further, the scheme has been widened to include 134 sub-sectors of Engineering Sector *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2013. The validity of the scheme has been extended till March 31, 2014.

Statement

India trade with Countries having negative growth in respect of total trade (Value in Million USD)

Country	2011-12 (Apr.-Dec)			2012-13 (Apr.-Dec)			Growth %
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
China P RP	12979.39	44812.20	57791.59	9716.95	41203.04	50919.99	-11.89
Switzerland	783.61	23667.87	24451.48	862.11	20064.28	20926.39	-14.42
Singapore	12700.59	6564.39	19264.97	10530.78	5732.11	16262.89	-15.58
Germany	5976.25	12217.04	18193.29	5189.76	10881.35	16071.11	-11.66
Indonesia	4441.26	11325.52	15766.78	3830.53	10645.85	14476.38	-8.18
Hong Kong	9350.85	8701.40	18052.25	8563.61	5680.89	14244.49	-21.09
Nigeria	1967.83	10842.65	12810.49	2082.22	10141.82	12224.04	-4.58
Belgium	5334.07	7736.39	13070.46	3761.69	7539.04	11300.74	-13.54
U K	6530.25	6010.66	12540.90	6192.80	5036.58	11229.38	-10.46
Australia	1647.13	11094.09	12741.21	1857.88	8971.67	10829.55	-15.00
South Africa	3479.46	7640.14	11119.59	3710.78	5707.60	9418.38	-15.30
Italy	3706.24	4172.48	7878.73	3129.95	3909.64	7039.60	-10.65

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	74
Taiwan	2596.54	4128.87	6725.41	2188.10	3292.14	5480.23	-18.51	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Israel	2906.59	1893.09	4799.68	2676.40	1718.66	4395.06	-8.43	
Spain	2170.87	1398.03	3568.90	2076.35	1361.71	3438.05	-3.67	
Canada	1474.30	2262.84	3737.13	1462.61	1930.64	3393.25	-9.20	
Sri Lanka DSR	3244.24	587.14	3831.38	2737.07	528.53	3265.61	-14.77	
Oman	798.26	2939.49	3737.75	1897.61	1356.19	3253.80	-12.95	
Sweden	609.96	1530.92	2140.88	487.48	1355.97	1843.46	-13.89	
Jordan	562.59	1091.31	1653.91	755.23	710.76	1465.99	-11.36	
Morocco	270.89	1319.18	1590.07	310.79	1108.39	1419.17	-10.75	
Algeria	625.01	1616.00	2241.01	803.22	490.72	1293.94	-42.26	
Finland	225.26	1494.79	1720.06	224.16	816.84	1041.00	-39.48	Unstarred Questions
Mauritius	1020.56	30.87	1051.42	983.78	23.44	1007.22	-4.20	
Austria	255.44	820.86	1076.29	232.11	753.45	985.56	-8.43	
Norway	267.69	709.19	976.88	173.93	780.69	954.62	-2.28	
Denmark	559.91	478.09	1038.00	512.13	394.61	906.74	-12.65	
New Zealand	189.26	612.39	801.65	241.48	547.47	788.95	-1.58	

Ghana	594.30	358.12	952.43	545.00	233.31	778.32	-18.28	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013] Unstarred Questions
Brunei	889.42	615.14	1504.56	27.10	749.12	776.21	-48.41	
Czech Republic	201.25	528.73	729.98	187.61	515.93	703.54	-3.62	
Sudan	572.15	364.32	936.47	590.25	106.33	696.58	-25.62	
Portugal	398.63	243.77	642.40	363.18	276.93	640.12	-0.36	
Benin	530.36	265.41	795.77	308.84	234.81	543.65	-31.68	
Afghanistan TIS	381.07	82.14	463.21	345.65	99.59	445.24	-3.88	
Romania	207.74	310.23	517.97	203.23	238.53	441.77	-14.71	
Hungary	231.21	327.61	558.83	242.31	196.92	439.23	-21.40	
Togo	254.10	95.30	349.41	190.29	148.03	338.32	-3.17	
Malta	823.06	31.88	854.93	271.85	29.23	301.08	-64.78	
Syria	404.64	91.09	495.73	218.78	79.03	297.81	-39.92	
Greece	639.46	94.97	734.43	207.49	85.50	292.99	-60.11	
Panama Republic	165.10	158.04	323.14	184.56	107.04	291.60	-9.76	
Bhutan	165.30	146.93	312.23	162.37	126.70	289.07	-7.42	
Djibouti	347.13	1.36	348.48	265.11	3.05	268.16	-23.05	
Latvia	71.59	127.37	198.96	75.61	59.09	134.70	-32.30	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	76
Georgia	93.82	52.03	145.85	88.80	45.72	134.52	-7.77	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Uruguay	111.86	25.15	137.01	109.13	22.93	132.06	-3.61	
Lithuania	72.99	197.15	270.14	91.25	40.72	131.97	-51.15	
Guinea Bissau	5.94	289.54	295.48	4.99	113.52	118.51	-59.89	
Uzbekistan	68.85	48.94	117.79	88.93	21.27	110.21	-6.44	
Croatia	88.80	25.10	113.90	87.83	15.73	103.56	-9.07	
Maldives	93.70	17.44	111.14	92.56	5.12	97.68	-12.11	
Puerto Rico	75.39	23.58	98.97	78.53	17.65	96.18	-2.82	
Burkina Faso	62.77	18.15	80.92	57.30	12.95	70.25	-13.19	
Mali	65.06	4.29	69.35	46.05	23.23	69.28	0.10	
Gambia	47.28	39.10	86.38	40.16	25.77	65.93	23.67	Unstarred Questions
Trinidad	58.45	203.68	262.13	58.66	3.53	62.19	-76.28	
Netherland Antil	31.60	49.97	81.57	47.32	11.46	58.78	-27.94	
Reunion	36.30	22.42	58.72	36.34	20.29	56.64	-3.55	
Cyprus	38.90	22.69	61.60	40.49	15.45	55.94	-9.18	
Papua N Gna	27.66	118.48	146.14	22.48	30.82	53.30	-63.53	

Luxembourg	6.83	48.41	55.24	6.19	44.07	50.26	-9.01
Namibia	48.83	8.57	57.40	41.33	6.57	47.91	-16.54
Albania	9.16	92.54	101.70	13.31	30.01	43.32	-57.40
Mauritania	35.15	2.05	37.20	29.10	5.51	34.61	-6.95
Mongolia	14.77	21.52	36.29	21.97	12.15	34.13	-5.96
Armenia	25.99	5.45	31.44	29.96	1.16	31.12	-1.01
Cuba	28.39	3.21	31.60	26.76	2.95	29.71	-5.97
New Caledonia	37.33	7.17	44.50	10.18	18.35	28.53	-35.88
Seychelles	25.78	1.73	27.51	22.07	1.67	23.74	-13.70
Iceland	27.23	4.07	31.30	19.45	1.74	21.19	-32.29
Chad	30.66	0.15	30.81	15.63	5.47	21.10	-31.51
Guyana	17.39	7.65	25.04	16.94	4.03	20.97	-16.26
Belize	19.46	0.09	19.55	17.85	0.17	18.02	-7.82
Lesotho	16.15	2.18	18.34	12.96	2.84	15.80	-13.81
Solomon Is	0.75	14.70	15.45	0.83	12.57	13.40	-13.29
Guadeloupe	5.40	1.21	6.61	5.19	0.32	5.51	-16.68
Barbados	5.64	0.77	6.41	5.40	0.08	5.48	-14.48

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	78
Martinique	4.70	0.00	4.70	4.25	0.04	4.29	-8.76	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Monaco	0.28	2.45	2.73	0.68	1.68	2.35	-13.90	
Aruba	2.27	0.03	2.31	2.13	0.12	2.25	-2.36	
Dominica	2.00	0.22	2.21	1.52	0.39	1.91	-13.97	
East Timor	4.22	22.08	26.30	1.55	0.10	1.65	-93.74	
Macao	1.26	0.42	1.68	0.84	0.63	1.46	-12.76	
Fr Guiana	1.45	106.46	107.90	0.83	0.53	1.37	-98.73	
Fr Polynesia	11.49	0.02	11.51	1.35	0.01	1.36	-88.21	
Samoa	1.70	0.06	1.76	0.91	0.31	1.22	-30.24	
Falkland Is	0.58	2.35	2.93	0.00	1.10	1.10	-62.34	
St Lucia	0.86	0.26	1.13	0.77	0.31	1.08	-4.74	Unstarred Questions
Br Virgn Is	0.91	0.33	1.24	0.40	0.53	0.93	-25.17	
Guam	1.27	0.01	1.28	0.70	0.00	0.70	-45.57	
Grenada	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.66	0.00	0.66	-12.19	
Ameri Samoa	2.03	1.25	3.28	0.14	0.46	0.60	-81.55	
St Kitt N A	0.57	0.09	0.67	0.54	0.00	0.54	-19.65	

Panama C Z	0.29	58.60	58.89	0.38	0.00	0.38	-99.36
Cayman Is	0.92	0.00	0.92	0.27	0.00	0.27	-70.23
St Vincent	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.23	-4.83
Gibraltar	221.64	0.06	221.70	0.22	0.00	0.22	-99.90
Antartica	0.06	0.85	0.91	0.17	0.00	0.17	-81.33
Micronesia	0.20		0.20	0.17	0.00	0.17	-14.58
Andorra	0.24	0.03	0.27	0.09	0.02	0.11	-59.44
Cocos Is	0.74	0.03	0.77	0.05	0.00	0.05	-93.55
Montserrat	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.04	0.00	0.04	-86.33
Cook Is	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.03	-67.41
Anguilla	0.12	0.14	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.03	-88.03
Pitcairn Is.	0.06		0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	-86.92
Pacific Is	35.02	0.01	35.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	-99.98
Saharwi A. DM RP	0.16		0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	-97.60
Neutral Zone		0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
Wallis F Is	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00

Source : DGCI & S.

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

Trade potential between India and Pakistan

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

(a) whether according to a recent study carried out by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), the trade potential between India and Pakistan is not fully utilised;

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

(c) whether a substantial proportion of India's export potential is in products that are on Pakistan's negative list for India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how the opportunities in the service sectors are proposed to be exploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A study titled "Enhancing India-Pakistan Trade" has recently been undertaken by ICRIER which assesses trade possibilities between the two countries. The study examines the physical and regulatory impediments to realizing the trade potential between the two countries and suggests ways for achieving it.

(c) and (d) It has been pointed out in the study that a substantial proportion of India's export potential *i.e.* 58% is in products that are on Pakistan's Negative List of 1209 tariff lines or on Pakistan's Sensitive List of 936 tariff lines applicable to India under SAFTA Agreement.

(e) The study suggests that there are trade opportunities in the service sectors also such as information technology and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), health-care, entertainment which both countries can tap through trade liberalization process, by setting up of joint ventures/production units.

Decline in exports

313. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's exports have consistently declined;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the continuous decline of exports coupled with an increase in imports has resulted in an increasingly widening and unsustainable trade deficit; and
- (d) if so, what measures are being proposed by Government to contain the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) India's Exports grew by 4.2% during April, 2012 and again grew by 0.8% during January, 2013 over the corresponding period of last year. The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports. The imports have also been growing both because of higher prices of importable and increased demand. The international prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil etc. have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports. As a result the trade deficit has increased. To increase our exports and reduce trade deficit a strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May, 2011 as part of plan of action. In the wake of continuous economic slowdown which has impacted the trade, a number of measures/incentives as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy were announced on 5th June, 2012. DGFT has also undertaken a midterm review with detailed discussions with all the Export Promotion Councils and other stake holders. To give further boost to Export, new measures were announced on 26th December, 2012 which includes widening of Focus Product Scheme and Focus Market Scheme. And similarly some additions have been made to MLFPS/VKGUY. Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme has been introduced w.e.f 1.1.2013 whereby incremental exports made during the period January-March, 2013 over the period January-March, 2012 to specified countries would be eligible for the benefits. Two percent Interest Subvention Scheme has been widened to include 134 sub-sectors of Engineering Sector w.e.f 1st January, 2013. The validity of the scheme has been extended till March 31, 2014.

Tea production

314. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of tea production during the last three years;

(b) the actions being taken by Government to increase the production, quality and export of tea and result obtained by these actions; and

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to extend help to tea producers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) State-wise and year-wise production of Tea in India during the last three financial years is as under:

(Quantity in Million Kgs)			
States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Assam	497.78	487.21	581.26
West Bengal	223.33	228.31	269.43
Others (North India)	13.27	13	14.90
Tamil Nadu	178.77	166.88	162.79
Kerala	71.74	65.87	61.62
Karnaataka	6.29	5.46	5.46
ALL INDIA	991.18	966.73	1095.46

(b) and (c) Several steps have been initiated to address the problems of the tea industry and boosting production, improving quality and export of tea. A Special Purpose Tea Fund has been set up for extending financial support on easy terms for undertaking replanting, replacement planting and rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes. With a view to improve the quality of teas produced in the country, a quality upgradation programme was launched to upgrade old tea machinery, value-addition and quality certification. A scheme to incentivize the production of orthodox and green tea was also implemented. Special attention was paid towards improving the productivity of small holdings which account for nearly 26% of the total production in India.

As far as export of tea is concerned, Tea Board is implementing promotion activities under the Market Promotion Scheme (MPS). The activities undertaken by

the Board from the Head Office and the three foreign offices primarily included generic promotion through participation in fairs and exhibitions, trade facilitation through arranging Buyer-Seller Meets, exchange of trade delegations (inbound and outbound), information dissemination through gathering of market intelligence etc.

Tea producers of the country are being extended help through Plantation Development Scheme covering (i) Replantation/replacement of old tea areas aged above 50 years; (ii) Rejuvenation and consolidation of the old tea areas in the hilly regions; (iii) Creation of irrigation facilities for combating drought; (iv) Mechanization of the field activities such as plucking, pruning, uprooting of old tea bushes, (v) Extension Planting in the cultivable areas available within the grant areas of tea gardens, (vi) Organic tea cultivation in the new areas as well as conversion of conventional tea area for organic tea production. Having regard to significant contribution from small grower sector, a separate Directorate for addressing the developmental needs of the small growers has been set up with its head quarter at Dibrugarh, Assam. Primarily, this Directorate would look into the aspects of registration of small growers in each and every tea growing state and maintain a closer interface with the growers to organize themselves into Producers' Societies. Such societies are expected to serve as focal points for the Directorate's extension activities aimed at improving quality, consistency and price realization.

Investigation into corruption charges of Walmart

315. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of finding of the investigation into corruption charges of Walmart in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): The Government has decided to appoint one-man Committee regarding media reports concerning Walmart *vide* resolution dated 31.1.2013. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months from issuance of the resolution.

Launch of Government to Business (G2B) Portal

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

(a) whether Department of Industrial Policy and promotion (DIPP) has announced the launch of eBiz, India's first Government to Business Portal developed by Infosys;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the eBiz platform will provide a one-stop shop for convenient and efficient online services for the investor and business communities in India, reducing delays and complexity in obtaining information and services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a part of Government's initiative to improve the business environment and the ease of doing business in the country, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry launched the eBiz portal on 28.01.2013 comprising Licenses and Permits Services component that will allow business users to obtain a customized list of licenses, permits, and regulations that they require or need to comply with across all levels of government.

(c) and (d) eBiz will serve as a 24×7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government to Business (G2B) services to the business community, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. It will function as one-stop-shop for obtaining information and forms; submission of forms/applications; online payment and routing of fees; and routing of forms/applications and fees to various departments for licenses, permits, registrations, approvals, clearances, permissions, periodic filings, and compliances throughout the life-cycle of a business entity.

Mandatory use of solar power by SEZs

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

(a) whether Government in its attempts for greening its rapid industrialization plan has made it mandatory for all Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to power at least a quarter of their lighting needs with solar energy or by renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of SEZs which are following the guidelines in this regard;

(c) the amount of fuel and electricity likely to be saved by these SEZs; and

(d) whether the electricity thus saved would be diverted for agricultural activities in and around these SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Guidelines on energy conservation in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been issued on 27th October, 2010. The details of these guidelines are available on the website: www.sezindia.nic.in.

Sharp decline in exports to China

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

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in exports to China causing an increased trade imbalance between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this steep decline;

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost merchandise exports to China; and

(d) the details of their impact, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, there has been a decline in exports to China. After witnessing positive growth of 33.27% in 2010-11 and 16.75% in 2011-12 respectively, India's exports to China in first nine months of 2012-13 (April-December) have seen a decline of 25.10 % when compared to the same period in 2011-12. It has resulted in increased trade imbalance between India-China.

Details of bilateral trade in goods and trade deficit with China during last three years are given below:

Table-1: Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

(Value in USD Million)				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	30,824.02	11,617.88	42,441.90	19,206.14
2010-11	43,479.76	15,482.70	58,962.46	27,997.06

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	57,517.88	18,076.55	75,594.44	39,441.33
2012-13 (April-Dec.) (P)*	41,381.07	9,721.54	51,102.61	31,659.53

(P) * Provisional (Source; DGCI&S).

The decline in exports can be attributed to decrease in the exports of iron ores (-64.49%), cotton raw including waste (-38.75%), plastics and linoleum products, petroleum (crude & products) (-75.98%), electronic goods, drugs and pharmaceutical products, transport equipments, gems and Jewellery, chemicals and allied products etc, India's imports from China for April-December, 2012-13 reached US\$ 41,381.07 million, recording a decline of 7.7% as compared to April-December, 2011-12. This decline can be attributed to decrease in the imports of machinery except electrical and electronics, project goods, iron and steel, transport equipment, gold, petroleum, crude and products, non-ferrous metals, inorganic chemicals, chemical material and products, machine tools etc. The decline in bilateral trade can be attributed to overall negative global sentiment because of economic recession. Ban of exports of iron-ore from Karnataka and Goa due to court orders has contributed to the decline substantially in India's exports to China.

(c) and (d) With a view to achieving balance in the bilateral trade, efforts are being made to diversify the export basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. The issue of trade deficit was raised by the Indian side during the 9th session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) held at Ministerial level on 27th August, 2012. Two working groups on trade and Investment and IT and related services has been constituted which will address the trade related issues. Indian Companies are also encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. "India Show" was held in China in Beijing in October, 2012 to show case India's strengths in various sectors. There are 26 commodities which have shown positive growth in exports in the current financial year *e.g.* cotton yarn fabric (106.18%), spices (76.75%), guergum meal (84.30%), processed minerals (39.58%), etc.

Financial assistance for setting up industries in Bihar

‡319. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of industry-wise and work-wise amount of financial assistance provided for the establishment of new industries in Bihar during the last five years;
- (b) whether Government has any plans for new industries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Under the liberalised industrial policy regime, the investors take the decision about locating new industries in a State, including Bihar. Further, under the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) as planned integrated Industrial Townships is supported. However, it is the prerogative of the States to adopt the instrumentalities in the NMP.

The Union Government does not have any plans of setting up new industries in Bihar. However, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has provided financial assistance for development and promotion of industrial sector during the last five years in various States through the various Plan schemes. For Bihar, under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), a Handloom Cluster at Bhagalpur in the State of Bihar was sanctioned on 01.10.2010 with a total project cost of Rs. 20.82 crore involving central grant of Rs. 15.69 crore. The project has been released Rs. 1.56 crore as first part of first instalment of central grant on 16.12.2011.

Trade deficit

320. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the gap between imports and exports has been increasing over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) the main factors accounting for this; and
- (d) the steps being taken to address this on a long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of Export, Import and Trade Deficit during last 3 years and current year are given below:

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Year	Exports (a)	Imports (b)	Trd. Bal. [(a)-(b)]
2009-10	178.8	288.4	-109.6
2010-2011	251.1	369.8	-118.7
2011-2012	306.0	489.3	-183.3
2011-2012 (Apr.,-Jan.)	251.9	406.8	-154.9
2012-2013 (Apr.,-Jan.) (Prov.)	239.7	406.9	-167.2

Source: DGCI&S.

(c) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports. The imports have also been growing both because of higher prices of importable and increased demand. The international prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil etc. have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports. As a result the trade deficit has increased in the above said period.

(d) To increase our exports and reduce trade deficit a strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May, 2011 as part of plan of action. In the wake of continuous economic slowdown which has impacted the trade, a number of measures/incentives as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy were announced on 5th June, 2012. DGFT has also undertaken a midterm review with detailed discussions with all the Export Promotion Councils and other stake holders. To give further boost to Export, new measures were announced on 26th December, 2012 which includes widening of Focus Product Scheme and Focus Market Scheme. And similarly some additions have been made to MLFPS/VKGUY. Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme has been introduced *w.e.f* 1.1.2013 whereby incremental exports made during the period January-March 2013 over the period January-March, 2012 to specified countries would be eligible for the benefits. Two percent Interest Subvention Scheme has been widened to include 134 sub-sectors of Engineering Sector *w.e.f* 1st January, 2013. The validity of the scheme has been extended till March 31, 2014.

Coffee debt relief package

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Debt Relief Package, 2010 was sanctioned by the Centre;
- (b) if so, the details of the amount released under the package;
- (c) what is the total number of coffee growers benefited by the package;
- (d) the State-wise, district-wise details of small, medium and large growers benefited?
- (e) whether Government has received any proposal for waiver of interest on the loans raised by coffee growers; and
- (f) if so, what is the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India sanctioned the Coffee Debt Relief Package-2010 for the debt ridden small coffee growers and released Rs. 299 Crores benefiting 1,35,280 small coffee growers.

(d) The relief package extended direct financial benefits to the debt ridden small coffee growers. The medium and large growers were eligible under the scheme for rescheduling of the loans. The State-wise and district-wise details of small growers who have been extended the benefit under CDRP are given below:

Sl. No.	State/ District	Pre - 2002 Loan		Crop Loan		Post 2002 Loan		Total	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount in Rs.
I	Karnataka								
1	Chikmagalur	4815	687890466	9945	115605341	4623	95192278	19383	898688085
2	Kodagu	6579	674616639	27030	245551103	8208	151242153	41817	1071409895
3	Hassan	3788	412093251	11761	90629833	3435	66173352	18984	568896436
4	South Canara	4	1037179	13	166335	1	72206	18	1275720
5	Shimoga	9	873323	8	205778	5	218094	22	1297195
6	Mysore	5	1992739	4	67017	2	60572	11	2120328
	Sub Total	15200	1778503597	48761	452225407	16274	312958655	80235	2543687659
II	Kerala								
1	Wayanad	6659	189351374	38116	102311680	9138	73662651	53913	365325705
2	Idukki	1	128472	5	54103	2	25917	8	208492
3	Palakkad	0	0	1	33872	0	0	1	33872

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4	Calicut	12	375184	0	0	0	0	12	375184
	Sub Total	6672	189855030	38122	102399655	9140	73688568	53934	365943253
III	Tamil Nadu								
1	Coimbatore	0	0	2	50000	2	167088	4	217088
2	Nilgiris	0	0	13	55437	0	0	13	55437
3	Salem	19	2713614	278	1248451	32	958006	329	4920071
4	Dindigul	183	8744021	427	4463888	128	2421873	738	15629782
5	Theni	5	1597108	6	84298	5	328050	16	2009456
	Sub Total	207	13054743	726	5902074	167	3875017	1100	22831834
IV	Odisha								
1	Koraput	3	1017335	0	0	8	393829	11	1411164
GRAND TOTAL		22082	1982430705	87609	560527136	25589	390916069	135280	2933873910

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

(e) and (f) Representations were made by some Members of Parliament, the Karnataka Growers' Federation etc. requesting for waiver of interest on the loans taken by the medium and large coffee growers. The matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. However, the request was not found feasible on the ground that such a waiver would have financial implications for banks and result in similar kind of demands from other sectors.

Countervailing duty by US on export of Shrimp

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

(a) whether the country's seafood industry is facing serious pressure from the US after the association of American Shrimp farmers asked the US Department of Commerce (USDOC) to impose a countervailing duty on shrimps in addition to the anti-dumping duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India along with other countries have approached WTO Dispute Settlement Body (dsb) to get the restriction removed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A legal petition to USA has been filed on 28.12.2012 by Coalition of Gulf Shrimp Industries, for imposition of countervailing duty (CVD) on import of shrimps to USA by seven countries viz. China, Thailand, Vietnam, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia and India. Coalition of Gulf Shrimp Industries claims that subsidies provided by Government of India to the Indian Shrimp Industry provide unfair advantage for Indian shrimp exporters to export shrimps to USA at lower prices. United States Department of Commerce (US DOC) and the United States International Trade Commission (US ITC) are in the process of investigation on the case of Countervailing Duties on export of frozen shrimp from India.

Government of India had consultations with the US DOC on the subject matter and had meeting with USITC on January 14, 2013. Government of India expressed its concerns about the protective regime followed by USA with regard to shrimps, WTO inconsistent actions taken by US Authorities and gross deficiencies in the petition. The ITC hearing in connection with the investigation on 18.01.2013 was also attended by officials of the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Increase in import of oil and gold

323. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of oil and gold has increased during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of value of import of Petroleum, Crude and Products and Gold during the last three years are given below:

(Value in US \$ Billions)				
Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Apr-Dec) (P)
Petroleum, Crude and Products	87	106	155	125
Gold	29	41	56	38

Source: DGCI&S.

(P) Provisional.

Delay in construction of DMIC

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

(a) whether the construction of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor has been delayed;

(b) if so, the details of the original timeline of the project;

(c) the reasons for delay in the project;

(d) whether Government proposes to implement the project in a time bound manner;

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when the project is likely to be completed; and

(f) the State-wise details of the likely investment expected along with the increase in cost as per the original estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project consists of various infrastructure projects for development of new industrial cities in the DMIC region. The projects are to be implemented at the State level in partnership with the State Governments. The industrial cities would be launched with the development of townships of 25-50 sq km which are envisaged to be completed by the end of 2018.

(f) It is estimated that the development of industrial cities with world class infrastructure in DMIC would require an investment of around US \$ 90-100 billion over the next thirty years.

Declining of upkeeping standards of SEZ, Noida

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

(a) whether it is a fact that maintenance and upkeep of Noida Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is not upto the mark;

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

(c) when was the last inspection made by a senior officer of the Ministry;

(d) what were his findings; and

(e) what action is being taken to spruce up the said SEZ and to meet the demands of various units functioning therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The maintenance and upkeep of the Noida Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is inspected regularly by the senior officers of the Noida SEZ and deficiencies are addressed immediately. The Units are also consulted about maintenance of the Zone during the meetings of the NSEZ Authority and demands of various Units are addressed.

Inter-State disparity in manufacturing output

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

- (a) the State-wise details of manufacturing output for the last three years;
- (b) whether there is any inter-state disparity in the manufacturing output;
- (c) if so, whether Government is proposing measures to increase the manufacturing output of those States which are below the national average; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) State-wise details of manufacturing output are available in the report of the Annus Survey of Industries (ASI) released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) with about two years lag, the latest being upto the year 2010-11. The State-wise details for 2008-09 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) It may be mentioned that Industry which includes manufacturing is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Government prescribes policies for promoting manufacturing growth across the States.

The measures taken recently by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion include announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 percent over a decade. The Policy also seeks to put in place measures to improve industrial infrastructure including setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones, simplify business regulation incentivize clean technology; skill development and investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Besides, the Government implements a Plan Scheme of Transport Subsidy which has been recently recast and renamed as Freight Subsidy Scheme for promoting industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas in select States by way of subsidizing eligible industrial units on the transport cost. Besides, the Plan Scheme for incentives Package for Special Category States for boosting industrialization in certain special category states, the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) are being continued in the Twelfth Plan. Also, the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is under implementation to create a strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure along the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor of the Railways.

Statement*Manufacturing Output of each State/UT*

State	Manufacturing Output (Rs. Lakh)		
	ASI Years		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15254	22669	16327
Andhra Pradesh	21240271	23446174	34549319
Assam	3676790	3667156	4236700
Bihar	2953967	2825481	3605127
Chandigarh (U.T.)	352625	431337	580940
Chhattisgarh	7640548	6778083	7954481
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6496541	6457430	7291502
Daman and Diu	3031277	3202421	4038142
Delhi	2747594	3262630	4871416
Goa	2752579	2943495	3249409
Gujarat	50808787	64265756	80678333
Haryana	14433596	17710694	21546626
Himachal Pradesh	4227948	5007103	7184348
Jammu and Kashmir	1349375	1322078	1902354
Jharkhand	5910751	6712897	9720652
Karnataka	22581276	23325405	28595927
Kerala	7090489	15545081	8205028
Madhya Pradesh	9040202	8693863	11590065
Maharashtra	60017352	62404918	78797004
Manipur	6706	15224	27451
Meghalaya	192159	223506	287476

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	12806	28850	46960
Odisha	6953247	6566234	9214154
Puducherry	1455756	1636966	1820839
Punjab	10551352	11754534	14885797
Rajasthan	9066470	10856432	15004648
Sikkim*		312037	445997
Tamil Nadu	30080195	37578406	47231872
Tripura	75598	101659	143076
Uttar Pradesh	20046266	22568130	29233058
Uttarakhand	8292360	7932238	10950453
West Bengal	14179648	15704706	20615782
ALL INDIA	327279786	373303593	468521264

* Sikkim participated in ASI for the first time in ASI 2009-10.

(P) - Results are provisional for ASI 2010-11.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Product and destination diversification to improve exports

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

(a) whether Government proposes to take any measures to promote measures towards product and destination diversification to improve the situation of declining exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government is proposing any alternative measures towards increasing exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government of India

continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. In furtherance of the above strategy, the Government had introduced Focus Market and Focus Products Schemes to encourage exports of traditional as well as non-traditional products and to certain markets. In December, 2012 Government has taken the following measures to boost the exports:

- (i) A new Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme has been introduced to provide additional 2% incentive on the incremental growth achieved during the period January to March, 2013 over the corresponding period of 2012.
- (ii) 5 new markets have been added in the Focus Market Scheme.
- (iii) Approximately 100 products have been added in Focus Product Scheme.
- (iv) Interest Subvention Scheme has been extended to specified tariff lines of Engineering Sector.

Export of meat products

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

- (a) the country-wise, year-wise and animal-wise details of meat exported during the last three years;
- (b) the country-wise/year-wise quantum of foreign exchange earned by the country through it; and
- (c) whether Government has received requests/suggestions so far from different religious organizations or social organizations for stopping the export of meat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) India has exported meat and meat products to the tune of Rs. 6,651.38 crore, Rs. 9,242.98 crore and Rs. 14,498.83 crore during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The details regarding export of the various animal products in terms of quantity and value along with the top five destinations for the last 3 years have been given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Yes, Sir. The Government had received a few requests/suggestions from different religious and social organisations for stopping the export of meat.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement
India's Export of Animal Products

Product	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Buffalo Meat	495019.71	548060.08	726287.27	860778.59	985491.27	1372522.97
Poultry Products	1016783.10	37211.85	516753.83	31427.21	624165.64	45781.45
Sheep/ Goat Meat	52868.01	74720.07	12298.38	25879.45	11181.04	25522.07
Processed Meat	716.19	958.51	1305.96	1950.01	1703.13	3000.52
Animal Casings	2020.56	3152.74	1804.72	3323.61	923.56	2705.01
Swine Meat	1117.96	1034.90	1009.91	939.56	305.97	351.42
TOTAL	1568525.53	665138.15	1259460.07	924298.43	1623770.61	1449883.44

Source: DGCIS.

India's Export of Buffalo Meat

Country	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Vietnam Social Republic	116974.66	144086.10	102433.56	126337.70	272796.42	404620.13
Malaysia	55826.97	62852.45	94360.76	108040.17	99704.82	140412.71
Egypt Arab Republic	32923.24	38503.96	75848.33	105543.32	70173.01	114316.41
Saudi Arabia	28372.64	32946.33	53742.39	66466.79	65542.57	94694.69
Thailand	27.98	37.11	10058.57	13852.89	29382.19	43088.03
Other	260894.21	269634.14	389843.65	440537.72	447892.27	575391.04
TOTAL	495019.70	548060.09	726287.26	860778.59	985491.28	1372523.01

Source: DGCIS.

India's Export of Poultry Products

Country	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Afghanistan	376051.10	8815.97	49205.11	917.87	81817.20	3277.49
Netherlands	1011.75	1094.23	878.85	1760.63	547.75	1264.14
Oman	177340.18	3694.59	88198.92	4096.15	161988.00	10470.82
Indonesia	1071.66	2473.80	1200.86	1797.39	2710.94	2619.46
Germany	2395.12	3352.76	1417.98	2489.55	1717.35	3362.60
Others	458913.27	17780.53	375852.11	20365.64	375384.39	24786.94
TOTAL	1016783.08	37211.88	516753.83	31427.23	624165.63	45781.45

Source: DGCIS.

India's Export of Sheep/ Goat Meat

Country	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
United Arab Emirates	5140.52	8084.50	3126.86	5850.04	3066.53	6368.82
Saudi Arabia	9552.66	17429.00	6727.43	15329.37	5122.34	13049.62
Qatar	838.77	1506.93	480.88	1089.14	866.58	2459.71
Kuwait	2157.13	2881.75	1013.92	2019.94	519.52	1402.13
Oman	1192.06	1851.05	474.60	792.59	286.36	608.16
Others	33986.86	42966.85	474.69	798.36	1319.70	1633.60
TOTAL	52868.00	74720.08	12298.38	25879.44	11181.03	25522.04

Source: DGCIS.

India's Export of Swine Meat

Country	(Qty. in MT, Value in Lacs)					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Thailand	0.00	0.00	28.00	14.39	29.00	11.83
France	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhutan	27.17	23.76	112.17	99.00	115.22	121.69
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	15.34
Sri Lanka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1090.78	1011.13	869.75	826.17	133.75	202.55
TOTAL	1117.95	1034.89	1009.92	939.56	305.97	351.41

Source: DGCIS.

Decline in Exports

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

- (a) the percentage increase or decrease in import/export this year in comparison to that of the last year;
- (b) if there is decrease, the main reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of areas where maximum decrease has been found and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Percentage growth in Export and Import during 2012-13(April-January) over corresponding period of last year, are -4.8% and 0.02% respectively.

(b) and (c) Maximum fall in growth during 2012-13 (April-January) over corresponding period of last year has been witnessed in 'Handicraft excl. handmade carpet' in Exports (which fell by 67%) and 'Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones' in Imports (which fell by 34%). The reasons are the global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies and traditional markets which have adversely impacted demand for our exports and imports.

Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor

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

(a) whether Government has contemplated any plan of action to introduce Delhi- Kolkata Industrial Corridor in the model of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) as the nation's surplus labour force will be largely in the Gangetic belt and population foundation's long term projection show that share of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand in growth of population will be 51 per cent in the age bracket of 15 to 65 between 2011-2051 which establishes that Gangetic region between Delhi and Bengal need more jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Urban Development in collaboration with the World Bank has initiated preparation of an options paper on "Development along the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor" to assess the possibilities of development, including industrial development, along the eastern dedicated freight corridor.

Export of wine from Maharashtra

331. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many vineyards along with orchards of grapes have been set up in Maharashtra and these vineyards produce best quality wines which are very popular abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise quantum of export of wine from Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to increase the export of wine from the State and give incentives to the producers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Some of the major vineries exporting wine are located out of Maharashtra state. However, state-wise export data is not maintained by the Department of Commerce. Overall quantum of wine exported from India during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is 1455.26 thousand liters, 803.55 thousand liters and 1078.11 thousand liters respectively.

(d) Encouraging exports is a continuous process and is done through various schemes of Commodity Boards/Authorities of Government of India which are available to all eligible agri exporters. Promotion of Indian wine is done through participation in international trade fairs/specialize wine events, organizing wine testing campaigns and preparation and distribution of publicity material. Apart from this, under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), *inter-alia*, assistance is being extended for taking up production and productivity improvement programmes for horticultural crops, including fruit crops like grapes.

Illicit export of fertilizers

332. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that clandestine export of fertilizers to neighbouring countries are taking place from India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There are some reports of alleged diversion and smuggling of urea and other subsidized fertilizers from India to Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. To keep a vigil on such diversion and smuggling of fertilizers, State Governments have been advised from 'time to time' to keep a strict vigil so that no diversion and smuggling of fertilizers to neighbouring countries takes place through land and sea routes. Security forces guarding the border have also been alerted by the Government to keep strict vigilance on the borders so that no smuggling of fertilizers takes place.

Renovation of old temples and monuments

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken efforts to renovate old temples and monuments;

(b) if so, the State-wise, year-wise details of such efforts undertaken during the last three years;

(c) the year-wise, State-wise expenditure incurred on such activities, during the said period;

(d) whether there are complaints from the local people regarding the hurdles/obstacles that are caused to the general public, due to that;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government to remove such grievances of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process. Every year the conservation programme is drawn up wherein

the completed works are dropped and new works are included, depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources. The details of expenditure, state-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) No such complaints have been received. While attending the repairs every care is taken to avoid inconvenience to local people.

Statement

*Year-wise, State-wise Expenditure under Archaeological Survey of India
for last three years for conservation of protected monuments*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Circle/ Branch	Allocation/ Expenditure 2009-10	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	738.00	758.00	544.49
		Lucknow Circle	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00
2	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	590.00	315.00	310.7
		Mumbai Circle	500.00	389.99	359.00
3	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00
		Dharwad Circle	619.46	981.88	943.98
4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	674.33	654.87	607.9
5	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	276.49	261.36	289.98
6	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	435.23	504.59	446.28
7	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	460.50	530.00	530.00
8	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	694.46	687.04	529.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	70.87	79.8	62.81
10	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1747.00	1849.84	927.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Goa	Goa Circle	120.61	110.00	110.00
12	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	135.08	159.01	213.32
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	275.55	350.00	445.49
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	610.00	664.86	640.01
15	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	314.99	364.99	383.96
16	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	338.44	283.29	270.00
		Mini Circle Leh	-	52.15	85.00
17	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	300.01	337.01	301.5
18	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	459.98	509.93	574.97
19	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	130.52	147.18	139.99
20	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	332.00	341.00	303.58
21	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.75	64.98	62.58
		Science Branch, Dehradun	655.45	507.46	485.40
		Horticulture Branch, Agra	2185.71	1796.70	1580.44
TOTAL			15300.43	15653.87	13397.75

Bad condition of historical archaeological sites

334. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many historical archaeological sites are lying in bad condition due to poor maintenance;

(b) if so, the details of such sites under Archaeological Survey of India;

- (c) how many sites are under severe threat of extinction;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to protect these sites, if so the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (e) ASI undertakes an annual review of the status of monuments/sites declared as of national importance. A number of monuments are identified for taking up structural repairs of special nature. The conservation programme is drawn up accordingly and funds are provided for the same. For sustained preservation of the remaining sites/monuments, routine maintenance comprising removal of vegetation, maintenance, minor repair works such as patch plastering, pointing, water-tightening, masonry, etc. is also taken up. The centrally protected monuments/sites are in a fairly good state of preservation. The abstract of centrally protected monuments/sites in the country (State-wise) is at Annexure.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90

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

**Proposal from AP for promotion and strengthening
of local museums**

335. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that three proposals from Andhra Pradesh for promotion and strengthening of local museums are pending before Ministry;
- (b) if so, when each of the above proposal received;
- (c) what action has so far been taken on each of the above proposals; and
- (d) by when the work under each of the above proposal is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (d) Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted one proposal in June 2010 and another three proposals in May, 2011 under the Scheme. The proposals were considered by the Expert Committee in its meeting held on 05.08.2011 and the Committee recommended sanction of Rs. 100 lakh for undertaking preliminary activities in relation to three Museums to be prioritized by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP). Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 100 lakh was released to GoAP. Detailed Project Reports submitted by GoAP in respect of three prioritized Museums were, however, not found to be in the requisite format. State Government has been requested to send the revised Detailed Project Reports, which are awaited.

Preservation of the cultural heritage and vedic tradition in country

†336. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government so far has taken/proposes to take any steps for the preservation of the cultural heritage and vedic tradition of the country which has taught to the entire world the lesson of devotion toward the Guru, brotherhood and service to parents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is taking care for conservation of built cultural heritage of the country declared protected as monuments of national importance. Conservation work on them is attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, in UNESCO's Representative List of 251 elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage, India has got 9 elements inscribed till date out of which one element is the tradition of Vedic chanting.

Setting up cultural centres

337. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that strong Indian cultural values are vanishing from the Indian youths;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of concrete steps Government is taking or propose to take to launch awareness programmes/drives about Indian cultural values among the Indian youths;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to setup cultural centres throughout the country in the next financial year;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Indian cultural values are embedded deep in the psyche of not only resident Indians but even the Indian Diaspora spread all the world over who take justified pride in their cultural heritage and lasting time tested values. The cultural values are a continuum and the variations with time are natural phenomena. Continuous assimilation of different facets of other cultures act as a catalyst to further enrich our culture and prevent its stagnation. However, no known dedicated studies have been undertaken by Ministry of Culture to fathom the decline of cultural values amongst the Indian youths.

(c) Government 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. 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 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) and (e) The following two proposals have been considered by the Government of India:

- (i) To establish Cultural Centres (Main Centre at Jammu and 3 sub-centres at Rajouri, Kupwara and Kulgam) for Gujjars, Bakarwals and Pahari-speaking communities in Jammu and Kashmir following the announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to the State on the 7-8th June, 2010; and
- (ii) To establish Autonomous Institutions at Srinagar, Jammu, and Leh to safeguard, preserve and promote regional cultures of the three geographically, and linguistically distinct regions of the State of Jammu and Kashmir *i.e.* Jammu, Leh and Kashmir. Besides the head quarters at Srinagar. there will be two sub-Centres, one each at Bhadarwah and Leh.

However both the above proposals are to be implemented by Government of Jammu and Kashmir with financial assistance from Government of India.

- (f) Does not arise.

Beautification of Quli Qutubshah and Humayun Tombs

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

(a) whether Government has spent any amount on the tombs including Quli Qutubshah Tombs in Hyderabad and on Humayun Tomb in Delhi for the beautification and for other works; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the amount spent in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period, tomb-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Conservation work of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including Tombs is a continuous process, wherein repair work is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of recourses. The State-wise details of expenditure on these monuments is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise expenditure for conservation of protected monuments of ASI including tombs for the
Eleventh Five Year Plan period and allocation for the current financial year 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Circle/ branch	Expenditure 2007-2008	Expenditure 2008-2009	Expenditure 2009-2010	Expenditure 2010-11	Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation 2012-13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	633.00	774.00	738.00	758.00	544.49	739.00
		Lucknow Circle	775.00	1201.39	1371.00	1706.99	1208.00	1074.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	738.95	285.00	590.00	315.00	310.7	628.50
		Mumbai Circle	415.00	465.15	500.00	389.99	359.00	415.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1035.22	1088.94	1200.00	1245.95	1041.00	1129.20
		Dharwad Circle	593.00	423.64	619.46	981.88	943.98	874.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	906.69	997.96	674.33	654.87	607.9	760.50
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	278.29	234.16	276.49	261.36	289.98	440.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	338.13	419.34	435.23	504.59	446.28	454.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	531.00	505.00	460.50	530.00	530.00	505.00
8.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	494.82	512.48	694.46	687.04	529.99	688.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	125.00	118.00	70.87	79.8	62.81	86.50
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	786.36	728.64	1747.00	1849.84	927.39	1142.00

112 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Goa	Goa Circle	92.20	118.00	120.61	110.00	110.00	132.00	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013]
12.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	103.52	175.25	135.08	159.01	213.32	180.00	
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	285.00	280.00	*275.55	350.00	445.49	484.00	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	743.23	865.00	610.00	664.86	640.00	860.00	
15.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	427.97	377.72	314.99	364.99	383.96	345.00	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	300.00	405.30	338.44	283.29	270.00	269.00	
		Mini Circle Leh	261.75	286.17	00.00	52.15	85.00	88.50	
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	339.98	405.62	300.01	337.01	301.5	378.50	
18.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	177.50	169.40	459.98	509.93	574.97	529.00	
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	235.00	285.00	130.52	147.18	139.99	128.00	
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	74.92	78.45	332.00	341.00	303.58	384.00	Unstarred Questions
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	609.90	555.36	64.75	64.98	62.58	67.00	
		Science Branch Dehradun	1584.76	1743.63	655.45	507.46	485.40	716.00	
		Horticulture Branch, Agra	00	00	2185.71	1796.70	1580.44	2025.00	
		Reserve (North East activities)	-	-	-	-	-	146.80	
TOTAL			12886.19	13498.60	15300.43	15653.87	13397.75	15668.50	113

Infiltration in valley

‡339. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some startling facts regarding increasing incidents of intrusion and skirmish in the valley have come to light according to the assessment of Defence Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether posts situated along the border are lying vacant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether terrorists are trying to capture these posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Intelligence inputs are received from time to time regarding possible intrusions and skirmishes. These inputs are shared with all concerned and security precautions are accordingly taken.

(c) and (d) Posts along the Line of Control are occupied based on terrain and tactical considerations. However, few specific posts in higher reaches are vacated only during in winter owing to high snow level and increased avalanche threat. Surveillance and domination of these areas during this period is ensured by maintaining an effective vigil employing helicopters and other aerial means. These posts are re-occupied once the snow levels recede.

(e) and (f) Attempts by terrorists to infiltrate from across the border and cause damage continue. Surveillance and dominance is ensured to defeat the designs of infiltrators.

Situation at LoC

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

(a) whether the situation in LoC is under control now;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government had any intelligence report before the last firing situation in Kashmir; and

(c) if so, what precautions the Government took?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Heightened vigil is being maintained along the Line of Control (LoC) and the situation is being closely monitored.

(b) and (c) Intelligence inputs are received from time to time regarding possible infiltration attempts. These reports are shared with all concerned. Necessary surveillance and dominance are ensured.

Steps for welfare of Ex-servicemen

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

(a) the number of ex-servicemen at present in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the welfare of ex-servicemen;

(c) whether these measures have helped the ex-servicemen in living a dignified life;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are proposals to utilize services of ex-servicemen for social development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of ex-servicemen in the country is 23,10,699 as on 31.12.2012.

(b) to (d) Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare undertakes various welfare measures/activities for upliftment of Ex-servicemen (ESM). It implements schemes for the resettlement/rehabilitation of ESM. It provides various types of financial assistance to ESM and their dependents. Cashless medicare is provided to ESMs and their dependents across the country through Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS). ESM are equipped for re-employment/self-employment

through pre and post retirement skill training through Directorate General (Resettlement). ESM are assisted in getting second job in PSUs/Corporate sector. Specific attention is paid to improve the pensionary entitlements of ESMs and their dependents. The details of various activities/schemes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The question does not arise.

Statement

(I) Financial Assistance from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF):

(1) Financial assistance to institutions:

- (a) Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centres (PRC) at Kirkee and Mohali.
- (b) St. Dunstan's After Care Organisation.
- (c) Cheshire Homes at Delhi, Dehradun, Lucknow.

(2) Financial assistance for serious ailments: To the non-pensioners only.

(3) Supply of Honda Activa (Self Starter) Scooter to ESM.

(4) Tool Kit for Ex-Servicemen Technicians.

(5) Re-imbursement of interest by way of subsidy on loan taken from banks from banks for construction of house to War bereaved, war disabled and attributable peace time casualties and their dependents.

(6) Grant to Training-cum-Productions Centres in Military Hospitals and other places.

(7) **War Memorial Hostels:** The War Memorial Hostels were constructed with a view to provide shelter to the children of War widows, war-disabled, attributable cases.

(8) Sharing cost of construction of Sainik Rest Houses.

(9) Financial Assistance from Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund (RMDF). The financial assistance is provided to needy Ex-servicemen, widows and wards from RMDF for various purposes.

(10) Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.

(11) Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS).

(II) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Schemes:**(A) Training Programme:**

- (i) Officer's Training.
- (ii) JCO/OR Training.
- (iii) Ex-Servicemen (ESM) Training.

(B) Re-employment:

- (i) Central and State Government.
- (ii) Re-employment through DGR.
- (iii) DGR sponsored Security scheme.

(C) Loan related welfare schemes:

- (i) Entrepreneur Schemes.
- (ii) Herbal and Medicinal Plants.
- (iii) Horticulture.
- (iv) Floriculture.
- (v) Franchising.
- (vi) Desh Rakshak Dealership Scheme for opening Bata outlets in small towns.
- (vii) Other Business Activities.

(D) Self Employment Scheme

- (i) Ex-Servicemen Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme.
- (ii) Coal Tipper Attachment Scheme.
- (iii) Management of CNG Station by ESM (Officers) in NCR.
- (iv) Mother Dairy Milk Booths and Fruit and Vegetable (Safal) shops.
- (v) Allotment of Oil Product Agencies under 8% Defence quota.
- (vi) Allotment of LPG Agency under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana.
- (vii) Allotment of Regular LPG, Distributor under 18% quota.
- (viii) Sponsorship of ESM(O) of COCO Operatorship.
- (ix) Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles.

Welfare schemes under Raksha Mantri's discretionary fund extended to ex-servicemen including war widows and war disabled

Sl. No.	Grants	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Penury Grant: (65 yrs.) (Non-Pensioners upto Hav Rank)	1,000/- pm
2	Education Grant: (Pensioner/ Non-pen up to Hav. Rank) (i) Boys/Girls upto Graduation (ii) Widows PG	1,000/-pm
3	Officer Cadet Grant: (for Cadets of NDA only) (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. rank)	1,000/- pm
4	Disabled Children Grant (Pensioner/Non-pen up to Hav. Rank)	1,000/- pm
5	House Repair Gant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. Rank) • 100% Disabled ESM • Orphan Daughter (of all ranks)	20,000/-
6	Daughter's Marriage Grant: (02 daughters) (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. Rank) Widow Re-Marriage grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. Rank)	16,000/-
7	Funeral Grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. Rank)	5,000/-
8	Medical Grant: (Non-pensioner up to Hav. Rank) Medical Grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pensioner up to Hav. Rank Nepal)	30,000/- (Max)
9	Orphan Grant: (Pensioner/Non-pen All Ranks) • Daughters of ex-servicemen till she is married. • One son of ex-servicemen up to 21 years of age.	1,000/- pm
10	Vocational Training Grant for Widows: (Pensioner/Non-Pen up to Hav. Rank)	20,000/- (One Time)

Additional Scheme

11. Serious Diseases (Listed only) Grant

- Angioplasty
- Angiography
- CABG
- OH Surgery
- Valve Replacement
- Pacemaker Implant 75%/ 90% of total expenditure
- Renal Implant (Officer and PBOR respectively).
- Prostate Surgery Upto a maximum of Rs. 1.25 Lac.
- Joint Replacement
- Cerebral Stoke
- Other Diseases: Where more than Rs. 1.00 lac has been spent on treatment.
- Dialysis 75%/ 90% of total expenditure
- Cancer (Officer and PBOR respectively).
Upto a maximum of Rs.75,000/- per Financial Year only.

(III) Health:

Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Schemes (ECHS), a flagship programme of the Government, is to provide cashless medicare to ex-servicemen pensioners and their dependents.

Ceasefire violation by Pakistan

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is violating ceasefire time and again;
- (b) if so, the details of incidents of violation during last one year;
- (c) the number of Indian soldiers injured or killed in firing from Pakistan in ceasefire violation; and
- (d) the details of action taken by India against Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The ceasefire between India and Pakistan along the Line of Control and International

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

border in Jammu and Kashmir which came into effect on 25/26 November, 2003 has been violated by Pakistan from time to time. There were 93 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control Sector in Jammu and Kashmir in 2012, and this year till date there have been 22 ceasefire violations.

(c) One Indian soldier was killed and six were injured in cross LoC firing in the year 2012. Two Soldiers have been killed and two injured during 2013 to date.

(d) All Ceasefire Violations are retaliated firmly and appropriately by the Army through return of fire. Violations of Ceasefire are also taken up with the Pak military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanisms of hotline, flag meetings as well as talks between the DGsMO. In addition, protests are also made through the diplomatic channels.

Construction of strategic rail and road networks along borders

343. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several strategic roads and railway lines are being constructed along the borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been several delays in these projects; if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has taken any step to address these delays, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 73 roads have been identified as strategic border roads, out of which 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation with a total length of 3404.63 Km. 17 roads of length 612.51 Km have been completed, 25 roads are scheduled for completion by 2013 and rest 19 roads by 2016.

13 new Railway line projects covering a length of 965 Km are also under various stages of progress in North-East region, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, some road projects are delayed mainly due to delay in forest/wildlife clearance, restricted working period and adverse ground conditions.

Rail-line projects are delayed mainly due to delay in forest clearances, law and order problems, adverse weather and contract failures.

(e) Following steps have been taken to expedite the pace of road works:

- Fast tracking of forest and wild life clearance of projects
- Equipment bank was sanctioned for Rs. 100 crore in 2010-11 for creating exclusive reserve of equipment for strategic roads.
- Assured fund in the budget in the beginning of year.
- Enhanced allotment of funds for procurement of vehicle/equipment/plants.
- Enhanced air effort availability.
- More units (Projects/Task Forces) have been inducted to focus on strategic road construction.

To expedite completion of ongoing rail projects efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

(f) Does not arise.

Strike by employees of defence canteens

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

(a) whether there is strike of employees working in defence canteens in all over the country from last 2-3 months;

(b) the total turnover of all defence canteens in all over India, during the last five years;

(c) the year-wise details of profit generated in above five years;

(d) the details of disbursement of this profit in each year;

(e) whether it is a fact that profit of the canteens is not being deposited in Government treasury in CGDA (Controller General of Defence Account); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) No employees of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) are on strike, however, a section of the employees of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) are on strike. Data in respect of profit generated by the URCs is not maintained by CSD, however, the total sales turnover and profit generated by CSD during the last five years is as under:

(Rupees in crore)					
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sales	5614.69	6955.11	8689.80	9752.33	9746.59
Net Profit	168.88	203.69	226.53	267.84	216.30

Out of the total profit generated only 50% is disbursed among various beneficiaries, and the balance 50% remains deposited in Government treasury.

Brigadier level flag meeting with Pakistan

†345. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some facts have come to light at the Brigadier level flag meeting on incidents like firing on Indo-Pak border and beheading of Indian soldiers by Pak soldiers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there were incidents of incessant firing and also arms and ammunition, mortar and cannon firing on Line of Control by Pak soldiers during the last few days despite the flag meeting;

(d) whether any steps have been taken for safety of people living in those areas in such a situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) A Brigade Commander level Flag Meeting was held at Chakan Da Bagh on 14th January,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2013, wherein the issue of the ambush of our patrol by Pakistan Border Action Team on 8th January, 2013, mutilation of bodies of our soldiers and return of head of the martyr was raised by India. The Pakistan delegation refuted our charges. There have been 14 ceasefire violations by Pakistan Army since the Brigade Commander level Flag Meeting on 14th January, 2013. Pakistan fired Small Arms, Medium and Heavy Automatic Weapons and 82 mm mortars during these Ceasefire violations. The Armed Forces are committed to provide security to the country against external aggression, including the Indo-Pak border.

Demand for additional supply of missiles to Aram Barak-I AMD system

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

(a) whether Government has shot down the repeated demand of Navy for additional supply of missiles to arm Barak-I Anti-Missile Defence (AMD) system fitted on frontline warships including INS Virat and Stealth frigates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to critical shortfall of missiles, the Navy has been forced to curtail even practice firing of the Barak-I AMD system; and

(d) if so, the alternative arrangement made by Government keeping in view the critical operational urgency of Navy for acquiring the adequate number of Barak-I missiles?

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

(c) and (d) The practice firings are aligned as per stocks. Divulging further details on this issue will not be in the interest of National Security.

Purchase of milk by military establishment in Goa

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

(a) whether the military establishment in the State of Goa has stopped buying milk from Goa Dairy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of years the military establishment has purchased milk from Goa Dairy and quantum thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government instruction requires the military to purchase milk locally yet, the military establishment in Goa have purchased the same from Maharashtra despite the fact that Goa dairy milk has been certified to be of best quality compared to other dairies, by experts?

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

(b) In the competitive tendering process, prices quoted by Goa Dairy were higher, hence the contract was not awarded to Goa Dairy.

(c) Military establishment has purchased 23,51,725 litres of milk from Goa Dairy over a period of two and a half years from February, 2010 to September, 2012.

(d) As per Government of India instructions, the contract for supply of fresh milk is concluded with the co-operative which have necessary milk processing infrastructure and is marketing the product in the civil market of that station.

Capture of Indian fishermen by Pakistan mariners

348. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistani mariners frequently enter our territorial waters close to Porbandar-Okha, capture our fishermen and seize their boats;

(b) whether recently about 100 boats with fishermen were seized by Pakistan Navy from Porbandar;

(c) the steps Coast Guards and Navy propose to take to thwart the sinister acts of Pakistan near our coasts;

(d) whether there is no stringent surveillance on coasts; and

(e) whether Government has taken up this issue with Pakistan at diplomatic level for stopping the harassment of innocent fishermen and depriving them of their livelihood and what is the Pakistan's response on this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No incident of capturing our fishermen and seizing of their boats in the territorial waters of our country close to Porbandar and Okha have been reported. Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy are maintaining 24×7 surveillance along the Indo-Pak International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL).

(c) to (e) Appropriate steps have been taken for strengthening Coastal Surveillance which includes installation of Radars. A hotline has been established between Director General Indian Coast Guard and Director General, Pakistan Maritime Security Agency for online exchange of information on IMBL violation by fishing vessels of respective sides and also for maritime cooperation between these two agencies. Government has been consistently taking up the issues concerning all Indian Fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels including diplomatic level. India-Pakistan Joint Working Group between Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Mariner Security Agency met at New Delhi in July, 2012 for working out a mechanism for release of fishermen and their boats who cross maritime borders inadvertently.

Beheading of Indian soldiers by Pakistan

‡349. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian soldiers were beheaded by Pakistani soldiers in Poonch sector by intruding 100 metres inside Indian border on 8 January, 2013;

(b) the number of times when ceasefires was violated by Pakistan in the year 2012;

(c) whether it is also a fact that terrorists are also assisted by Pakistan in crossing Indian border; and

(d) if so, by when Government will continue ceasefire and have trust in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) On 8th January, 2013, a Pakistan Border Action Team (BAT) ambushed our patrol in Krishna Ghati, Poonch Sector in which Lance Naik Sudhakar Singh and Lance Naik Hemraj were killed. Lance Naik Hemraj was found beheaded and both bodies were mutilated.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There were 93 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan in the year 2012.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government takes all necessary measures to uphold the sanctity of Line of Control (LoC). All Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) are taken. The Army retaliates firmly and appropriately to all such ceasefire violations.

Increasing problem of Naxalism in Bihar and neighbouring States

†350. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of naxalism is increasing steadily in Bihar and neighbouring States;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that instead of adopting a positive approach to the problem, the Centre has been maintaining a negative approach towards it by stating that this is entirely a State specific issue;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The State-wise details of Left Wing Extremist violence including that of Bihar during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The violence details disclose that LWE violence in Bihar has reduced in the last two years.

The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of security and development related schemes.

The Central Government has significantly enhanced its efforts to help capacity building by the State Governments on both the security and development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fronts. The deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) has gone up substantially from 37 Bns in 2009 to 83 Bns now. The budget allocation under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) have also been substantially enhanced. The Central Government has started a new Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The Central Government is providing assistance to the States in setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools and raising India Reserve (IR) Bns. Helicopters are also provided for certain tasks.

In addition to various development programmes/flagship schemes being implemented throughout the country, the Planning Commission is implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, *inter alia*, including 71 LWE affected districts, for accelerated development of the affected areas. The nature of works taken up under the IAP includes public infrastructure and services which create a perceptible impact on the ground and among the local communities.

The Government of India is fully conscious of its responsibility in combating LWE and is providing all necessary assistance to Bihar in this regard. The Central Government intervention in Bihar includes deployment of 5 Bns of CAPFs, allocation of funds to raise 3 India Reserve Bns and 1 Specialised India Reserve Bn, funding 3 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist Schools etc. Further, the details of funds provided to the State Government of Bihar under the SRE Scheme, SIS Scheme, Scheme for Construction of Fortified Police Station, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and/ Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2010 to 2012

State	2010		2011		2012	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	100	24	54	9	67	13
Bihar	307	97	316	63	166	44
Chhattisgarh	625	343	465	204	370	109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	501	157	517	182	480	163
Madhya Pradesh	7	1	8	0	11	0
Maharashtra	94	45	109	54	134	41
Odisha	218	79	192	53	171	45
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	2	0
West Bengal	350	258	92	45	6	0
Others	5	0	6	1	8	0
TOTAL	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415

Statement-II*Detail of funds released to the State Government of Bihar*

Name of the Scheme	Coverage of the Scheme	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 25.02.2013)
SRE Scheme	22 Districts	2.77	29.41	13.65	7.87
SIS	22 Districts	3.70	17.39	34.66	#
Construction of Fortified Police Station Scheme	85 Police Stations	*	2.00	44.75	44.63
IAP (Since 2010-11)	11 Districts			625.00	
RRP-I	674 Kms. of Road length Sanctioned			450.00	

Note: * The Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Station was started from the year 2010-11.

The Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) was approved by the CCEA for the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) only and its extension to the 12th FYP has been approved by the EFC.

Mutilation of bodies of Indian soldiers by Pakistani soldiers

351. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bodies of two Indian soldiers were mutilated after killing by Pakistani soldiers at LoC in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with their Pakistani counterpart;

(d) if so, the details of deliberation in this regard and the level of protest launched by Government; and

(e) what efforts have been made to ensure that such incident does not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) On 8th January, 2013; a Pak Border Action Team (BAT) ambushed our patrol party in Krishna Ghati, Mendhar Sector in which Lance Naik Sudhakar Singh and Lance Naik Hemraj were killed. Lance Naik Hemraj was found beheaded and both bodies were mutilated. In addition, their weapons (INSAS) were taken.

(c) and (d) The issue was protested through the DGMO talks on 9th January and 16th January, 2013, Brigade Commander level Flag Meeting at Chakan-Da-Bagh on 14th January, 2013 and Hotline Messages at the local level. Foreign Secretary summoned High Commissioner of Pakistan on 9th January, 2013 and lodged a strong protest on the actions of the Pakistan Army on 8th January, 2013. He also conveyed that barbaric acts of mutilation of the bodies of our soldiers is unacceptable and against the ethos of soldiering.

(e) Heightened vigil is being maintained along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and surveillance, including human intelligence and technical intelligence, has been further enhanced.

Proposals for setting up two more missile ranges

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

(a) whether Government has received proposal for establishment of two more missile ranges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why Government is delaying the decision on this strategically important requirement; and

(d) by when these ranges would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has proposed to set up two Missile Test Ranges at the following locations:

(i) Rutland Island at Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(ii) Nagayalanka in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

A proposal for diversion of forest land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been initiated by DRDO. A request has also been made to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to spare unassigned revenue land and reserve forest land at Nagayalanka.

(c) Both the projects for setting up of Missile Test Ranges are at the initial planning stages and land acquisition process is on.

(d) These projects would be sanctioned after the proposals are cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Revenue Authorities.

Review of technological upgradation of OFs

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

(a) whether Government has completed review and evaluation of technological upgradation of the Ordnance Factories (OFs);

(b) if so, the details and findings of such a review;

(c) the comparative technical status of our Ordnance Factories *vis-a-vis* major countries; and

(d) the steps Government intends to take to improve our competitive technological competency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The technological upgradation in Ordnance Factories is a continuous process. In order to keep abreast with the latest technologies and to maintain the production capacity, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) inducts new technologies for production and replaces existing plant and machinery through institutionalized mechanism.

To achieve the above objectives of technological updation and augmentation of production capacities, investment of Rs. 15764 crore has been planned during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The infrastructure for manufacturing at Ordnance Factories for their range of products is comparable with the infrastructure of major countries.

With intent to improve their competitive technological competence, Ordnance Factory Board has established eleven Ordnance Development Centres for developing new products and upgrades in a focused manner.

Meeting with chief secretaries to review crime against women

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held with the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments to review crime against women recently;

(b) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has chalked out an action plan to prevent crime against women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A day long Conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs was held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2013. The meeting was presided by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Women and Child Development, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and Hon'ble Ministers of State for Home Affairs.

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.

The 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.

Worsening human rights situation

355. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest World Report of 2013 published by the Human Rights Watch indicates that the human rights situation has taken a turn for the worse over the last year, especially on account of failure of civil society protection, sexual violence against women and the longstanding failure to hold public officials accountable for abuses;

(b) if so, whether measures are being undertaken to take corrective action to improve the situation immediately; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Human Rights Watch is an international non-government Organization and no such report has been received. However, as per data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), cases of human rights violations being registered by them are showing an upward trend. A statement indicating State-wise details of human rights cases registered by NHRC during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 15.2.2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Majority of cases of violation of human rights registered by NHRC pertains to police atrocities, which is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of such atrocities. However, while the Central Government issues advisories, the NHRC also issues guidelines on various matters to all States/UTs, including protection for the rights of women, with a view to bringing about greater accountability and transparency and devising efficient and effective methods for ensuring human rights. As a Human Rights body, NHRC has always institutionalized collaboration with civil society and they are invited in all major events. As regards accountability of public officials for abuses, besides award of compensation to the victims/next of kin of the deceased, NHRC recommends departmental action/criminal prosecution of the erring public servants. Training programmes, conferences, seminars, workshops and outreach programmes are also organized by NHRC for raising awareness on human rights.

Statement

*State-wise details of total no. of cases registered pertaining to
Alleged Human Rights Violations*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	01/04/2012 to 15/02/2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	979	1272	1559	1388
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	29	31	30
3	Assam	212	324	385	418
4	Bihar	2893	2862	3303	3948
5	Goa	50	61	86	57
6	Gujarat	1288	1433	1108	1763
7	Haryana	2921	3322	4175	8217

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Himachal Pradesh	139	164	180	276
9	Jammu and Kashmir	189	224	371	352
10	Karnataka	531	635	1319	804
11	Kerala	295	659	563	900
12	Madhya Pradesh	2228	2321	2700	2318
13	Maharashtra	2609	2297	2385	3986
14	Manipur	63	66	162	100
15	Meghalaya	44	33	50	43
16	Mizoram	13	23	18	17
17	Nagaland	9	19	12	16
18	Odisha	1126	1917	3380	5362
19	Punjab	986	1111	1271	1855
20	Rajasthan	2249	2724	2884	2967
21	Sikkim	8	5	14	3
22	Tamil Nadu	1466	1454	1930	3098
23	Tripura	37	50	70	44
24	Uttar Pradesh	51270	49840	52216	41342
25	West Bengal	927	1256	1614	1619
26	Andaman and Nicobar	19	20	49	31
27	Chandigarh	94	132	212	202
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	25	14	14
29	Daman and Diu	13	8	16	16
30	Delhi	5228	5929	7865	7318

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Lakshadweep	0	8	8	4
32	Pondicherry	52	49	76	64
33	Chhattisgarh	455	481	776	699
34	Jharkhand	1306	1596	1811	1413
35	Uttarakhand	1870	2010	2022	2140
36	All Over India	285	44	173	331
37	Foreign Countries	142	202	366	268
TOTAL		82021	84605	95174	93423

Stringent law against terrorism

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

(a) whether Government is taking proper initiative to frame stringent law against terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the laws under which Government is dealing with the terrorists involved in terrorist activities as of now; and

(d) whether terrorist activities are increasing in the country due to the lack of stringent law against terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, the investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts are governed under a comprehensive and stringent counter terrorism regime with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as the flagship enactment. In order to make the Act more effective, it has been amended in 2008 and 2012, whereby the definition of Terrorist Act, has been made more broad-based to enable it to combat all aspects of terrorism and its support base. With the amendments in 2008, raising of funds for the purpose of terrorism has been defined as a terrorist act, besides criminalizing the act of knowingly holding or being in

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

possession of proceeds of terrorism or property derived from terrorism. Further, the term "proceeds of terrorism" has been comprehensively defined. Canvassing for funds, receiving funds, providing funds knowing or suspecting that it may be used for terrorism has also been criminalized. Detailed provisions have also been made for freezing, seizure and forfeiture of funds and property. Vide the amendment of 2012, the production/smuggling/circulation of fake Indian currency notes have been included in the definition of terrorism. Further, the period of proscription of unlawful association from the existing two years has been enhanced to five years.

(d) Due to the stringent existing law against terrorism, the security/investigation agencies are able to investigate and prosecute the terror cases in an effective manner, which has acted as a deterrent measure against the terrorists and terror groups leading to reduced incidents of major terror attack in the near past.

Incidents of heinous crimes against women

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

(a) whether the incidents of heinous crimes against women have increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has issued notice to the Central and State Governments on 2 January, 2013 to set up fast track courts for speedy trials in all cases of rape and regarding security of women; and

(c) the steps taken so far, by the Central Government for providing security to women as per the guidelines of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of heinous crimes under different heads, rape, sexual harassment, molestation, kidnapping and abduction and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women is given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 4]

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently issued notice on 2nd January, 2013 in two Public Interest Litigations (PILs) which have sought reliefs regarding setting up of fast track courts for speedy trials in all cases of rape and security of women.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up, Justice J. S. Verma Committee which had 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.

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

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.

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.

CCTV and electronic surveillance equipments in NCT of Delhi

358. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has installed CCTVs and electronic surveillance equipments on all the roads, markets, public places and colonies with a view to improve policing and contain crime and terrorist activities in NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are reports that most of the cameras are not in working condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to repair the non-functional cameras in a time bound period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has installed CCTV cameras at certain market places and border check posts to combat terrorism and other heinous crime, including crime against women in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The details of CCTV cameras installed by Delhi Police is as under:

1. CCTV System at Lajpat Nagar Market (30 Nos. Cameras)
2. CCTV System at Sarojini Nagar Market (25 Nos. Cameras)
3. CCTV System at Khan Market (24 Nos. Cameras)
4. CCTV System at Ashok Vihar Market (16 Nos. Cameras)
5. CCTV System at Rani Bagh Market (20 Nos. Cameras)
6. CCTV System at Maurice Nagar University Campus (46 Nos. Cameras)
7. CCTVs system (i) Sadar Bazar Market (24 Nos. Cameras) and (ii) Chandni Chowk Market (23 Nos. Cameras).
8. CCTV System at Vasant Vihar Market (38 Nos. Cameras) and Ghazipur Border Check Post (18 Nos. Cameras) as Pilot Project through M/s. ECIL.
9. CCTV System in 29 Markets/Border Check Posts in Phase-I project through M/s. ECIL (1073 Nos. Cameras):- A project for installation of CCTV System at 25 Markets and 04 Border Check Posts in Phase-1 in Delhi (total 1046 Cameras), was awarded to M/s. ECIL, which has already completed installation of 1049 CCTV Cameras at 28 sites.

The work for installation of CCTV Systems about 3973 NOS. cameras at certain important places such as Supreme Court of India, Delhi High Court, Six District Courts of Delhi, LG House, VP House locations, Markets, Border Check Posts in Delhi has been under taken. Besides Delhi Police has identified 315 locations for installation of CCTV systems in Delhi through M/s. ECIL, which has been requested to conduct joint survey with the Distt. Police and submit a proposal for installation of CCTV Cameras at these 315 locations.

(c) and (d) All CCTV cameras are in working condition.

Illegal purchase of land by foreigners in Goa

359. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners have illegally purchased land in Goa recently;
- (b) if so, how many foreigners have purchased land in the State along with their details and Nationality; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

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

Amendment in AFSPA

360. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating amending the AFSPA to make it more humane;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of such a move;
- (d) the estimated time horizon within which these changes will be enacted;
- (e) whether State Governments are also being consulted in this process;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) The issue of repealing/amending of the Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958, (28 of 1958), has been under consideration of the Government. Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee and the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) have also made certain recommendations on the subject. Now, the Group of Ministers (GoM) has to take a final decision

on the ARC recommendation. On direction of the GoM, comments of the State Governments concerned on the ARC recommendation have been called for. On such security related issues, all factors including the ground reality are taken into consideration before taking a decision and hence no time limit can be specified.

Plans for tackling natural and manmade disasters

361. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is well equipped to tackle natural and man-made disasters;
- (b) if so, what are the formulated plans or course of action to handle such situations;
- (c) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is coordinating with Municipal Corporations to spot unsafe buildings and strengthen them to withstand tremors;
- (d) if so, the State and UT-wise details thereof;
- (e) the details of State-wise representations received for the aforesaid cause; and
- (f) whether Government plans to introduce Disaster Management courses in schools and colleges to increase awareness and preparedness amongst youngsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) India's geo-climatic conditions as well as its high degree of socio-economic vulnerability, makes it one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Different parts of the country are highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fires. With the enactment of Disaster Management Act, 2005, an institutional mechanism has been created. The National Policy on Disaster Management envisages a paradigm shift from a response and relief-centric approach to a proactive, holistic approach covering prevention, mitigation and preparedness to rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.

(b) NDMA has so far issued 17 national guidelines on various natural and man-made disasters and 15 reports on different cross cutting themes. All these guidelines were sent to all Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners for their effective implementation.

(c) to (e) As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to take preventive, preparatory and mitigative measure in this regard. Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments. This Ministry has also requested Ministry of Urban Development to impress upon all the State Governments/UTs to bring suitable amendments in Town Planning/Urban Development Act, Zoning Regulations and Building Bye-laws to ensure structural safety. Many of the State Governments/UTs have already taken requisite action in this regard. The State-wise position is given in the Statement (See below).

(f) As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, the subject of Disaster Management is to be included in the curriculum of all State Boards in the schools. Disaster Management had in past been a part of CBSE stream Disaster Management Education planned to be included in curriculum for ail under graduate and post graduate courses. It has been done for agriculture courses. Disaster management will soon be an optional paper as part of the curricula for all undergraduate courses at universities and affiliated colleges recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). In a latest directive, the UGC has asked vice-chancellors (VCs) of all 566 universities in the country to initiate steps for introducing disaster management as an optional subject in UG-level courses. It has also circulated a model syllabus, related to the proposed subject, for the universities to adopt and implement in classrooms.

Statement

State-wise position of Action Taken Report on incorporating the provisions related to Natural Hazards in State Town and Country Acts, Zoning Regulations and Building Bye-law in accordance with the recommendations of the Prof. Arya Committee Report

Sl. No.	State	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Structural safety Provisions have been incorporated in Building Bye-laws of various cities and A.P. Urban Areas Development, Act 1975

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	The State Government has incorporated the safety provisions of "Arunachal Pradesh Building Bye-laws, 2008
3.	Assam	The State Government has already taken steps to incorporate provisions related to Natural Hazards in the Amendment proposed under Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 and proposed building bye laws in accordance with the recommendation of Prof. Arya Committee Report and submitted to the State Government for approval.
4.	A and N Islands	Amendment suggested in the Town and Country Planning Act for safety against Natural Hazards has been incorporated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Town and Country Planning Regulations, 1994. Regarding Building Bye-laws, it is stated that the UT has only one Urban Local Body i.e. Port Blair Municipal Council for which Building Bye-laws are being amended for safety against Natural Hazards.
5.	Bihar	The State Government has formulated Draft Urban and Regional Planning and Development Act, Bill, 2012 which has the provision for Prepare a comprehensive plan (keeping in view the regulation for land use zoning for Natural Hazard prone area) with action plans.
6.	Chandigarh	The UT Administration have incorporated Bye-laws requiring permission of Chandigarh Administration for ensuring structural safety in buildings.

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	The State Government has taken necessary action to incorporate the provision of Model BBL in the Chhattisgarh Town and Country Planning Act, 1973 and Chhattisgarh Bhoomi Vikash Niyam-1984.
8.	Daman and Diu	Structural Safety Provisions have been incorporated in Daman Municipal Bye-laws and Zoning Regulations, 2007.
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Provisions of Structural Safety have been incorporated in Dadar and Nagar Haveli Development Control (Amendment) Rules, 2007.
10.	NCT Delhi	Structural Safety Provisions have been incorporated in NCT Building Bye-laws, 1983.
11.	Goa	The State Government has constituted a Committee to review the Goa Town and Country Planning Act, 1974. The recommendations of the Prof. Arya Committee have been submitted to the said Committee. Further the Goa Land Development and Building Construction Regulations-2010 has certain provisions on Disaster Management. No building are being permitted in flood prone areas, land slide prone areas or other non-developable areas as identified in the State Disaster Management Plan or any other plan prepared by Goa State Disaster Management Authority.
12.	Gujarat	An expert committee is constituted by the State Government for reviewing the

1	2	3
		amendments in Town and Country Planning Acts and Development Control Regulations so as to incorporate the provisions disaster mitigation.
13.	Haryana	The State Town and Country Planning Department has already amended the provisions of buildings Bye-laws from earthquake point of view. The Building Rules are also amended accordingly. The T & CP Department has made mandatory for Structure Stability Certificate along with structure drawings duly certified by structural engineer for the buildings more than 15 mt. in height, prior to approval of building plans and occupancy certificate. This has been incorporated in Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas restriction of unregulated development rules, 1965 (Part-VIII-Building Rules)
14.	Himachal Pradesh	The Structure Safety provisions have already been incorporated in General Regulation for planning permission where no DP/IDP has been prepared. Further, Guidelines for Constructing earthquake resistant structure have been prepared and circulated to all the ULBs.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Provisions for Structural Safety have been incorporated Jammu Municipal Corporation (Building) Bye laws, 2011 and Building Regulations and Bye-laws 2010 (Kashmir Division)
16.	Jharkhand	Structural Safety Provisions have been incorporated in Building Bye-laws of Ranchi Regional Development Authority.

1	2	3
17.	Karnataka	The State Government intends to bring about comprehensive amendments to Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act i.e. through the Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill 2009. Further, safety measures regarding earthquake are being incorporated in the respective zoning regulations of the Master Plans being prepared in the State.
18.	Kerala	The State Government has incorporated the provisions of structural safety in Kerala Municipal Building Rules-1999
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep Building Bye-laws are under draft stage.
20.	Maharashtra	Provisions for Structural Safety in Development Control Regulations for Mumbai Metropolitan Region, 1999
21.	Tamil Nadu	State Government informed that action is being taken to incorporate provisions Structural Safety in the latest DCR for Chennai.
22.	Manipur	State Government is in process of revising the Building Bye-laws to incorporate structural safety.
23.	Madhya Pradesh	The amendments to Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 is under active consideration of the State Government.
24.	Mizoram	The provisions of structural safety have been incorporated in Aizawl Development Authority Building Regulations, 2008.

1	2	3
25.	Meghalaya	Provision of structural safety barrier free environment and single window clearance has been incorporated in the Meghalaya Building Bye-laws of 2001. Other provisions are under active consideration of the State Government.
26.	Nagaland	The amendments to Nagaland Building Bye-laws 2001 have been submitted to the State Government for approval and notification and the provisions for safety in Natural Hazard prone area have been incorporated.
27.	Odisha	The Planning and Building Standards Regulations, 2008 for Bhubaneswar Development Authority have been approved by the State Government and notified in December, 2008. These Regulations incorporate the provisions of Model Building Bye-laws. These Regulations will serve as a model for other towns and cities of the State.
28.	Punjab	The amendment to Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 is under active consideration of the State Government.
29.	Puducherry	The Town and County Planning Department is in the process of amending the Puducherry Town and Country Planning Act, Puducherry Building Bye laws and Zoning Regulations in which the provisions related to Natural Hazards as recommended by the Prof. Arya Committee has been incorporated. The proposal of

1	2	3
		notification is under the consideration of the UT Administration.
30.	Rajasthan	The State Govt, is taking necessary action to incorporate the provisions of structural safety.
31.	Sikkim	The Urban Development and Housing Department provides basic guidelines for earthquake resistant design and also regulation for restricting the maximum height of the building based on stability map has been issued.
32.	Tripura	The State Government has incorporated the safety provision of "Tripura Building Rules"-2004.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Necessary action is being taken to incorporate the structural safety provisions. In this regard, it may be stated that the cities like Lucknow, Kanpur, Noida, Ghaziabad and Greater Noida have already incorporated structural safety provisions in their respective building Bye-lays.
34.	Uttarakhand	Structural Safety Provisions are being incorporated in Uttrakhand Building Construction and Development Regulations, 2011
35.	West Bengal	The State Government has constituted a committee of Chairperson of the ULB's to examine the provisions of structural safety so as to incorporate the same in West Bengal Municipal Rules, 2005.

Low conviction rate in rape cases

362. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of rape have increased recently;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details for 2010, 2011 and 2012;
- (c) whether conviction rate in case of rape has come down drastically;
- (d) if not, how present conviction rate compares with that of 1953, 1973 and 1983; and
- (e) the steps taken to curb the increasing incidents of rape in 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 the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total number of 21,397, 22,172 and 24,206 cases of rape were reported in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, thereby showing a rising trend. State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape during 2009-2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data for the year 2012 is yet to be compiled.

(c) and (d) The conviction rate of rape cases over the years indicate a declining trend.

1953	1973	1983	2009	2010	2011
Not collected	44.3%	37.7%	26.9%	26.6%	26.4%

(e) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home

Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments/UTs. The advisory on women has *inter-alia*, advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and set up special women courts. The point 5(xi) of the advisory specifically directs the States/UTs that "Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay."

The President of India on 3rd February, 2013 has promulgated Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 on crimes against women which enumerated all types of sexual crimes against women. It also proposes enhanced punishment for other crimes of sexual harassment against women. 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.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons
Convicted (PCV) under Rape during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182	1362	1210
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3	47	34
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235	1721	1110
4	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237	795	533
5	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243	1012	942
6	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7	36	44
7	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44	408	391
8	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230	720	590
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40	160	139
10	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12	245	177
11	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341	773	705
12	Karnataka	509	401	33	595	567	48	586	512
13	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57	634	644
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854	3135	3089
15	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225	1599	1458
16	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0	34	4
17	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7	149	80

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons
Convicted (PCV) under Rape during 2009-2011*

2010				2011					
CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
141	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157
4	49	40	4	42	38	4	47	41	4
95	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165
227	892	816	280	934	820	210	1185	1036	246
204	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240
5	50	62	7	29	33	4	34	46	4
33	617	620	40	439	409	31	621	616	46
113	866	853	161	733	532	135	801	820	175
21	197	204	38	168	143	29	187	183	46
3	266	259	5	277	231	14	349	346	18
171	836	911	194	784	604	185	758	731	220
54	771	703	82	636	533	74	837	812	84
45	659	779	52	1132	706	31	1226	798	390
777	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898
146	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268
1	22	5	1	53	5	1	24	5	2
4	135	73	4	130	81	0	128	83	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53	92	94
19	Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16	16	13
20	Odisha	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183	1025	1126
21	Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234	546	438
22	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296	1571	972
23	Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5	18	31
24	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111	686	487
25	Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24	238	185
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187	1563	1171
27	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	138	146	83	121	104
28	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132	2311	1866
TOTAL State		20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089	21603	18149
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	36	27	1	24	20
30	Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26	31	29
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1	3	4
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
33	Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195	507	449
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4	3	2
TOTAL UT		523	484	200	638	681	227	569	505
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316	22172	18654

Source: Crime in India.

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
84	112	125	123	77	68	46	74	70	40
14	17	19	12	23	20	16	27	19	29
132	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204
166	766	654	244	479	426	155	598	571	208
202	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358
2	21	30	1	16	12	11	25	12	11
105	777	682	136	677	478	72	837	611	110
28	320	226	32	205	238	24	258	248	28
705	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325
58	171	159	86	129	98	48	149	143	73
90	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121
3630	26380	24610	5412	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470
0	39	28	0	13	22	0	28	48	0
14	44	38	16	27	21	9	27	31	10
2	3	4	2	4	3	0	4	3	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
141	602	532	201	572	477	186	707	647	243
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	5	2	1	7	4	0	29	20	0
158	694	605	220	624	527	196	795	749	254
3788	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724

Visa agreement and extradition treaty with Bangladesh

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

(a) the details of the Visa agreement and Extradition Treaty Government has signed with Bangladesh during his recent visit to Dhaka;

(b) how many United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) militants are still there in Bangladesh; and

(c) how far this Extradition Treaty will help India to seek the return of the ULFA militants who are still living in Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) During the last Home Minister Level Talks held between India and Bangladesh in January 2013 at Dhaka, Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangement were signed between the two Countries. The Extradition Treaty will provide a legal framework for seeking extradition of fugitive criminals including leaders of Indian Insurgent Groups (HGs) who have been arrested by Bangladesh authorities. During the meeting, Bangladesh side was requested to take action against hideouts/ camps of IIGs and also arrest their leaders/cadres who are reportedly in Bangladesh. Revised Travel Agreement would promote greater people to people contact.

Improving standard of investigation

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

(a) the details of steps Government is taking to improve the investigation of the cases in changed circumstances in the society and change of methods in committing the offences;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scientific investigation is a need of the hour; and

(c) what steps are taken to improve the standard of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Improvement in the investigation of the cases by using scientific methods is an ongoing process for which constant efforts

are being made keeping in view the new research and advancement in technology. In order to upgrade the investigation techniques and bridge the gap in crime investigation methods, the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) have started various ambitious schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (which are also rolled over schemes in Twelfth Five Year Plan) to improve the scientific investigation of cases through Hi-Tech methods.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that scientific investigation is a need of the hour; and

(c) The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkata, Chandigarh and Hyderabad are National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited and follow the international standards in investigation of crime exhibits using latest scientific methods and technologies.

Besides above, One new Scientific Aid Unit under Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) has been established in Mumbai. The scope of existing Scientific Aid Unit at Chennai has been enlarged and work of establishing Scientific Aid Unit at Kolkata is under process.

Apart from above, Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) imparts specialized training in investigating skills through Central Detective Training Schools located at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad to investigating officers on various subjects such as scientific investigation, Post Blast Investigation, Homicide Investigation, Crime against women, Scene of Crime etc. The training also provides exposure to new gadgetry and tactics adopted by criminals/militants and commensurate improvements in the methodology of investigation. Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEsQD) under the Directorate of Forensic Science provide forensic support to investigating agencies in scientific investigation of crime.

In addition, under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) scheme, financial assistance is provided to States towards upgradation of State Forensic Labs.

CRPF personnel died in ambush by naxalites in Latehar, Jharkhand

365. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of CRPF personnel died 83 in ambush by Naxalites in Latehar district of Jharkhand recently;
- (b) the details of ex-gratia announced and paid to kin of victims;
- (c) whether Pakistan manufactured arms and ammunitions have been recovered from the site of Naxalite attack in Jharkhand;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken steps to check Naxalite-Pakistan nexus in view of recovery of Pakistani ammunition there;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) An incident of exchange of fire took place between the CPI(Maoist) cadres and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)/Jharkhand Police personnel near Katia, PS Barwadih, district Latehar, Jharkhand on 7th January, 2013, in which 11 Security Force personnel (10 CRPF personnel and 01 State Police personnel) were killed.

(b) The next of kin of all the 10 CRPF personnel killed in the incident have been sanctioned/paid Ex-gratia lumpsum compensation of Rs. 15 lakh each. The State Governments also have their own policies for payment of ex-gratia to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

Task force to reievew safety of women

366. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a recent study, 95 per cent of women feel unsafe outdoors in Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Central Government has set up a special task force to review the safety of women and functioning of Delhi Police;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether task force has submitted its report to Government;
- (f) if so, the salient recommendations thereof and the details of action taken by Government on these recommendations; and
- (g) if not, by when the report is likely to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) Delhi is much safer city when compared to some other major cities of the world. Incidents of rape per lakh population are much higher in other cities as compared to Delhi.

A Special Task Force to look into the safety issues of Women in Delhi headed by Union Home Secretary was constituted vide order dated 1st January, 2013.

The Special Task Force has directed Delhi Police to make PCR Vans more responsive and proactive, frequently verifying bystanders or group of people particularly at night, proper lighting at bus stops, display of details of Driver/Staff alongwith the photograph and PSB No. inside the Bus, Monitoring timings of Discotheques and Night Clubs, Increase in number of Help Line No. '100' from 60 lines to 100 lines etc.

Percentage of women police officials in Delhi Police

367. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of women police officials in Delhi Police;
- (b) the State-wise details of the percentage of women police officials in the country;

(c) whether lack of adequate women police officials in the capital deter the women and girl victims of molestation and rape to file complaints and sometimes they face further eve teasing and molestation by male police officials; and

(d) if so, the details of the number of such cases reported during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on 20.02.2013, out of the total present strength of 76,164 in Delhi Police, the number of women police personnel is 5408, which makes the percentage of women in Delhi police as 7.10%.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of total actual police strength, women police strength and percentage of women police during 2009-2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A Special Police Unit for Women and Children has been set up in Delhi Police to deal with the cases/matters related to women & children. With a view to increase the strength of women personnel in Delhi Police, 522 posts of Constable (Male) have been converted into Constable (Female).

(d) No such case has been reported to Delhi Police during the last three years.

Statement

Total Actual Police Strength (TPS), Women Police Strength (WPS) and Percentage of Women Police to Total Police Strength (%W) during 2009-2011

Sl.No.	State	2009			2010			2011		
		TPS	WPS	% W	TPS	WPS	% W	TPS	WPS	% W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	106855	1342	1.3	109904	2012	1.8	89404	1929	2.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7256	473	6.5	7445	473	6.4	7455	410	5.5
3	Assam	51729	349	0.7	54069	349	0.6	54069	349	0.6
4	Bihar	59200	1085	1.8	61856	1154	1.9	67546	1493	2.2
5	Chhattisgarh	39707	1117	2.8	41825	1880	4.5	44107	1943	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Goa	4724	426	9.0	4699	429	9.1	5399	484	9.0
7	Gujarat	60356	1636	2.7	64584	2203	3.4	71670	2504	3.5
8	Haryana	41392	1704	4.1	47496	1918	4.0	50365	2570	5.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	13970	1164	8.3	13575	1174	8.6	14634	1420	9.7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	88113	1760	2.0	77012	2269	2.9	76805	2395	3.1
11	Jharkhand	42360	1934	4.6	46613	2381	5.1	55147	2462	4.5
12	Karnataka	75342	4647	6.2	71597	0	0.0	74699	3613	4.8
13	Kerala	39789	2736	6.9	40550	2739	6.8	45003	2739	6.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	76836	1897	2.5	76155	2332	3.1	72505	2341	3.2
15	Maharashtra	179903	12813	7.1	179955	12018	6.7	182971	24219	13.2
16	Manipur	19236	537	2.8	23523	606	2.6	23861	685	2.9
17	Meghalaya	10064	191	1.9	10247	179	1.7	11300	226	2.0
18	Mizoram	10948	0	0.0	10733	537	5.0	10861	0	0.0
19	Nagaland	10003	66	6.7	10003	66	0.7	10003	66	0.7
20	Odisha	43475	3144	7.2	43445	3281	7.6	45976	3675	8.0
21	Punjab	67044	1792	2.7	66670	2534	3.8	67106	2757	4.1
22	Rajasthan	71725	4444	6.2	71570	4415	6.2	76356	5698	7.5
23	Sikkim	3604	179	5.0	3804	185	4.9	4450	185	4.2
24	Tamil Nadu	88672	7686	8.7	86755	14795	17.1	95745	15864	16.6
25	Tripura	22742	700	3.1	24259	701	2.9	24259	701	2.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	147799	2411	1.6	142132	2406	1.7	187425	2354	1.3
27	Uttarakhand	15587	1336	8.6	18044	1536	8.5	18445	1536	8.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	West Bengal	83358	2349	2.8	86097	2334	2.7	83914	2342	2.8
	TOTAL STATES	1481789	59918	4.0	1494617	66906	4.5	1571480	86960	5.5
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3729	235	“6.3	3739	274	7.3	4043	390	9.6
30	Chandigarh	4695	500	10.6	5059	615	12.2	6156	985	16.0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	222	9	4.1	208	9	4.3	306	9	2.9
32	Daman and Diu	220	0	0.0	220	0	0.0	351	0	0.0
33	Delhi UT	64443	4622	7.2	73862	4677	6.3	75117	5356	7.1
34	Lakshadweep	254	16	6.3	332	16	4.8	422	16	3.8
35	Puducherry	2145	156	7.3	2274	155	6.8	2276	161	7.1
	TOTAL UTs	75708	5538	7.3	85694	5746	6.7	88671	6917	7.8

Source: Crime in India.

Safety of women in Delhi and NCR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that women in Delhi feel themselves unsafe, particularly at night;

(b) if so, whether the police force in Delhi is inadequate and the number of women police personnel in the police force is also insufficient;

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

(d) whether the incidents like rape etc. are increasing in Delhi, particularly at night due to the lack of a strong and adequate safety mechanism;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, whether Government has increased police surveillance and security in the entire NCR including Delhi; and

(f) if so, the rules/guidelines framed regarding security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Delhi is much safer city when compared some other major cities of the world. Incidents of rape per lakh population are much higher in other cities as compared to Delhi.

(b) to (c) The ratio of police personnel to the population is approx. one police officer for every 200 citizens. As on 20.02.2013, out of the total present strength of 76,164 in Delhi Police, the number of women police personnel is 5408.

(d) to (f) The details of crime cases reported against women particularly during night hours, for the years, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 15.02.2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*). A Special Police Unit for Women and Children has been set up in Delhi Police to deal with the cases/matters related to women and children. The unit is also notified as a police station to deal with the crime against women, particularly dowry harassment related crimes. Recently, the PCR unit is being strengthened by inducting 370 PCR Vans for which approval has already been conveyed to Delhi Police. Delhi Police has been working ceaselessly for ensuring the safety of women in the city.

Statement

Details of crimes cases against women reported to Delhi Police during the night hours for the last three years and current year i.e.. 2010, 2011, 2012 and (upto 15.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Crime-Heads	Cases Reported
1	2	3
2010		
1.	Murder	46
2.	Robbery	100
3.	Rape	119
4.	Snatching	191

1	2	3
5.	MO women	160
6.	Kidnapping/abudction	171
2011		
1.	Murder	36
2.	Robbery	23
3.	Rape	138
4.	Snatching	158
5.	MO women	210
6.	Kidnapping/abudction	249
2012		
1.	Murder	45
2.	Robbery	21
3.	Rape	135
4.	Snatching	156
5.	MO women	199
6.	Kidnapping/abudction	242
2013 (upto 15.02.2013)		
1.	Murder	03
2.	Robbery	03
3.	Rape	23
4.	Snatching	29
5.	MO women	105
6.	Kidnapping/abudction	39

Tackling biological attack by militants

369. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is going to issue any advisory to State Governments to tackle any probable biological attack by militants; and

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

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

Mock drill for fire safety at Alang Shipyard

370. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken as on date by National Disaster Management Authority in consultation with State Government of Gujarat for enhancing fire safety services to avoid fire incidents in Alang Shipyard of Gujarat; and

(b) whether National Disaster Management Authority is going to arrange mock drill in this area in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Alang Shipyard is registered as a factory under the Factories Act, 1948. The Government of India has framed a comprehensive legislation i.e. the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health and welfare issues of the workers employed in factories. The provisions contained under Section 7-A: General duties of the occupier and Section 38: Precautions in case of fire and the Rules prescribed there under address the fire and safety issues.

Fire services is a state subject and has been included as a municipal function in the Twelfth schedule to the Constitution of India in terms of article 243-W. Hence, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to enhance fire safety measures in factories located in the State.

However, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in April, 2010 has already published guidelines on scaling type of equipments and training of fire services for standardization and revamping of fire services in the country and effective, efficient and comprehensive management of fire incidents with a vision to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardizing fire response mechanisms, proper scaling of equipments, appropriate training of fire men at different required levels in the country and prevention of fire incidents by spreading culture of awareness, alertness and preparedness amongst the people. NDMA have also released fund of Rs. 10,62,500 on 29.1.2010 to the Government of Gujarat under the scheme for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP).

(b) Five mock exercises have been conducted at Bhavnagar district in collaboration with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District administration; Director, Industrial Safety, Health and Industries on 26.9.2007, 31.3.2008, 24.3.2009, 28.3.2011 and 16.3.2012.

Attack on innocent tribals in operations against naxals

371. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of attacks and murders of innocent tribals in some States in the name of the operations launched against the Naxals;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid harassing tribals at the time while launching the anti-Naxal operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been occasional complaints against

security forces of violation of human rights during anti-naxal operations. Such allegations usually surface after exchanges of fire between the Left Wing Extremists and the security forces. One such allegation pertains to the incident dated 28 June, 2012 at Sarkeguda in Bijapur district, Chhattisgarh, in which, during an exchange of fire between security forces and alleged Maoist cadres, 17 persons were killed and 6 security force personnel were injured.

In view of the various allegations pertaining to the said incident, the Government of Chhattisgarh has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Shri V.K. Agarwal, which is under progress.

In the context of alleged violation of human rights, it also needs to be mentioned that a number of front organizations of the CPI (Maoist) party, while professing to be Human Rights Organisations, quite often instigate baseless and motivated allegations against the security forces to demoralize and demotivate them. In fact, propaganda and disinformation is an important tool of Maoist insurgency which they effectively use from time to time. One such disinformation technique is to send Fact Finding Teams (FFTs) made up of Maoist sympathizers, who present a biased picture of events before the mainstream media. Hence, some of the allegations of purported human rights violations have to be viewed in this context. In fact, it is a little known fact that since the year 2001, the Left Wing Extremists have killed 5801 civilians (most of them tribals) and 2081 security forces personnel.

(c) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have sensitized their field formations to take utmost care to avoid casualties/injuries and any form of harassment of locals while undertaking anti-naxal operations even when they are used as human shields by the Maoists. Further, in all genuine instances of complaints against security forces of alleged violation of human rights during anti-naxal operations, the State Governments/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) initiate enquiries and if found guilty, departmental/criminal proceedings are launched against the erring personnel. The Government of India has issued instructions to all State Governments/CAPFs to adhere to the highest standards of human rights during anti-LWE operations and to strictly deal with aberrations, if any.

Recommendations of J.S. VERMA Committee

372. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, set up by Government in the wake of the gruesome gangrape of a student in Delhi last month has recently submitted its report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Justice Verma Committee;

(c) whether Government has since examined the recommendations and details of recommendations which have been accepted/refused; and

(d) what sincere efforts Government proposes to take to implement the Justice Verma Committee recommendations in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Justice 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.

Removal of AFSPA from Manipur

373. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the removal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from the State of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether apart from the imposition of AFSPA, there are no other alternatives in order to ensure law and order in the State of Manipur;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the continuation of AFSPA?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) The declaration of disturbed area under AFSPA in this case has been issued by the State Government.

Steps for safety of women and children after Delhi gang rape

374. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for the safety of women and children after the gang rape incident in Delhi in December, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amendments are being made in the rape laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government had appointed a Justice Usha Mehra Commission of enquiry on 26th December, 2012, to enquire into various aspects of the incident of rape and brutal assault of a young woman in Delhi on 16th December, 2012. The Commission has submitted its report on 22nd February, 2013. The Commission has given its findings on the coordination between the Delhi Traffic Police and the Transport Department of GNCT of Delhi,

on investigation done by the Delhi Police in the incident of gang rape and also made recommendations for preventive action to improve safety and security of women.

(c) and (d) Justice J.S. Verma Committee was constituted to look into the possible amendments of the Criminal laws so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals, accused of committing sexual assault of the extreme nature against women. The Committee has submitted its report. An ordinance has already been issued by the Government amending various penal provisions for Crimes against women.

**Norms for purchase of security equipment
by police forces**

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

(a) the details of standardized norms drawn for purchase of security equipment by police forces of the States;

(b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized by each State for the purpose;

(c) whether any laboratory or testing centres exists to determines the quality of equipment purchased by police forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to formulate a policy and issue detailed guidelines to State police forces in connection with import, purchase and manufacture of security related goods and equipment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Procurements are to be made by State Police Forces as per the codal formalities prescribed in the State Financial Rules/

Manual. In case MHA procures such items, the demand of States/ Union Territories are included for procurement which is being made as per DGS&D Manual alongwith GFR and CVC Guidelines.

(b) Under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), grants-in-aid are released to State Governments for purchase of vehicles, security equipment, communication equipment, equipment for forensic science laboratories, training aids, weaponry, construction of police stations, outposts, police lines, barracks, buildings for police training institutions, police housing for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, etc. which are included in the Annual Action Plans of States approved by MHA. The Utilization Certificates are furnished by the State Governments against the Central funds released by MHA under the MPF Scheme. As per procedure laid down by the MHA, Utilisation Certificate is to be submitted at the end of the financial year following the year during which funds are allocated. Accordingly, unspent funds at the end of the financial year are allowed to be spent upto the end of the following financial year. The detail of the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized by each State for the purpose is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, the ballistic testing has been made available exclusively for the Ministry of Home Affairs and the States at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh. The facilities of testing are also available at Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh, Ministry of Defence.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Statement***A. Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released/
allocated and utilization for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05***

Name of State	2000-01			2001-02		
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	72.02	72.02	0.00	77.20	77.20	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1.15	1.15	0.00	4.45	4.45	0.00
Assam	36.58	36.58	0.00	38.59	38.59	0.00
Bihar	57.59	57.59	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	20.57	20.57	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00
Goa	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Gujarat	59.76	59.76	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Haryana	28.33	28.33	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.34	1.34	0.00	6.38	6.38	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	30.83	30.83	0.00	28.50	28.50	0.00
Jharkhand	40.14	40.14	0.00	28.93	28.93	0.00
Karnataka	82.85	82.85	0.00	76.90	76.90	0.00
Kerala	29.28	29.28	0.00	31.16	31.16	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	54.49	54.49	0.00	53.00	53.00	0.00
Maharashtra	83.10	83.10	0.00	92.10	92.10	0.00
Manipur	4.10	4.10	0.00	4.95	4.95	0.00
Meghalaya	1.54	1.54	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00

Statement*A. Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released/
allocated and utilization for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05*

(Rs. in crores)

2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
81.32	81.32	0.00	69.46	69.46	0.00	79.93	79.93	0.00
5.20	5.20	0.00	7.24	7.24	0.00	9.13	9.13	0.00
16.50	16.50	0.00	36.52	36.52	0.00	41.37	41.37	0.00
11.50	11.50	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	45.25	45.25	0.00
16.70	16.70	0.00	17.47	17.47	0.00	32.72	32.72	0.00
2.00	2.00	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00
50.00	50.00	0.00	42.21	42.21	0.00	39.54	39.54	0.00
22.10	22.10	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	22.13	22.13	0.00
6.20	6.20	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	2.57	2.57	0.00
28.50	28.50	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	110.89	110.89	0.00
12.73	12.73	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	22.33	22.33	0.00
75.00	75.00	0.00	69.31	69.31	0.00	58.87	58.87	0.00
25.13	25.13	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	26.55	26.55	0.00
51.33	51.33	0.00	48.24	48.24	0.00	42.27	42.27	0.00
67.94	67.94	0.00	62.84	62.66	0.18	71.00	71.00	0.00
0.73	0.73	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	15.24	15.24	0.00
0.55	0.55	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	7.58	7.58	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	4.95	4.95	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00
Nagaland	2.84	2.84	0.00	13.46	13.46	0.00
Odisha	30.57	30.57	0.00	30.50	30.50	0.00
Punjab	35.76	35.76	0.00	32.10	32.10	0.00
Rajasthan	45.53	45.53	0.00	61.10	61.10	0.00
Sikkim	1.83	1.83	0.00	2.87	2.87	0.00
Tamil Nadu	76.50	76.50	0.00	68.10	68.10	0.00
Tripura	6.39	6.39	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	123.97	123.97	0.00	116.05	116.05	0.00
Uttarakhand	5.50	5.50	0.00	8.44	8.44	0.00
West Bengal	60.47	60.47	0.00	56.50	56.50	0.00
TOTAL :	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

*B. Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released/
allocated and utilization for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10*

Name of State	2005-06			2006-07		
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	101.41	101.41	0.00	88.12	88.12	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	7.00	0.00	11.53	11.53	0.00
Assam	56.68	56.68	0.00	52.18	52.18	0.00
Bihar	39.87	39.87	0.00	51.62	51.62	0.00
Chhattisgarh	40.74	40.74	0.00	57.06	57.06	0.00

8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5.50	5.50	0.00	8.47	8.47	0.00	7.45	7.45	0.00
9.95	9.95	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	13.09	13.09	0.00
16.76	16.76	0.00	21.91	21.91	0.00	27.76	27.76	0.00
32.10	32.10	0.00	19.34	19.34	0.00	21.79	21.79	0.00
16.17	16.17	0.00	43.10	43.10	0.00	42.67	42.67	0.00
0.09	0.09	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	5.90	5.90	0.00
68.10	68.10	0.00	54.98	54.98	0.00	56.78	56.78	0.00
5.60	5.60	0.00	12.83	12.83	0.00	11.17	11.17	0.00
60.39	60.39	0.00	65.02	65.02	0.00	108.55	108.55	0.00
6.58	6.58	0.00	7.41	7.41	0.00	7.99	7.99	0.00
0.33	0.33	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	29.20	29.20	0.00
695.00	695.00	0.00	705.27	705.09	0.18	960.00	960.00	0.00

*B. Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released/
allocated and utilization for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	79.98	3.85	115.54	103.02	12.52
10.70	9.46	1.24	14.72	11.13	3.59	11.50	11.30	0.20
87.82	83.90	3.92	68.11	60.67	7.44	60.79	8.40	52.39
16.24	16.24	0.00	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	59.34	0.00
41.72	40.35	1.37	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Gujarat	39.85	39.85	0.00	45.52	45.52	0.00
Haryana	14.95	14.95	0.00	19.69	19.69	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	6.78	6.78	0.00	3.92	3.92	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	109.22	109.22	0.00	88.13	88.13	0.00
Jharkhand	40.74	40.74	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00
Karnataka	65.85	65.85	0.00	64.15	64.15	0.00
Kerala	18.84	18.84	0.00	24.53	24.53	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	31.65	31.65	0.00	43.24	43.24	0.00
Maharashtra	88.78	88.78	0.00	105.10	102.14	2.96
Manipur	16.97	16.97	0.00	14.09	14.09	0.00
Meghalaya	6.57	6.57	0.00	8.59	8.59	0.00
Mizoram	6.00	6.00	0.00	10.48	10.48	0.00
Nagaland	17.52	17.52	0.00	22.68	22.68	0.00
Orissa	35.08	35.08	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
Punjab	20.31	20.31	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
Rajasthan	34.81	34.81	0.00	40.47	40.47	0.00
Sikkim	2.43	2.43	0.00	3.46	3.46	0.00
Tamil Nadu	65.51	65.51	0.00	61.65	61.65	0.00
Tripura	11.83	11.83	0.00	11.34	11.34	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	98.12	98.12	0.00	94.28	93.10	1.18
Uttarakhand	16.76	16.76	0.00	5.28	5.28	0.00
West Bengal	29.67	29.67	0.00	37.11	36.86	0.25
TOTAL :	1025.00	1025.00	0.00	1065.22	1060.83	4.39

8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	3.91	0.09	7.09	7.09	0.00
51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	47.36	4.82
35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	43.21	3.42
10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	9.99	0.00	7.10	7.10	0.00
115.34	114.94	0.40	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00
50.95	50.95	0.00	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.59	4.90
78.13	78.13	0.00	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	63.77	0.19
40.01	40.01	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00
57.68	57.68	0.00	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	51.71	3.16
78.87	74.71	4.16	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00
32.07	32.07	0.00	39.23	32.96	6.27	27.44	17.34	10.10
15.44	15.09	0.35	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.33	1.40
11.00	11.00	0.00	12.69	12.69	0.00	11.48	11.48	0.00
30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00
45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.86	51.83	0.03
34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	20.54	1.02	33.50	28.12	5.38
49.60	49.60	0.00	49.10	48.73	0.37	51.18	48.69	2.49
4.42	4.42	0.00	6.12	6.12	0.00	4.72	4.12	0.60
75.74	75.74	0.00	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	52.52	8.15
14.47	14.47	0.00	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	22.92	0.00
115.44	115.44	0.00	102.31	98.43	3.88	125.17	118.88	6.30
9.89	9.89	0.00	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00
44.45	44.45	0.00	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05
1248.70	1237.26	11.44	1157.64	1120.25	37.39	1230.00	1111.91	118.09

C. Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released/ allocated and utilization for the period 2010-11 and funds released during 2011-12 (Rs. in crore) (updated on 31.01.2013)

Name of State	2010-11			2011-12		
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	89.96	56.88	33.08	6.35	5.97	0.38
Arunachal	10.75	6.28	4.47	7.08	0.00	7.08
Assam	48.51	32.28	16.23	48.02	0.00	48.02
Bihar	63.67	63.67	0.00	28.50	0.00	28.50
Chhattisgarh	29.8	28.52	1.28	12.48	6.31	6.17
Goa	2.3	1.58	0.72	0.08	0.00	0.08
Gujarat	55.27	46.35	8.92	33.23	0.00	33.23
Haryana	30.41	7.07	23.34	5.23	0.00	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	6.36	4.35	2.01	5.91	2.18	3.73
Jammu and Kashmir	148.25	132.24	16.01	109.73	0.00	109.73
Jharkhand	36.9	0.29	36.61	6.58	0.00	6.58
Karnataka	83.01	62.19	20.82	53.37	24.55	28.82
Kerala	42.68	41.55	1.13	27.05	18.90	8.15
Madhya Pradesh	72.41	62.90	9.51	37.54	31.62	5.92
Maharashtra	42.26	35.30	6.96	64.72	0.00	64.72
Manipur	26.63	24.44	2.19	38.76	0.00	38.76
Meghalaya	8.48	0.00	8.48	6.69	0.00	6.69
Mizoram	19.55	0.00	19.55	13.18	0.00	13.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	33.77	33.77	0.00	30.08	0.00	30.08
Orissa	54.24	54.24	*0.00	20.28	11.74	8.54
					*18000/- only	
Punjab	26.08	19.97	6.11	32.12	7.67	24.45
Rajasthan	47.88	45.45	2.43	33.17	26.25	6.92
Sikkim	2.17	1.24	0.93	5.02	0.00	5.02
Tamil Nadu	92.52	70.94	21.58	43.19	11.53	31.66
Tripura	23.08	18.54	4.54	16.35	0.00	16.35
Uttar Pradesh	77.61	61.70	15.91	61.76	19.95	41.81
Uttarakhand	6.35	6.35	0.00	5.75	4.22	1.53
West Bengal	43.73	0.00	43.73	47.78	0.00	47.78
TOTAL:	1224.63	918.09	306.54	800.00	170.89	629.11

Utilization Certificate for the funds released in 2010-11 has become due on 1.4.2012.

Discussion with Pakistani officials regarding 26/11 panel visit

376. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials of the Ministry have held discussion with Pakistani officials regarding 26/11 panel visit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of deliberations held with these officials in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has put forward any proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A four member Indian delegation visited Pakistan on 19-26 December, 2012 to finalize the revised Terms of Reference for the second visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan to India to complete the recording of the statement of the 4 prosecution witnesses by way of cross-examination and re-examination, with respect to the trial of seven accused arrested in Pakistan in 26/11

Mumbai Terror Attack case. Consequent to the said visit, a revised draft of arrangement for the visit of second Judicial Commission of Pakistan to India has been finalized between the two sides after detailed discussions.

Steps to set free undertrial prisoners

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

- (a) the State-wise number of undertrial prisoners in the country;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to reduce the number of prisoners who are waiting for trial for a long time;
- (c) the number of undertrials who have been in prisons for periods longer than their crimes warranted under the law; and
- (d) whether Government would take steps to set them free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A state-wise statement of undertrials in the country at the end of 2011 as per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) A comprehensive advisory dated 17th July 2009 has been issued by the Government on "Prison Administration", which also provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to undertrials, setting up of Lok Adalats/Special Courts in prisons for expediting review of cases of undertrials. An advisory regarding use of section 436A of the Cr. P.C to reduce overcrowding of Prisons has also been issued to States/UTs on 17.1.2013.

(c) and (d) Data is not maintained centrally as "Prisons" is a State subject under entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Statement

State-wise Statement of undertrials in the country at the end of 2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of undertrial prisoners
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8544
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49
3	Assam	5066
4	Bihar	23417

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	8275
6	Goa	345
7	Gujarat	6696
8	Haryana	8503
9	Himachal Pradesh	665
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2113
11	Jharkhand	12073
12	Karnataka	8286
13	Kerala	3775
14	Madhya Pradesh	16701
15	Maharashtra	16064
16	Manipur	454
17	Meghalaya	478
18	Mizoram	499
19	Nagaland	299
20	Odisha	9052
21	Punjab	10295
22	Rajasthan	11899
23	Sikkim	120
24	Tamil Nadu	7682
25	Tripura	330
26	Uttar Pradesh	54062
27	Uttarakhand	1708
28	West Bengal	13567
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	704
30	Chandigarh	384
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
32	Daman and Diu	17
33	Delhi	8911
34	Lakshadweep	30
35	Puducherry	112
TOTAL :		241200

Security set up for ports in Gujarat

378. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether information regarding security set up for the ports in Gujarat which lacks institutional mechanism has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the information is likely to be collected and laid on the table of the House?

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

The Central Government is responsible for the security of the existing 12 major ports in the country including Kandla in Gujarat. The security of Kandla Port in Gujarat has been assessed to be adequate.

The Security of non-major ports is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Government of Gujarat has acknowledged that security of non-major ports in Gujarat is inadequate and lacks institutional mechanism.

Central Security Agencies have conducted the security audit of 21 non-major ports in Gujarat and reports thereof have been sent to the concerned authorities including State Government of Gujarat and Ministry of Shipping, for strengthening the security.

Ministry of Shipping has constituted a Working Group for standardization of ports security.

In addition, based on inputs given by the Central Security Agencies, advisories are issued from time to time to the authorities concerned, to strengthen security arrangements.

New Law on Coastal security

379. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra has recently demanded for a new

law on Coastal security to deal with terror and also subjecting commercial projects involving entry of foreign firms into Indian ports to stringent vetting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take on the demand of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per available information, there is no proposal from Maharashtra demanding for new law on Coastal security to deal with terror and also subjecting commercial projects involving entry of foreign firms into Indian ports to stringent vetting.

Bengali-speaking rescued victims of trafficking sent to West Bengal

380. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that all Bengali-speaking rescued victims of trafficking are being sent to West Bengal without proper establishment of their identities;

(b) the number of such rescued women sent to West Bengal from various cities;

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan of action for establishing their identities and restore them to their place of origin, which is usually Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) All rescued victims of trafficking are being sent to their State of origin after completion of legal procedure. As far as Bengali-speaking victims of trafficking belonging to Bangladesh are concerned, they are being repatriated to Bangladesh after fulfilling all legal procedures including proper establishment of their identities.

Containing extremist movement in Odisha

381. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate action is being taken by the Central and State Governments for containing the extremists movement in the State of Odisha; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in activities of extremists during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of Schemes on both the security and development fronts. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

In Odisha, in the year 2012, 171 LWE incidents took place causing 45 deaths compared to 192 incidents with 53 deaths during 2011. In the current year (up to 21.02.2013), 9 incidents of LWE violence have taken place causing 2 deaths as compared to 28 incidents and 11 deaths caused by LWE violence during the corresponding period in the last year.

These figures disclose that the trajectory of LWE violence is decreasing in Odisha.

Withdrawal of army deployed in Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to withdraw the army deployed in Kashmir;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news published in various National dailies from Delhi on 21 November, 2012 in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to hold talks with the separatist leaders of Kashmir in order to solve the Kashmir problem; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No, sir. There is no move to withdraw the Army from J&K. The deployment of Security forces at any point of time is a matter of review of the threat perception at the highest operational levels in the Central and State Governments. The quantum of security forces and its deployment would vary according to the overall security situation. The Government of India is always open to talk to all groups of different shades of opinion, including the separatists who eschew the path of violence.

Toll free number to help women in distress

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering for a single toll free helpline number across India to help women in distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to look into the possibility of creating a separate fleet of all women PCR vehicles; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has already initiated the process of setting up a toll free 'Helpline' for women in distress throughout the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs is constantly urging the States to revamp the infrastructural mechanism for Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies, like creation of separate fleet of all women PCR Vehicles to promote safety and security of women.

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are primary responsibility of State Governments and suggestions forwarded from the Union Government are given due consideration.

Rise in crimes arising out of consumption of alcohol

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

(a) whether it is a fact that alcohol spurred crime is on the rise in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to take appropriate steps to prevent the rise of crimes arising out of consumption of alcohol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A direct causal link between consumption of alcohol and commission of crime in exclusion of all other factors, which culminates in the commission of crime, has not yet been established.

(c) and (d) '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 and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

AFSPA

385. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Supreme Court notice challenging the extension of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 (AFSPA) in Manipur;

(b) what is the Government's stand on the same;

(c) whether Government realizes the inconvenience and harassment faced by the inhabitants of the regions where the AFSPA is in place;

(d) whether Government plans to take any immediate or any action in the near future to deal with the aforementioned issue;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A detailed counter-Affidavit on behalf of Union of India has been filed in response of the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 445 of 2012.

(c) to (f) For preventing misuse of powers under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, guidelines containing 'Do's & Don't's' for the Armed Forces deployed in Counter Insurgency Operations have been issued as per the directions of Supreme Court in Naga People's Movement of Human Rights verses Union of India. Violation of these guidelines by members of the Armed Forces make them liable for prosecution under the Army Act and the respective Acts of the Central Armed Police Forces. The Chief of Army Staff has issued 'Ten Commandments' to the troops deployed in Counter Insurgency Operations to guide them while conducting the operations. The Human Rights Cell established at various levels of Army and the Central Armed Police Forces regularly monitor complaints on human rights violations, by the members of the Armed Forces. The troops are sensitized at regular intervals regarding the importance of upholding Human Rights. The guidelines are strictly adhered to.

Revamping cyber security apparatus

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

(a) whether there is any road map with the Ministry to revamp the entire cyber security apparatus of critical sectors in the country in order to meet the challenge of cyber attacks and security in the virtual world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to create awareness and ensure setting up of a robust security system in all critical Government agencies at their own level; and

(d) after setting-up security infrastructure by respective Government agencies, whether it is mandatory to link it with National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the nature of the threats in Cyber Space and is taking appropriate measures to address these threats by way of an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to effectively deal with the issue of cyber security in the country and to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks. In support of this approach, the Information Technology Act, 2000 has included adequate provisions for protection of critical information infrastructure and cyber security incident response in the country.

(c) In order to address the issues of cyber security in a holistic manner, the Government has come out with a draft "National Cyber Security Policy" after public consultation, to unify the various activities and programmes of the Government to address the cyber security challenges with an integrated vision and a set of sustained and coordinated strategies for implementation. In addition, Government is taking various measures to ensure necessary awareness and robust security system in all the critical Government agencies.

Salient features of the steps taken by the Government are given below:

- (i) Computers Security Policies, Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines were formulated and circulated to all Ministries/Departments for implementation.
- (ii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure including websites periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.
- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites, which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (iv) A "Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism" is in place and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

- (v) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced with effect from 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

Making NDC a constitutional body

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to make the National Development Council (NDC) a constitutional body on the line of Inter-State Council;
- (b) if so, the time by when the concrete action is likely to be taken in the matter;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have an institutionalised mechanism of Union-State Consultations as recommended by various Commissions including Sarkaria Commission, Venkatachaliah Commission and MM Punchhi Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at present.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of India had set up first Commission on Centre-State Relations on 09.06.1983 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court to review the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States. The Commission in its report submitted in 1988 has made 247 recommendations on various aspects of the Centre-State Relations.

The Sarkaria Commission under Chapter 9 of its report on Inter-Governmental

Council under Article 263 of the Constitution has recommended that a permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council (IGC) should be set up. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission and notified the establishment of the Inter-State Council (ISC) through a Presidential Notification No. IV/11017/3/90-CSR dated 28.05.1990 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister with a mandate limited to clauses (b) and (c) of Article 263 of the Constitution. The other members of the Council include Chief Ministers of States, Chief Ministers/Administrators of Union Territories and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers.

The role of the ISC has been reviewed from time to time during the last decade. The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution under the Chairmanship of Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah (2002) has observed that the Commission, while endorsing the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, recommends that in resolving problems and coordinating policy and action, the Union as well as the State should more effectively utilize the forum of ISC.

Further, with a view to ensuring more harmonious and healthier relationship between the Centre and the States in future as well as for further strengthening of the third tier of governance, the Government had set up the second Commission on Centre-State Relations on 27.04.2007 under the Chairmanship of Justice M.M. Punchhi, a retired Chief Justice of India. The second Commission on Centre-State Relations has submitted its report on 31.03.2010 and has made 273 recommendations. The recommendations made by the second Commission on Centre-State Relations are under examination in the Inter-State Council Secretariat in consultation with the stakeholders viz. Ministries/ Departments, State Governments/ Union Territories before it is placed before the Inter-State Council.

Home Ministers level talks between India and Bangladesh

388. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh has held Home Ministers level talks in the recent past;

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

- (c) whether India and Bangladesh have signed Extradition treaty;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said treaty;
- (e) whether both the countries have also revised travel arrangements between the two countries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which citizens of both the countries will be benefited by the such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) In the Home Minister level Talks held between India and Bangladesh on 28th- 29th January 2013 at Dhaka, security and border management related issues were discussed. Both sides reiterated their commitment to act against the elements inimical to both countries. Besides, issues relating to cross-border terrorism, handing over of leaders of India insurgent Groups (IGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and also action against their camps/ hideouts, smuggling of arms ammunitions, fake currency notes etc. were discussed. In so far as Border Management Issues are concerned, issue of strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border and erection of fencing in vulnerable patches were also discussed. Both sides agreed to implement Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) expeditiously to curb the illegal cross-border movement. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security related issues and other areas of mutual interest.

During the Home Minister level talks held in Dhaka in January, 2013 Extradition Treaty and also Revised Travel Arrangement were signed between the two countries. The Extradition Treaty will provide a legal framework for seeking extradition of fugitive criminals between the Contracting States while the Revised Travel Arrangement would promote greater, people to people exchanges.

Illegal immigrants in North East States

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that North East (NE) States are being flooded with illegal immigrants;

- (b) whether the issue has been raised by certain individuals and agencies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of current illegal immigrants living in the NE States; and
- (e) the steps that have been initiated to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) There are no such reports which indicate any large scale illegal immigration. However, there are reports of some illegal infiltration/immigration of Bangladeshi nationals who manage to infiltrate into the country in spite of checks and control at the international border, particularly through few patches where fencing is not feasible due to difficult terrain and riverine areas.

Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipment, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam.

Erratic power supply to SIEN

390. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau (IB) still remains unconnected and out of bounds with the Secure Information Exchange Network (SIEN) due to erratic power supply, as reported in English daily on 7 January, 2013;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry on this report;
- (c) how the Ministry justify itself on this very serious matter in which the premium secret agency of the country is at stake due to power problem; and
- (d) what steps the Ministry had taken or will take to rectify this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No Sir, it is not a fact that IB remains unconnected and out of bounds with SIEN due to erratic Power Supply. The 24-hour power supply for the SIEN facility has been ensured and SIEN is working satisfactorily. In the past, there was some problem due to erratic power supply from BSES. However, Diesel Generators have been installed to ensure regular power supply.

Conferring power on authorities in Goa to issue PIO and OCI card

391. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued instructions to confer powers on authorities in Goa to issue Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) card and also Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) card;
- (b) if so, when these instructions have been given and whether these instructions are available on Ministry website;
- (c) who are the authorities on whom these powers have been conferred;
- (d) whether these authorities have started issuing the OCI and PIO cards to the applications; and
- (e) the number of requests for the cards pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Government has issued instructions on 4th February, 2013 conveying the jurisdictional control for acceptance and processing of Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cards by various Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). As per these instructions, FRRO, Goa has been authorised to accept and process the OCI card applications from the State of Goa and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The State-wise jurisdiction

for each FRRO for grant/issue of OCI card is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs www.mha.nic.in. Government has not issued any specific instruction with regard to accepting and processing of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) card by FRRO, Goa. However, FRRO, Goa will be accepting and processing the applications for grant of OCI and PIO cards *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2013 and till such time, cases will be processed by FRRO, Mumbai. As per information available, no request for grant of OCI and PIO card is pending with FRRO, Goa at present.

Pending viscera samples in DFSL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of viscera samples are pending analysis in Delhi Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL);

(b) if so, since when these samples are pending and the reason for their pendency;

(c) whether it is also a fact that police investigation is largely affected due to non-analysis of viscera samples; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to clear the pendency of samples and to insure that such situation does not arise in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As on 31.01.2013, number of viscera samples pending for examination in Delhi Forensic Science Laboratory, are as under:

2010	-	553
2011	-	2152
2012	-	2320
2013	-	254

The inflow of cases have increased from an average of 2300 cases per year during the period 2005-2010 to 4231 cases during 2011 and 4139 cases during 2012. This increase has resulted in pendency of cases.

(c) The cases pertaining to heinous crime and serious in nature are taken up on top priority for examination by the Forensic Science Laboratory, Delhi on the directions of the Hon'ble Courts.

(d) The following measures have been taken to clear the pendency of samples:

- (i) 92 posts of subordinate technical staff have been filled up for a period of one year on contract/outourcing basis;
- (ii) 66 scientific posts in various disciplines are filled up on deputation basis.
- (iii) The Government has given approval to fill up 38 Gazetted posts and 30 non-Gazetted posts on contract basis and 11 posts of Senior Scientific Officers under Direct Recruitment Quota.
- (iv) Regular review meetings are taken at the level of Principal Secretary (Home), Government of NCT of Delhi and Director, FSL to expedite the reports of the pending cases.
- (v) Efforts are made to increase the facilities for viscera examination within the laboratory premises.

Areas needing special permission for entry by Indians and foreigners

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

- (a) the areas in the country which need special permission for entry by Indians and foreigners;
- (b) what are the rules and regulations made for the purpose;
- (c) what are the reasons for prohibiting Indians to enter those areas; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal for providing relaxation in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) **Special Permission for entry by Foreigners** Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958, all areas falling between the 'Inner line' and the "International Border of the State" have been declared as Protected Area. Currently, Protected Areas are located in the following States:-

- (i) Whole of Arunachal Pradesh
- (ii) Parts of Himachal Pradesh
- (iii) Parts of Jammu and Kashmir

- (iv) Parts of Rajasthan
- (v) Whole of Sikkim (partly in Protected Area and partly in Restricted Area).

Further, under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, the following areas have been declared as 'Restricted Areas':

- (i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Entire Union Territory
- (ii) Sikkim - Part of the State

A foreigner is not normally allowed to visit a Protected/Restricted Area unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Government, that there are extraordinary reasons to justify such a visit. Every foreigner, except a citizen of Bhutan, who desires to enter and stay in a Protected or Restricted Area, is required to obtain a special permit from a competent authority delegated with powers to issue such a special permit to a foreigner. In cases where the powers have not been delegated to any subordinate authority by the Government of India, the application for special permit should be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for prior approval.

Special Permission for entry by Indians

- (i) Inner Line Permit (ILP) regulates visit of Indians to States where ILP regime is prevalent under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. In terms of Section 2 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873, the Inner Line Permit system is prevalent in the three North Eastern States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. Citizens of other States require ILP for visiting these three States.
- (ii) According to Section 3(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961, the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any area adjoining the frontiers of India to be a notified area and thereupon on and after such day as may be specified in, and subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made in the said notification, no person who was not immediately before the said day a resident in the area declared to be a notified area by the notification, shall enter or attempt to enter that area or be therein, except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted to him by a

person, not below the rank of a Magistrate of the First Class, specified in the said notification.

(c) The main aim of ILP system is to prevent settlement of other Indian nationals in the States where ILP regime is prevalent, in order to protect the indigenous/tribal population.

Notification under Section 3(1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961 is issued in the interest of the safety or security of India or in the public interest.

(d) With a view to promote tourism, some protected/restricted areas, notified by the Government of India from time to time, can be visited by foreign tourists, either in groups, or as a couple in the case of a husband and wife, or by individuals, after obtaining the necessary permit from the competent authority. Powers have been delegated to various authorities to issue the special permit, without the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, to facilitate foreign tourists subject to the following exceptions:

- (i) Special instructions applicable to foreign diplomats and members of the United Nations and International Organisations holding Diplomatic/Official Passport are issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (ii) Citizens of Afghanistan, China and Pakistan and foreign nationals of Pakistani origin shall not be issued a special permit without the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Violence against women and children in Delhi

394. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been growing incidents of violence against women and children in the country, including the capital Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, of such crimes reported during the last two years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent such crimes and to punish the guilty;

(d) whether Government is proposing to amend the relevant laws in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT-wise details of violent crimes under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women and children including Delhi are given in Annexure 4(a) and 4(b) respectively. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 4(a) and 4(b)]

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police Stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at Police Station level.

Another detailed advisory, regarding crimes against children, dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT 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.

The President of India on 3rd 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.

Atrocities against women

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

- (a) whether Government has noticed the increase in cases of atrocities against women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to control this?

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), a total number of 2,03,804, 2,13,585 and 2,28,650 cases of atrocities against women were registered during 2009-2011 respectively. The State-wise details of cases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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 Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118	27244	23851
2	Arunachal Pradesh	164	147	25	182	158	25	190	117
3	Assam	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892	11555	6293
4	Bihar	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822	8471	5281
5	Chhattisgarh	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866	4176	3917
6	Goa	164	97	20	235	158	27	140	127
7	Gujarat	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825	8148	7690
8	Haryana	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403	5562	3960
9	Himachal Pradesh	954	899	65	1428	1527	122	1028	817
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362	2611	1813
11	Jharkhand	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645	3087	2607
12	Karnataka	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833	8807	7282
13	Kerala	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068	9463	8871
14	Madhya Pradesh	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430	16468	16083
15	Maharashtra	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116	15737	14661
16	Manipur	194	8	0	183	10	0	190	6
17	Meghalaya	237	130	12	178	190	12	261	133

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2009-2011*

2010				2011					
CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3166	38570	39417	4472	28246	22550	2243	37766	36275	4366
11	197	138	12	171	114	15	199	130	17
522	12996	7496	833	11503	6037	762	11241	6953	739
861	13134	12422	1554	10231	8519	1031	18157	15563	1776
860	6577	6481	1343	4219	4054	842	6423	6447	1227
13	214	217	16	127	109	12	159	155	12
228	20459	20277	974	8815	8334	157	22223	22232	346
903	7540	7232	1712	5491	3908	952	6696	6725	1369
51	1481	1464	97	997	764	72	1268	1219	110
145	3569	3544	215	3146	2514	143	5098	5089	194
618	5172	6031	1156	3132	2451	719	4873	4526	1212
511	15179	13880	868	9594	7957	488	16084	15509	866
637	13253	13471	886	11288	9532	580	13964	13303	1309
4177	27814	27837	7525	16599	16100	5027	27818	27830	7530
565	40377	39236	1073	15728	14129	625	39643	39545	1074
1	141	7	1	247	6	4	170	6	12
7	228	130	8	269	158	4	258	164	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Mizoram	150	160	117	165	235	123	170	171
19	Nagaland	46	49	26	72	62	54	41	39
20	Odisha	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742	8501	8635
21	Punjab	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932
22	Rajasthan	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232
23	Sikkim	41	63	19	76	66	25	42	58
24	Tamil Nadu	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780
25	Tripura	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121	1678	1360
26	Uttar Pradesh	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401
27	Uttarakhand	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974	1074	864
28	West Bengal	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651	26125	23528
	TOTAL STATE	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	64	2	126	108	2	85	68
30	Chandigarh	150	64	43	158	148	69	141	90
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	18	3	20	34	4	30	17
32	Daman and Diu	13	7	0	38	17	0	14	11
33	Delhi UT	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800	4518	2428
34	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	1
35	Puducherry	106	119	19	152	176	47	115	109
	TOTAL UT	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922	4904	2724
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233

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

* Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act and Sati Prevention Act.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
159	194	210	250	167	139	84	149	143	75
33	66	54	18	38	32	34	49	39	62
485	16112	16298	932	9433	8999	564	14122	14096	954
497	4646	4367	1084	2641	1800	448	4436	3885	893
2072	15335	15321	3720	19888	10998	2355	16764	16600	3884
6	68	57	5	55	38	18	59	42	24
1749	9649	8841	2809	6940	4342	1316	9727	7774	2084
95	2127	1611	144	1358	1426	89	2676	1975	112
10307	58330	41235	27706	22639	16464	10204	72153	44183	25343
499	1750	1683	1075	996	742	305	1344	1402	569
435	26549	28005	628	29133	23440	448	26320	24842	758
29613	341727	316962	61116	223091	175656	29541	359839	316652	56925
0	131	112	0	51	55	1	86	95	1
44	138	124	57	156	103	24	128	92	36
6	46	31	8	18	17	1	14	24	1
0	51	42	0	11	6	1	55	30	1
586	3040	2852	997	5234	2953	687	3475	3104	1075
0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
21	205	203	48	89	58	9	205	130	27
657	3612	3365	1110	5559	3193	725	3963	3476	1143
30270	345339	320327	62226	228650	178849	30266	363802	320128	58068

Status report on issue of missing children

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed displeasure over the Centre and State Government's failure to file a status report on the issue of missing children with the bench;

(b) if so, whether the incidents of missing children are going up day by day across the country; and

(c) if so, the latest strategies to adopted by the Union Government in consultation with the State Governments to check the menace of missing children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) On 17th January, 2013, while hearing a Writ Petition on 'Missing Children' a three Judge Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India directed personal appearance of Chief Secretaries of some States. However, on date on next appearance on 5th February, 2013, three Chief Secretaries did not appear before the Hon'ble Court seeking personal exemption. The Hon'ble Court took exception to this fact and directed the Chief Secretaries to personally appear before them and file the status report on 'Missing Children'.

(b) 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 the Statement (*See* below).

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

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, wherein it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

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.

In an Advisory on crime against children dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments and UTs Administrations 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.

<i>Statement</i>								
<i>A. Year-wise information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children (Upto 18 years) For year 2009</i>								
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	204
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	997	913	84	2823	2460	363	Written Answers to
		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	[RAJYA SABHA]
		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	Unstarred Questions
		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			

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	206
24	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to
		Female	0	0	0				
25	Nagaland	Male	50	28	22	117	66	51	[RAJYA SABHA]
		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	Unstarred Questions
		Female	1092	864	228				
32	Tripura*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	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.

Statement

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			
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			

208 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11	Goa*	Male		0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013] Unstarred Questions
		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	210
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4254	3901	353	10720	9689	1031	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		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	Unstarred Questions
		Female	241	117	124				
26	Odisha	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
		Female	1951	1574	377			
30	Sikkim	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 (SCRBx).

*Data not received from Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, 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			

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

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			

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	214
18	Kerala	Male	428	310	118	1283	981	302	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		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	Unstarred Questions
		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	Odisha	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.

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

Removing people's indifference towards police

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people generally look away when crime happens as they are afraid of getting entangled in police and legal formalities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to give protection to people so that collectivity of indifference in people towards police is removed?

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

(b) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Spending on security cover to VVIPs

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

(a) whether Government's spending on security cover to VVIPs is enormous;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines/norms on providing various types of security cover to VVIPs and politicians in India; and

(c) the details of persons who are being provided security cover with expenditure being incurred on them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Providing security to an

individual is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned in whose jurisdiction the individual ordinarily resides.

Security to President, Vice President and Prime Minister is provided as per provisions of the relevant Blue Books and the SPG Act, as applicable.

Security at Government cost to other individuals is provided, based on the threat perception or on positional basis, in accordance with the provisions of the Yellow Book.

Due to involvement of multiple agencies, including State Government agencies, in providing security, it is difficult to estimate the expenditure being incurred on providing security to individuals.

The details of individuals who are being provided security cover, cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Contract workers

399. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of contractual workers in major establishments;
- (b) how many out of these are Below Poverty Line;
- (c) what steps have been taken by Government to help raise the standards of the contractual workers engaged in Government work and in general; and
- (d) whether Government has any new initiatives in mind to help in bringing parity between the contractual and permanent workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, both Central and State Governments are the 'appropriate Government'. The estimated number of contract labour engaged by licensed contractors in Central Sphere is 18.44 lakhs.

- (b) In this regard no data is maintained.
- (c) To protect the interests of the contract labour, the Government has

enacted Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. Social Security aspects of contract workers (under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948) are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which contract workers work are covered under the said Acts.

The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of default, that of the principal employer.

(d) To safeguard the interest of contract workers further in terms of wages and social security, a proposal to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 is under consideration of the Government.

Minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- to EPFO pensioners

400. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) pensioners are getting monthly pensions as low as Rs. 12 and Rs. 38;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of such EPFO pensioners who are getting monthly pension below Rs. 1000/-; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure a minimum pension of Rs. 11000/- to EPFO pensioners irrespective of their contributions to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the reasons for low pension are low pensionable service and low pensionable salary.

Out of a total of 41 lakh pensioners under EPFO, approximately 83% pensioners are getting pension below Rs.1000 per month.

(c) A proposal to enhance minimum pension to Rs.1,000/- per month under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

Enhancement of EPF pension

401. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide fixed minimum pension to all the employees who are covered under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the minimum amount Government is planning to give to the pensioners;

(c) whether Government has decided to revise the existing scheme in view of demand of workers for a reasonable hike in their EPF pension;

(d) if so, by when the enhanced pension is likely to be disbursed; and

(e) the number of employees who are getting pension benefits from EPFO at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) A proposal to enhance minimum pension to Rs.1,000/- per month under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is under consideration of the Government. However, no time frame for implementation of the proposal can be given.

(e) At present, 41 lakh pensioners are getting pension benefits from EPFO.

Inoperative accounts in EPFO

402. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of inoperative accounts in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is increasing every year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken to get the claims from the PF members or their legal heirs so as to settle the claims of such inoperative accounts:

- (i) Returns are collected from establishments wherein contributions are received so as to update members' accounts to make them operative.
- (ii) Publicity through print media and electronic media is made to educate the members to file their claims for settlement or transfer their old PF accounts to their operative accounts.
- (iii) The employers and employees unions have also been requested to advise the members to file their claims for settlement.

Migrant workers working in States

403. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has any statistics of migrant workers working in different States especially in Gujarat and Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that around 12 lakhs migrant workers from Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are working in Surat Textile mills and they are not getting the minimum wages, weekly holidays and social security funds like Employees State Insurance, provident fund, bonus; and
- (d) whether they are working more than 14 hours in a day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Migrant workers from Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are working in Surat Textiles Mills but no specific data is available about the magnitude of such migrant workers. The state Government has received no specific complaint from these workers for non-receipt of minimum wages. The complaints of non-payment of bonus etc. are disposed off in accordance with the law. The weekly off is given to the workers in registered factories under the provision of Factories Act, 1948.

- (d) No, Sir.

Statement

The number of migrant workers by place of last residence from the States in India beyond the State of enumeration as per Census 2001

States/UTs	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	69,624	57,696	11,928
Himachal Pradesh	1,89,896	1,20,097	69,799
Punjab	8,43,842	6,23,412	2,20,430
Chandigarh	2,68,501	2,23,550	44,951
Uttarakhand	3,48,109	2,71,206	76,903
Haryana	12,75,932	7,48,515	5,27,417
N.C.T. of Delhi	25,76,859	22,72,415	3,04,444
Rajasthan	8,81,803	3,80,141	5,01,662
Uttar Pradesh	10,32,931	5,31,234	5,01,697
Bihar	5,93,517	1,44,107	4,49,410
Sikkim	28,673	20,813	7,860
Arunachal Pradesh	83,046	64,078	18,968
Nagaland	48,279	41,095	7,184
Manipur	8,098	6,065	2,033
Mizoram	25,125	18,892	6,233
Tripura	16,537	12,689	3,848
Meghalaya	41,633	35,186	6,447
Assam	2,04,561	1,74,589	29,972
West Bengal	12,52,782	10,18,805	2,33,977

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	6,87,531	4,73,352	2,14,179
Odisha	3,30,882	2,03,869	1,27,013
Chhattisgarh	4,46,292	2,92,037	1,54,255
Madhya Pradesh	9,82,180	4,83,197	4,98,983
Gujarat	11,15,039	9,65,614	1,49,425
Daman and Diu	39,808	35,906	3,902
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,729	34,340	8,389
Maharashtra	37,48,224	31,07,653	6,40,571
Andhra Pradesh	5,39,509	2,86,437	2,53,072
Karnataka	10,44,406	6,59,798	3,84,608
Goa	1,13,788	88,407	25,381
Lakshadweep	3,419	3,228	191
Kerala	2,36,846	1,70,699	66,147
Tamil Nadu	2,92,004	2,04,476	87,528
Pondicherry	1,01,944	70,587	31,357
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45,794	39,571	6,223
TOTAL	1,95,60,143	1,38,83,756	56,76,387

Number of unemployed men and women

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

(a) the registered number of unemployed men and women throughout the country;

(b) the number of men and women who were provided employment through these Employment Exchanges during last two years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of women to be provided employment through these Exchanges in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the latest information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, number of men and women job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country was 2.65 and 1.37 crore respectively as on 31st December, 2011.

(b) Number of men and women provided employment through employment exchanges in the country during 2010 and 2011 is given below:

	2010 (in lakh)	2011 (in lakh)
Men	4.03	3.86
Women	1.07	0.86
TOTAL	5.10	4.72

(c) Employment Exchanges sponsor the names of eligible job seekers including women on the requests made by the employers. However, the final selection is made by the employers.

Non-implementation of Minimum Wages Act

405. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some private companies and industries are not implementing the Minimum Wages Act;

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

(c) the State-wise details of action taken on the violators so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As far as establishments under the Central Sphere are concerned, whenever any violation in the implementation of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act are brought to the notice of the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization, appropriate action is initiated as per the provisions of the Act.

The details of the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central sphere during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government has also been receiving complaints from time to time regarding non-implementation of Minimum Wage Act by private organizations which come under the Jurisdiction of the concerned States.

(c) Corrective measures are initiated either by way of filing prosecution in the appropriate court against the erring employers or by filing claim case before the Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The details of the prosecutions in the Central sphere filed under the Minimum Wages Act (State-wise) during the year 2012-13 (up to December, 2012) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in Central
Sphere during last three years*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	No. of inspections conducted	14720	16780	15272
2	No. of Prosecution Launched	43821	5950	6937
3	No. of Irregularities detected	313293	305796	263293
4	No. of Convictions	3402	6142	4573
5	No. of Claim cases disposed	2046	1964	1591

Statement-II

*Details of prosecution in the central sphere under
Minimum Wages Act (State-wise) year 2012-13**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prosecutions					
		BF	launched	conviction		Withdrawn	Pending
				No. of cases	fine imposed in (Rs.)	or dropped	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat	1994	28	24	2400	0	1998
2	Rajasthan	5261	227	94	74666	4	5390
3	West Bengal, Sikkim	4781	373	284	65900	5	4865

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Karnataka	378	45	42	69150	8	373
5	Orissa	2947	102	249	100900	0	2800
6	Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir	253	122	151	160200	0	224
7	Tamil Nadu	465	233	62	124350	114	522
8	Kerala	86	53	35	50250	0	104
9	Delhi	1800	80	110	69000	0	1770
10	Jharkhand	6782	57	40	17050	0	6799
11	Uttarakhand	1700	159	262	104400	0	1597
12	Andhra Pradesh	881	937	1605	569746	0	213
13	Madhya Pradesh	4202	334	104	103400	0	4432
14	Uttar Pradesh	3942	227	360	92000	0	3809
15	Maharashtra, Goa	7505	324	134	265050	0	7695
16	Bihar	3867	36	0	0	0	3903
17	Chhattisgarh	2341	44	27	116600	0	2358
18	Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur	2305	114	0	0	0	2439
TOTAL		51490	3495	3583	1985052	131	51271

* Provisional upto December, 2012.

Workers in unorganized sector

406. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of workers engaged in the unorganized sector in the country including Karnataka;
- (b) the number of welfare schemes implemented for the said workers during the last three years along with the budget allocation for each schemes during the said years;
- (c) the State-wise and year-wise utilization of funds as against the budget allocated for such schemes and the total number of beneficiaries therefrom; and
- (d) the extent to which the interests of the workers of the unorganised sector are being protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-2010 the total number of workers engaged in the unorganised sector in the country, including Karnataka is estimated as 43.7 crore. Data on State-wise workers in unorganized sector is not maintained.

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

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 28 States/Union Territories and more than 3.41 crore smart cards have been issued as on 20.02.2013.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. The scheme is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs.75,000/- for 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. More than 2.27 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 31.10.2012.

Central fund allocations under the schemes of RSBY, AABY and the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), of which IGNOAPS is a component, during last three years and current year is as under :

(Rupees in crores)				
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
RSBY (Allocation)	350.00	548.00	984.30	1568.56
AABY (fund released to LIC)#	# A sum of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated under AABY Premium Fund during the financial year 2007-2008 and placed with LIC. During 2008-09, an additional sum of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated to augment the AABY Fund to meet the target coverage under AABY Scheme.			
NSAP*	5155.49	5162.00	6596.46	4218.28
(TOTAL release)				

*Funds are released to States/UTs combined for NSAP and no separate allocation for IGNOAPS is made.

State-wise, year-wise utilization of funds and number of beneficiaries under RSBY, AABY and IGNOAPS is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

Statement-I

Release of central share of premium and number of beneficiaries under RSBY during last 3 years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amount of Central share Released	Cumulative Smart Card issued	Amount of Central share Released	Cumulative Smart Card issued	Amount of Central share Released	Cumulative Smart Card issued	Amount of Central share Released	Cumulative Smart Card issued
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	15711	0	39615	0	39615
3	Assam	0.76	81565	7.43	204465	12.82	204548	5.48	214389
4	Bihar	31.98	2038909	55.86	5101901	150.19	7184460	222.99	6436531
5	Chandigarh	0.20	5407	0.20	4913	0.00	4913	0.00	4913
6	Chhattisgarh	16.06	927672	22.52	1230378	69.28	1384680	36.16	1648378
7	Delhi	1.47	218055	7.46	113608	3.90	144518	3.86	95597
8	Goa	0.00	3505	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8	Gujarat	8.77	682354	34.31	1919086	112.02	1826204	48.18	1810326
10	Haryana	27.10	684597	18.10	621741	27.30	584683	16.12	563081
11	Himachal Pradesh	1.64	115828	6.81	237946	5.58	235131	3.53	
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13013	0.97	35521

13	Jharkhand	8.91	434762	11.49	1329254	23.66	1167456	51.65	1553973
14	Karnataka	0.00	36971	4.92	157405	0.96	893069	45.14	1680813
15	Kerala	18.34	1173388	52.69	1796315	65.93	1748471	65.79	2743665
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	83060
17	Maharashtra	37.19	1440407	33.93	1516687	59.69	2178037	34.98	2263083
18	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	18259	2.06	31921	2.42	53012
19	Meghalaya	0.77	22579	1.24	59055	4.43	67552	2.27	78395
20	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	15240	3.52	43256	1.09	62154
21	Nagaland	2.40	39301	2.30	39290	3.86	77870	1.49	104615
22	Orissa	0.00	341653	20.44	433079	3.64	1287463	57.61	3392551
23	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.29	9486
24	Punjab	5.94	169306	5.88	193541	4.87	220486	8.06	213396
25	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	732778
26	Tamil Nadu	2.69	149520	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27	Tripura	6.68	145780	6.80	258402	6.36	258402	15.19	505774
28	Uttar Pradesh	69.10	4296865	162.34	4233626	191.70	4145925	42.62	4464215
29	Uttarakhand	2.43	53940	3.67	335424	6.92	338879	8.45	338879
30	West Bengal	20.08	802974	50.63	3527137	164.28	4490145	191.74	4680907
TOTAL		262.51	13865338.00	509.17	23362463.00	922.97	28570697.00	866.08	34146596.00

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Statement-II***State-wise Aam Admi Bima Yojana coverage and scholarships
during last 3 years***

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10				2010-11			
		Lives Covered	Premium @ Rs. 100/- from GOI AABY Funds	Scholarships settled from AABY		Lives Covered	Premium @ Rs. 100/- from GOI AABY Funds	Scholarships settled from AABY	
				No.	Amount			No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Himachal Pradesh	5000	Scheme not renewed			5000	Scheme not renewed		
2	Andhra Pradesh	5368797	536879700	39297	23578200	7292606	729260600	780913	772598200
3	Maharashtra	985927	98592700	0	0	1608818	160881800	674	376200
4	Gujarat	382398	38239800	8438	5062800	860053	86005300	1252	751200
5	Chandigarh	1297	129700	0	0	1297	129700	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	86097	8609700	532	31800	91740	9174000	0	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	1364232	136423200	11741	7044600	1381965	138196500	14427	8656200
9	Bihar	1161154	116115400	152	91200	1921604	192160400	348	208800
10	Jharkhand	37546	3754600	0	0	37546	3754600	15	9000
11	Karnataka	604687	60468700	4382	5258400	745843	74584300	10618	12741600
12	Kerala	299624	29962400	18602	11161200	393160	39316000	4332	2599200
13	Uttar Pradesh	1869176	186917600	326	195600	2234849	223484900	19288	11572800

Statement-II*State-wise Aam Admi Bima Yojana coverage and scholarships during last 3 years*

2011-12				2012-13			
Lives Covered	Premium @ Rs. 100/- from GOI AABY Funds	Scholarships settled from AABY		Lives Covered	Premium @ Rs. 100/- from GOI AABY Funds	Scholarships settled from AABY	
		No.	Amount			No.	Amount
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0	Scheme not renewed		44267	4426700	3524	3078300
5201598	520159800	322124	395147400	11997334	1199733400	1103204	1299052700
3099067	309906700	27366	16419600	6829052	682905200	242498	145498800
860053	86005300	8934	5360400	1624480	162448000	29671	17807400
2233	223300	0	0	37636	3763600	326	233400
0	0	0	0	78858	7885800	230	276000
53047	5304700	0	0	104211	10421100	6254	3920400
1471661	147166100	20837	12502200	5897616	589761600	46893	28123800
442661	44266100	348	208800	254384	25438400	1949	1169400
56820	5682000	0	0	160720	16072000	598	358800
745843	74584300	0	0	2353829	235382900	31207	26541400
468160	46816000	45308	27184800	1324312	132431200	142752	101757600
2520514	252051400	8212	4927200	3177947	317794700	7438	4554600

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Chattisgarh	333870	33387000	425	256800	333870	33387000	6985	7934400
16	West Bengal	397409	39740900	3010	1806000	662987	66298700	1716	1029600
17	Puducherry	148452	14845200	0	0	148452	14845200	0	0
18	Punjab	0	0	0	0	19013	1901300	0	0
19	Assam	0	0	0	0	8677	867700	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	579	57900	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
26	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Co-Aanganwadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Co-KVIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		13046245	1304124500	86905	54486600	17747480	1774248000	840568	818477200

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0	0	5304	6364800	677511	67751100	22728	27028200
372206	37220600	6317	4368000	2960216	296021600	82462	97163400
717614	71761400	0	0	1367660	136766000	10344	6206400
0	Scheme not renewed			12837	1283700	0	0
0	Scheme not renewed			51134	5113400	8634	6430200
54545	5454500	0	0	227107	22710700	1703	1021800
202267	20226700	0	0	789136	78913600	6785	4071000
0	0	0	0	579	57900	0	0
0	0	0	0	48342	4834200	440	268800
0	0	0	0	28189	2818900	5020	5466000
0	0	0	0	3078	307800	0	0
0	0	0	0	1361	136100	0	0
0	0	0	0	1814	181400	0	0
0	0	0	0	3611	361100	0	0
0	0	0	0	3257143	325714300	119569	112208580
0	0	0	0	15866	1586600	0	0
0	0	0	0	2038511	203851100	115555	71433600
0	0	0	0	48335	4833500	0	0
0	0	0	0	2399334	239933400	0	0
0	0	0	0	274256	27425600	0	0
16268289	1626828900	444750	472483200	48090666	4809066600	1989784	1963670580

Statement-III

State-wise and year-wise utilisation of funds, released and the number of beneficiaries reported under NSAP

(Rs. in Lakh)							
Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries reported	Total Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries reported	Total Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries reported
			IGNOAPS		IGNOAPS		IGNOAPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	36443.00	919230	35684.89	971709	51471.47	1386401
2	Bihar	56090.29	2369656	68092.76	2341267	75185.79	3525109
3	Chhattisgarh	15690.05	513829	18489.77	530193	20518.2	600957
4	Goa	179.55	2734	186.61	2734	0	2136
5	Gujarat	4815.13	238550	7728.64	298519	8344.66	355087
6	Haryana	3767.35	137666	4850	130306	7404	131326
7	Himachal Pradesh	2611.98	91440	2673.05	90619	2795.69	94220
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3756.35	129000	3332.99	129000	3280.206	126914
9	Jharkhand	19039.37	676003	21818.93	650145	22833.97	732991
10	Karnataka	32057.80	834405	31070.25	782538	37448.64	933891
11	Kerala	5943.00	176064	4505	185316	8719	254397

12	Madhya Pradesh	40468.50	1056881	39084.53	1166199	42857.02	1281512
13	Maharashtra	17079.45	1086027	35183.87	1072113	29567.18	1071000
14	Odisha	13663.91	643400	41378.49	1193176	36453.06	1777083
15	Punjab	5443.06	159292	4236.81	159792	4365.83	177040
16	Rajasthan	16080.67	480040	16839.94	574828	23035.38	632860
17	Tamil Nadu	23140.62	919069	31151.6	1014172	39267.64	1204245
18	Uttar Pradesh	104698.44	3274780	96227.51	3274780	108369.41	3799208
19	Uttarakhand	4456.00	168221	5234.05	191168	6803.02	252827
20	West Bengal	35713.98	1252795	37185.6	1271631	58411.07	1883799
NE States							
21	Arunachal Pradesh	556.27	17500	461.95		604.54	31209
22	Assam	15825.00	628949	11718	598965	16875.71	598965
23	Manipur	1126.00	72514	2212.4	72514	1374	72514
24	Meghalaya	1497.11	44586	1447.73	48112	1492.42	48112
25	Mizoram	750.22	23747	705.03	23747	837.3	26359
26	Nagaland	798.17	40462	1164	40462	1315.67	46483

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Sikkim	479.15	18916	230.92	15169	370.85	17027
28	Tripura	4221.06	136592	3714.1	136592	3816.88	152550
	SUB TOTAL	466391.48	16112348	526609.42	16965766	613818.606	21216222
UTs							
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.00	861	75	1063	198	
30	Chandigarh	212.66	4357	145	4094	167.79	3784
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.00	944	215	944	238	
32	Daman and Diu	16.08	125	17	130	32	
33	NCT Delhi	4862.00	194150	7425	94000	3709	140791
34	Lakshadweep	2.00	36	11	36	22	
35	Pondicherry	264.00	20757	739	15523	682	23607
	SUB TOTAL	5491.74	221230	8627	115790	5048.79	168182
	GRAND TOTAL	471883.22	16333578	535236.42	17081556	618867.396	21384404

**Adverse effect of new EPFO rules on real
estate and construction sector workers**

407. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Employees Provident Fund Organisation rules will severely affect the employees working in real estate and construction sectors under the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand to reverse the said rule;

(d) whether it is also a fact that with this rule in force, the employees working in the said sector will not be able to withdraw their hard earned money; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No new rule has been implemented by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation which will adversely affect the employees working in real estate and construction sectors under the private sector.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of replies to part (a) of the Question above.

Legislation for domestic workers

408. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking to bring Legislation for domestic workers for their safety, security and include them in schedule of employment for fixing minimum wages;

(b) whether all activities of women like work of kitchen, garden, poultry, grinding food grains, collecting water, working in firm, cutting grapes are taken into account and whether 88 per cent rural house-wife's and 66 per cent urban house-wife's can be considered as economical productive and be named as self employed workers; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made as to how much a house-wife contributes to a family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere and State Governments are empowered to enact legislation for domestic workers. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for social security of the unorganised workers which includes domestic workers. The Government is also contemplating framing National Policy for domestic workers.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Government to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. 'Domestic Workers' fall under the purview of state sphere, wherein, the State Governments are the "Appropriate Governments" to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for domestic workers under the Act.

The Central Government has advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic work as employment in the schedule and for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

(c) No such estimate has been made by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Decision on PF agenda policy

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

(a) whether Government has decided on Provident Fund agenda policy in Central Board of Trustees related to the provident fund of employees or any meeting has been held in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The agenda for the meeting of Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is prepared by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The last meeting of CBT, EPF was held on 25.02.2013.

ESI medical college and hospital at Bhubaneswar

410. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(c) whether it is a fact that the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has taken over possession of land near Bhubaneswar in October, 2009 to establish a medical college and a hospital;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to start the institution; and

(c) the reasons for such inordinate delay in starting construction and non-completion of the college and hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The construction plan for setting up a Medical College in Bhubaneswar has been approved by Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) and necessary approvals from various departments have been obtained.

(c) The delay in starting construction is due to representations from various public forums and representatives demanding a Medical College at Rourkela instead of Bhubaneswar. In view of these representations, a Sub-Committee was constituted by the Government to decide the location of Medical College in Odisha. The report of the Sub-Committee is under consideration of the Central Government.

Social security for unorganized workers

†411. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the plight of workers engaged in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve their conditions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has formulated any social security and other welfare schemes for their upliftment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The unorganized sector workers suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, lack of a formal employer-employee relationship and absence of social security protection. With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

The Government has initiated steps in the context of all these social security benefits.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 28 States/Union Territories and more than 3.41 crore smart cards have been issued as on 20.02.2013.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. The scheme is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs.75,000/- for accidental death, Rs. 75,000/-for total permanent disability and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability. More than 1.77 crore lives are covered under AABY as on 31.10.2012.

The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (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. More than 2.27 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 31.10.2012.

Review of labour policies

412. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give concrete shape to the observations made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during February, 2012 that existing labour policies need a review; and

(b) whether Government would initiate the process of reforming existing rigid labour laws so that; more informal sector labour could join the organized sector as that will also ensure better paying jobs and greater investment in their skills' development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Review and reform/updation of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the country. With this objective, Government reviews the existing labour policies and amends labour laws from time to time *inter-alia*, to enable more workers from the informal sector to join the organized sector.

The recent amendments carried out in labour laws pertain to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (now known as Employees' Compensation Act, 1923).

Number of migrant labourers

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

(a) whether Government has details about the number of migrant labourers working in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning for any registration system for migrant labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There is no provision in the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for registering individual workmen. However, as per the provision the establishment proposing to employ inter-state migrant workmen will be required to be registered with registering officers appointed under the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, depending on whether the establishment falls under the Central sphere or State sphere. Likewise, every contractor who proposes to recruit or employ Inter-State migrant workmen will be required to obtain a license from the specified authority both of the state to which the workmen belongs (home State) and the state in which he/she is proposed to be employed (host State).

Statement

The number of migrant workers by place of last residence from the States in India beyond the State of enumeration as per Census-2001

States/UTs	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	69,624	57,696	11,928
Himachal Pradesh	1,89,896	1,20,097	69,799
Punjab	8,43,842	6,23,412	2,20,430
Chandigarh	2,63,501	2,23,550	44,951
Uttarakhand	3,48,109	2,71,206	76,903
Haryana	12,75,932	7,48,515	5,27,417
N.C.T. of Delhi	25,76,859	22,72,415	3,04,444
Rajasthan	8,81,803	3,80,141	5,01,662
Uttar Pradesh	10,32,931	5,31,234	5,01,697

1	2	3	4
Bihar	5,93,517	1,44,107	4,49,410
Sikkim	28,673	20,813	7,860
Arunachal Pradesh	83,046	64,078	18,968
Nagaland	48,279	41,095	7,184
Manipur	8,098	6,065	2,033
Mizoram	25,125	18,892	6,233
Tripura	16,537	12,689	3,848
Meghalaya	41,633	35,186	6,447
Assam	2,04,561	1,74,589	29,972
West Bengal	12,52,782	10,18,805	2,33,977
Jharkhand	6,87,531	4,73,352	2,14,179
Odisha	3,30,882	2,03,869	1,27,013
Chhattisgarh	4,46,292	2,92,037	1,54,255
Madhya Pradesh	9,82,180	4,83,197	4,98,983
Gujarat	11,15,039	9,65,614	1,49,425
Daman and Diu	39,808	35,906	3,902
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,729	34,340	8,389
Maharashtra	37,48,224	31,07,653	6,40,571
Andhra Pradesh	5,39,509	2,86,437	2,53,072
Karnataka	10,44,406	6,59,798	3,84,608
Goa	1,13,788	88,407	25,381
Lakshadweep	3,419	3,228	191
Kerala	2,36,846	1,70,699	66,147

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	2,92,004	2,04,476	87,528
Pondicherry	1,01,944	70,587	31,357
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45,794	39,571	6,223
TOTAL	1,95,60,143	1,38,83,756	56,76,387

Enhancement of minimum monthly pension

414. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the PF pensioners retired from public sector undertakings are getting pension as low as Rs. 12/-per month;

(b) whether there is any proposal, under the consideration of the Ministry to enhance the minimum monthly pension and link the same with inflation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe within which the same is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal to enhance minimum pension to Rs.1,000/- per month under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is under consideration of the Government. However, no time frame for implementation of the proposal can be given.

Further, there is no proposal to link the pension under EPS, 95 with inflation.

Funds to ITIs in Assam

415. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date-wise and amount-wise details of the funds provided under different heads for Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the amount of funds utilized by the State Government and the names of banks where the balance amount has been deposited and since when;

(c) the amount accrued as interest, so far, on the amount deposited in various banks; and

(d) the details of the utilization of the amount if any, received as interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Funds to Government ITIs in Assam were released for the purpose of modernization/Upgradation under two schemes namely (i) Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance, and (ii) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP.

400 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized/ upgraded under VTIP in 33 States/ UTs. 7 ITIs have been covered from the State of Assam. Details of funds released during last three years for upgradation of ITIs, total funds released and expenditure incurred in the State under the project is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As per project design, central funds are released as Grant-in-Aid to the State Government. The cost sharing between Centre and state is 90:10.

Under the scheme of Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP, funds were provided as interest free loan to 6 Institute Management Committees of Government ITIs of Assam during last three years, viz. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for the purpose of upgrading the ITIs. The fund released is repayable by the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) in 20 equal annual installments after a moratorium period 10 years. The break-up of funds released is as follows:

Year of release	Number of ITIs covered	Fund released as interest free loan Rs. in crore	Interest accrued Rs. in crore	Utilization Rs. in crore
2009-10	5	12.50	0.58	1.37
2010-11	—	-	-	-
2011-12	1	2.50	0.01	0
TOTAL	6	15.00	0.59	1.37

The Institute Management Committees (IMCs) of the ITIs have utilized Rs. 1.37 Crore out of Rs.15 crore released. The balance amount along with interest accrued is in the same bank account opened at the time of release of funds. The date-wise, amount-wise details of funds provided, fund utilized, name of the bank, balance amount, accrued interest is given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

Details of funds to ITIs in Assam during the last three years under Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank assistance

Sl. No	Name of the ITI/ Other Fund	Fund released by DGE & T (Rs. in lakh)	Financial Year	Date of release	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Name of the bank Branch name and place	Balance remaining (Rs. in lakh)	Interest earned (Rs. in lakh)	Interest utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Purposes for which Interest utilized
1	Dibrugarh	36.00 0 52.11	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	30.03.2011 NIL 31.12.2012	The State Government has utilized an amount of Rs. 259.00 Lakh against the total of Rs. 636.20 Lakh	Not Applicable. As per Project design, central funds are released as Grants-in-aid to the State Government.	The unspent balance remaining with the State of Assam is Rs. 377.20 Lakh			Not applicable as per project design.
2	Jorhat	27.00 0 54.00	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	03.09.2010 28.03.2011 20.03.2012						
3	Guwahati	40.00 0 32.40	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	30.03.2011 NIL 31.12.2012						
4	Kokrajhar	42.00 0	2010-11 2011-12	30.03.2011 NIL						

		45.45	2012-13	31.12.2012
5	Diphu	40.00	2010-11	30.03.2011
		0	2011-12	NIL
		31.50	2012-13	31.12.2012
6	Srikona	38.00	2010-11	30.03.2011
		0	2011-12	NIL
		72.00	2012-13	31.12.2012
7	Nagaon	36.00	2010-11	30.03.2011
		0	2011-12	NIL
		57.15	2012-13	31.12.2012
8.	Other Fund*	20.62	2010-11	31.03.2011
		11.97	2011-12	30.09.2011
		0	2012-13	NIL
		636.20		

* Central funds were released to the State Government for procurement of Computer equipment for Management Information System (MIS) in 30 Government ITIs under NCVT.

Statement-II

Details of funds to ITIs in Assam during the last three years under the scheme of Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP

Sl. No	Name of the ITI	Fund released by DGE & T (Rs. in lakh)	Financial Year	Date of release	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Name of the bank, Branch name and place	Balance remaining (Rs. in lakh)	Interest earned (Rs. in lakh)	Interest utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Details of utilization of the amount received as interest
1	Haflong	250.00	2009-10	03.12.2009	11.11	Union Bank of India, Ganeshguri, Guwahati	238.89	0.22	0.00	The balance amount along with interest accrued is in the same bank account opened at the time of release of funds.
2	Karimgunj	250.00	2009-10	03.12.2009	0.46	Union Bank of India, Karimgunj	249.54	0.47	0.00	
3	S.Salmara	250.00	2009-10	31.12.2009	105.38	Union Bank of India, Dhubri	144.62	15.01	0.00	
4	Golpara	250.00	2009-10	31.12.2009	Nil	Union Bank of India, Chandmari, Guwahati	250.00	24.21	0.00	
5	Bhergaon	250.00	2009-10	05.03.2010	19.61	Punjab National Bank, Fancy Bazar, Guwahati	230.39	17.98	0.00	
6	Silchar (Woman)	250.00	2011-12	23.03.2012	Nil	Union Bank of India, Tarapur, Silchar	250.00	1.37	0.00	
TOTAL		1500.00	-	-	13.656	-	1363.44	59.26	0.00	-

* No ITI was covered during 2010-11.

Rehabilitation of manual scavengers

416. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the practice of manual scavenging still remains in practice across the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether inspite of several schemes it has not been possible to eradicate this practice; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for identification, liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (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. 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.

Further, the Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation, Bill 2012" in the Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

Schemes of the Ministry in Goa

417. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes under the Ministry in force in the State of Goa;
- (b) the financial assistance given to the State under each of the schemes, till date;
- (c) the targets achieved so far; and
- (d) the details of the financial assistance given to the Non-Government agencies, so far and targets achieved or utilization made by each of the NGO, under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The names of the major schemes of the Ministry in force in the State of Goa is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of financial assistance given to the State Government of Goa under various schemes of the Ministry during the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The details of financial assistance given to the Non-Governmental Organisations of Goa under various schemes of the Ministry during the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Names of the major schemes of the Ministry in force in the State of Goa

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students
- (ii) Pre Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations
- (iii) Pre Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classess IX and X
- (iv) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- (v) Free Coaching for SC and OBC students
- (vi) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
- (vii) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes
- (viii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

- (ix) Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students
- (x) Construction of Hostels for OBC students
- (xi) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for welfare of OBCs
- (xii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)
- (xiii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
- (xiv) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
- (xv) Integrated Programme for Older Persons

Statement-II

*Details of financial assistance given to the State Government
of Goa under various schemes during the year 2011-12*

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2011-12
1	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students	6.26
2	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	2.61
2	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs students	78.14

Statement-III

*Details of financial assistance given to the Non Governmental Organisations
of Goa under various schemes during the year 2011-12*

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2011-12
1	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	10.46
2	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	3.00

Diversion of funds for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan in Andhra Pradesh

418. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sector-wise allocation, release and utilisation of funds for Andhra Pradesh under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for the last ten years, year-wise and plan-wise;

(b) whether the diversion of funds meant for the above Sub-Plans in Andhra Pradesh has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details of each of the diversion made; and

(d) what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Outlays and expenditure under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in respect of Andhra Pradesh from 2002-03 to 2011-12, as furnished by the Planning Commission, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission has not received any report from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh about incidence of diversion of funds under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan.

Statement

Year-wise and Plan-wise outlay and expenditure under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during 2002-03 to 2011-12 in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)					
Year	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expenditure	TSP Outlay	TSP Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	8553.19	903.91	873.84	639.17	508.35
2003-04	10971.19	1113.19	1374.41	761.48	705.17
2004-05	13291.20	1181.04	1341.15	777.46	856.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	15650.78	1878.26	474.54	915.26	776.97
2006-07	20000.00	1557.65	NR	1184.85	1411.05
2007-08	30500.00	4355.90	3830.16	2454.83	2357.59
2008-09	44000.00	7630.42	3692.81	3331.96	1635.81
2009-10	33496.75	5243.17	2764.80	2370.86	1400.70
2010-11	36800.00	6131.39	3739.00	2529.20	1576.78
2011-12	43000.00	7233.35	4915.21	2973.13	2172.10

NR: Not Received.

Notification of Bhovi as Scheduled Caste

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhovi, Boyi and Bovi are similar terms under the Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the term 'Bhovi' has not yet been notified by Government;

(c) if so, what is the response of Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government has any timeframe to include the term Bhovi under Scheduled Caste similar to Bovi and Boyi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (f) In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, as amendment from time to time, 'Bhovi' community only has been notified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the State of Karnataka.

Funds for newly created department of disability affairs

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

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the newly created Department of Disability Affairs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there will be adequate representation of differently-abled persons in the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Department of Disability Affairs has been set up vide Cabinet Secretariat's notification dated 12.05.2012. A total budget of Rs.548.10 crore (Rs.500 crore under Plan Head and Rs.48.10 crore under non-Plan Head) has been provided for the schemes related to disability under the budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the financial year 2012-13.

(c) The recruitment and posting of persons within the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India is done by the Department of Personnel and Training as per the prescribed policies/guidelines.

Identification of disabled persons

421. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the number of persons suffering from various types of disabilities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of funds earmarked and sanctioned by Government for assistance/procuring of aids and appliances for disabled persons;

(d) whether Government has received any complaints against NGOs for misusing of fund; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2001, there were a total number of 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in the country. The disability-wise figures were:

Sl. No	Type of disability	No. of Persons
(i)	Visual	10634881
(ii)	Speech	1640868
(iii)	Hearing	1261722
(iv)	Locomotor	6105477
(v)	Mental	2263821
TOTAL		21906769

(c) A statement indicating State-wise details of funds allocated and released during the last three years for camp activity under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Complaints of misuse of funds are investigated through enquiry/ investigation and further release of grant-in-aid is considered only on receipt of satisfactory inspection report. In case of misuse of funds, action is taken to recover the funds as per the provisions of Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Notional allocation and Release of funds for camp activity for the years 2009-10 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Notional Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Release of funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Notional Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Release of funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Notional Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Release of funds (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	223.00	137.00	331.00		331.00	256.87
2	Bihar	308.00	16.99	450.00	41.00	450.00	252.47
3	Chhattisgarh	69.00	7.50	104.00		104.00	40.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Goa	4.00	0.00	6.00		6.00	3.00
5	Gujarat	172.00	85.45	254.00	101.70	254.00	140.09
6	Haryana	75.00	23.50	105.00	14.00	105.00	39.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	25.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	32.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	52.00	0.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	34.50
9	Jharkhand	75.00	46.00	111.00	103.00	111.00	70.86
10	Karnataka	154.00	73.00	225.00	21.00	225.00	121.00
11	Kerala	140.00	140.00	204.00		204.00	32.82
12	Madhya Pradesh	230.00	140.40	330.00	6.71	330.00	161.79
13	Maharashtra	256.00	129.25	373.00	179.34	373.00	124.36
14	Odisha	167.00	97.00	241.00	198.79	241.00	124.00
15	Punjab	70.00	56.50	96.00	8.33	96.00	47.07
16	Rajasthan	230.00	128.00	334.00	309.00	334.00	307.81
17	Tamil Nadu	268.00	159.11	391.00	291.50	391.00	250.76
18	Uttar Pradesh	563.00	240.25	818.00	333.01	818.00	403.75
19	Uttarakhand	36.00	17.75	53.00	45.00	53.00	34.93
20	West Bengal	265.00	100.20	389.00	46.36	389.00	99.17
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.83
22	Chandigarh	3.00	0.00	4.00		4.00	1.93
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
24	Daman and Diu	4.00	0.00	6.00		6.00	3.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Delhi	40.00	5.60	57.00	19.00	57.00	16.65
26	Lakshadweep	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.91
27	Puducherry	9.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	8.29
28	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	53.00	53.00	49.00	53.00	33.83
29	Assam	651.00	317.50	651.00	337.48	651.00	180.25
30	Manipur	42.00	0.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	12.79
31	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	
32	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	10.35
33	Nagaland	37.00	37.00	37.00		37.00	11.27
34	Sikkim	22.00	0.00	22.00		22.00	
35	Tripura	71.00	71.00	71.00		71.00	11.87
TOTAL		4401.00	2185.00	6000.00	2364.22	6000.00	2877.07

Equal distribution of funds for SC, ST and OBC

422. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is removing the obstacles in ensuring equal distribution of funds for SC, ST and OBC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the Planning Commission, the strategies for the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs in chapter on "social Inclusion" in draft Twelfth Five Year Plan document, *inter-alia*, calls for an inclusive growth process which

provides opportunities for all to participate in the growth process combined with schemes that would either deliver benefits directly or more importantly help these groups to benefit from the opportunities thrown by the general development.

Constitutional power to OBC Commission

‡423. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to award constitutional power to OBC Commission in the line of SC/ST Commission;
- (b) if so, by when this process is likely to be completed; 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) A proposal to further empower the National Commission for Backward Classes is at present under examination.

Scheme for hostels for OBC boys and girls

424. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to OBCs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the hostel constructed for boys and girls against the number of hostels granted to various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, since implementation of the Scheme, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) what was the demand from Andhra Pradesh for construction of hostels in the last ten years and what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) Since the inception of the Scheme in 1998-99, 913 hostels have been sanctioned so far in various States, against which 669 hostels have been completed, as reported by the State Governments and Other Implementing Agencies. Out of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the 193 hostels sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh, 105 hostels have been completed as reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh sent proposals for construction of 588 Hostels during the period 2002-03 to 2012-13, against which 172 hostels were sanctioned during the period. All complete proposals received as per the norms of the Scheme were sanctioned by the Ministry, subject to progress of hostels in previous years and availability of funds. The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise hostels sanctioned and status of completion

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hostels sanctioned	No. of Hostels sanctioned	No. of Hostels completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		193	105
2	Assam		19	1
3	Bihar		11	8
4	Chhattisgarh		6	5
5	Gujarat		27	18
6	Haryana		5	0
7	Himachal Pradesh		4	2
8	Jammu and Kashmir		4	0
9	Jharkhand		37	30
10	Karnataka		161	127
11	Kerala		8	4
12	Madhya Pradesh		80	76

1	2	3	4	5
13	Manipur		10	4
14	Orissa		12	10
15	Puducherry		1	0
16	Rajasthan		23	12
17	Sikkim		6	4
18	Tamil Nadu		183	173
19	Tripura		3	3
20	Uttar Pradesh		100	81
21	West Bengal		9	3
22	Uttarakhand		2	0
23	Jamia Millia Islamia University		1	1
24	JNU Delhi		1	1
25	Central University Manipur		2	0
26	Central University Punjab		1	0
27	Central University Tamil Nadu		1	0
28	AMU Aligarh		1	1
29	University of Hyderabad		1	0
30	MGAHV Wardha Maharashtra		1	0
TOTAL			913	669

Statement-II

*Details of year-wise demand and hostels sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh
during the period 2002-03 to 2012-13*

Year	Demand of Hostels	Demand of Seats	Year	Hostels Sanctioned	Seats sanctioned
2002-03	20	2000	2002-03	20	2000
2003-04	50	5000	2003-04	20	2000
2004-05	40	4000	2004-05	30	3000
2005-06	71	7100	2005-06	40	4000
2006-07	71	7100	2006-07	Hostels not sanctioned due to non-receipt of UC of funds released in previous years	
2007-08	80	8000	2007-08	22	2200
2008-09	71	8000	2008-09	31	3100
2009-10	54	5400	2009-10	9	900
2010-11	12	1200	2010-11	Hostels could not be sanctioned due to non-completion of hostels sanctioned in previous years.	
2011-12	46	4600	2011-12	Hostels could not be sanctioned due to non-submission of progress report of Hostels sanctioned in previous years	
2012-13	73	7300	2012-13	Deficient Proposal	
TOTAL	588	59700	GRAND TOTAL	172	17200

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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**Outlay for scheme for providing employment to
persons with disabilities**

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

(a) what is the total outlay and expenditure for the Scheme for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities in the private sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this scheme has been able to achieve its target of creating one lakh jobs per annum and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Gross budgetary allocation and expenditure for the Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to persons with disabilities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
Gross Budgetary Allocation	Expenditure
48.00	7.55

(b) and (c) Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for persons with disabilities employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000. Upto 30.09.2012, 645 and 1001 persons with disabilities have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) respectively under the scheme. Since the scheme is demand driven, funds are released only on the basis of demand raised by ESIC and EPFO in terms of number of persons with disabilities employed in private sector.

Grants in aid for the care of older persons

426. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gives financial assistance in the form of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) to the States for the care of older persons;

(b) if so, the State-wise GIA allocation for the care of older persons, for the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the GIA allocation has not been considerably increasing over the years, in the State of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of "Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)" with the objective of improving the quality of life of destitute senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and recreation opportunities, etc. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Government/Non-Governmental Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies, etc. for running and maintenance of age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units, etc. The amounts of grants-in-aid released to the NGOs during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 given State-wise, in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) During each of the last three years, a notional allocation of Rs.395 lakhs was made for the State of West Bengal to process the grants-in-aid proposals of the Government/Non-Governmental Organizations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies, etc. from that State.

Statement

*Amount of grants-in-aid released to the NGOs during
the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 State-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year-wise release		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
ROC States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	454.26	423.82	478.74
2	Bihar	4.88	1.73	2.44

1	2	3	4	5
3	Chhattisgarh	5.082	7.76	9.03
4	Goa	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0
6	Haryana	74.40	56.73	50.73
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	9.51	4.99
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	213.10	233.40	237.03
11	Kerala	0	21.07	6.90
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.20	7.25	14.79
13	Maharashtra	47.07	99.05	133.32
14	Odisha	330.19	355.50	356.90
15	Punjab	17.47	15.87	31.62
16	Rajasthan	16.66	14.89	8.89
17	Tamil Nadu	260.32	263.80	242.14
18	Uttar Pradesh	87.09	118.68	39.29
19	Uttarakhand	0	12.01	5.89
20	West Bengal	205.04	142.82	141.43
UTs				
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
22	Chandigarh	0	0	0
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
24	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
25	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
26	Delhi	17.88	25.29	18.76
27	Pudducherry	0	0	0
NER States				
28	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.49	0
29	Assam	94.58	102.32	77.48
30	Manipur	118.74	140.73	121.67
31	Meghalaya	0	0	0
32	Mizoram	1.29	0	6.18
33	Nagaland	0	0	0
34	Sikkim	0	0	0
35	Tripura	10.85	13.75	10.81
TOTAL		1972.10	2067.47	1999.01

Basic facilities to persons with multiple disabilities

427. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to provide better education and other basic facilities to the persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities at affordable prices;

(b) whether there is any health scheme for them; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make aware of the people regarding such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The National Trust, a statutory body set up under the "National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999", has been

implementing various schemes to provide better education and other basic facilities to its target group as under:

- (i) Under Early Intervention/School Readiness Program "Aspiration" Scheme, 79 Centers have been set up to provide Early Intervention/School Readiness program to Children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- (ii) Under the "Gyan Prabha" Scholarship scheme, scholarship of Rs. 1000 per month is provided to undertake vocational training and skill development Programme.
- (iii) Under the residential care program "Samarth", 119 centers have been set up in the country to provide short term and long term residential care facilities.
- (iv) Under Caregivers Training and Deployment Scheme "Sahyogi" Caregivers are being trained to provide care giver facility.

Besides, two National Institutes under the Ministry namely National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad (NIMH) and the National Institute' for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai (NIEPMD) also provide comprehensive services to mentally retarded persons and persons with multiple disabilities respectively.

(b) National Trust is implementing the "Niramaya" health insurance scheme under which health services upto Rs. 1 lakh is being provided to the target group. The scheme is being implemented by over 800 registered organizations of National Trust across the country (except J&K).

(c) The Ministry and the National Institutes have multifarious strategies, including use of print and electronic media, to create awareness about the schemes for persons with disabilities. National Trust also organizes a pan-India mass disability awareness campaign called 'Badhte Kadam' every year to make people aware about this scheme and other activities of National Trust.

Pilot survey of manual scavengers

428. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation has recommended for survey in all the statutory towns for pilot survey of manual scavengers and their dependents;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken action in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any modalities for development of software and database for the survey has been finalised so far; and
- (f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Committee had recommended a survey of manual scavengers to be conducted in 3546 statutory towns, which have insanitary latrines, in view of the fact that the ongoing socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 is, *inter-alia*, capturing information on manual scavengers in the rural areas, including the non-statutory towns.

The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government and the process of conducting the survey, by the States/UTs, has been initiated.

(e) and (f) The National Informatics Centre has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the software and a management information system for the above survey.

Non-implementation of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act and PCR Act by States

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

(a) whether despite getting Central assistance for strengthening the enforcement and judicial machinery in order to ensure effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, many States/Union Territories are not sincerely implementing these laws;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to make provisions in these Acts for fixation of responsibility of the officers of the districts concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, are implemented by the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administration. Central assistance is provided to the States/UTs, mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims and awareness generation, in order to ensuring effective implementation of these Acts. States/UTs have reported various measures taken by them, which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

States/UTs are also addressed from time to time to implement the Acts in letter and spirit. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, which was constituted in the year 2006, reviews implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts in States/UTs. The Committee has so far held twenty meetings in 24 States and 4 Union Territories.

(c) to (e) Section 4 of the PoA Act already prescribes punishment for willful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants, required to be performed by them under the Act. Rule 12 of the SCs and STs (PoA) Rules, 1995, *inter-alia*, also specifies responsibilities of the district administration.

Statement

Measures taken by the States/UTs for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

SC/ST Protection Cells have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

Special Police Stations have also been set up in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs.

For speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, District Session Courts have been designated as **Special Courts**, in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

For accelerating trial of cases under the PoA Act, **exclusive Special Courts** have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Centres working for uplifting of the disabled persons

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

- (a) the State/UT-wise total number of centres working for the uplifting of the disabled persons in the country as on date;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in the country including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) A statement indicating a total of 221 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) functional State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Prior to 2009-10, 199 DDRCs were approved out of which 184 are functional while 100 new districts of the country were identified and approved in 2010-11 for setting up DDRCs during 2010-11 onwards. On receipt of complete proposals from the concerned State Governments, 37 DDRCs, have been set up. Besides these, 15 more new DDRCs have been approved in the year 2012-13 in the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the districts having high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. Details of the New DDRCs approved are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise District Disability Rehabilitation
Centres (DDRCs) set up and functional*

State	Sl. No.	Location of DDRC
1	2	3
Bihar	1.	Darbhanga
	2.	Gaya
	3.	Banka
	4.	Muzaffarpur
	5.	Chapra
	6.	Kishanganj
	7.	Nawada
	8.	Jehanabad
	9.	Samastipur
	10.	Begusarai
	11.	East Champaran
	12.	Kaimur
	13.	Madhubani
	14.	Bhojpur
	15.	Araria
	16.	Aurangabad
	17.	Vaishali (Hajipur)
	18.	Purnia
	19.	Supaul
	20.	West Champaran
	21.	Sitamarhi
Chhattisgarh	22.	Raipur

1	2	3
	23.	Raigarh
	24.	Durg
	25.	Rajnandgaon
	26.	Jashpur
	27.	Bastar
Jharkhand	28.	Ranchi
	29.	Hazaribag
	30.	Dumka
	31.	Jamshedpur
	32.	Dhanbad
	33.	Palamu
Odisha	34.	Kalahandi
	35.	Sambalpur
	36.	Mayurbhanj
	37.	Koraput
	38.	Phulbani
	39.	Ganjam
	40.	Nabrangpur
	41.	Keonjhar
West Bengal	42.	Jalpaigudi
	43.	Murshidabad
	44.	Dakshin Dinajpur
	45.	24 Parganas North
	46.	Birbhum
	47.	Cooch Behar

1	2	3
	48.	Bhardhaman
	49.	Purulia
	50.	Bankura
	51.	Howrah
Arunachal Pradesh	52.	Itanagar
	53.	Tawang
	54.	East Kamang
Assam	55.	Tezpur
	56.	Dibrugarh
	57.	Silchar
	58.	Karimganj
	59.	Dhubri
	60.	Nagaon
	61.	Jorhat
	62.	Barpeta
	63.	Sivasagar
Manipur	64.	Imphal
	65.	Thoubal
	66.	Churachandpur
Meghalaya	67.	Shillong
	68.	East Garo Hills
	69.	Jantia Hills
Mizoram	70.	Aizwal
	71.	Lunglei+Lunglit
	72.	Kolasib+Mamit
Nagaland	73.	Dimapur

1	2	3
Sikkim	74.	Gangtok
Tripura	75.	Agartala
	76.	Dhalai
	77.	North Tripura
	78.	South Tripura
Haryana	79.	Rohtak
	80.	Kurukshetra
	81.	Sonepat
	82.	Hissar
	83.	Fatehabad
Himachal Pradesh	84.	Shimla
	85.	Dharamsala
	86.	Kinnaur
Jammu and Kashmir	87.	Udhampur
	88.	Leh
	89.	Anantnag
	90.	Doda
	91.	Baramulla
Madhya Pradesh	92.	Balaghat
	93.	Rewa
	94.	Sagar
	95.	Indore
	96.	Jhabua
	97.	Gwalior
	98.	Rajgarh
	99.	Ujjain

1	2	3
	100.	Satna
	101.	Khargaon
	102.	Khandwa
	103.	Agar
	104.	Alote (Ratlam)
	105.	Jawad
	106.	Dewas
	107.	Mandsaur
	108.	Damoh
	109.	Shivpuri
	110.	Chindwara
	111.	Guna
	112.	Vidisha
	113.	Jabalpur
	114.	Sehore
Punjab	115.	Patiala
	116.	Sangrur
	117.	Ferozepur
	118.	Bhatinda
	119.	Hoshiarpur
	120.	Moga
	121.	Nawanshahr
Uttar Pradesh	122.	Gorakhpur
	123.	Mau
	124.	Gonda
	125.	Varanasi

1	2	3
	126.	Agra
	127.	Meerut
	128.	Allahabad
	129.	Balia
	130.	Jhansi
	131.	Farrukhabad
	132.	Pilibhit
	133.	Ambedkar Nagar
	134.	Raibarielly
	135.	Muzaffarnagar
	136.	Mathura
	137.	Maharajganj
	138.	Jaunpur
	139.	Hardoi
	140.	Deoria
	141.	Rampur
	142.	Saharanpur
	143.	Moradabad
	144.	Azamgarh
	145.	Aligarh
	146.	Bulandhahr
Uttarakhand	147.	Tehri Garwal
	148.	Haridwar
	149.	Almorah
	150.	Bageshwar
	151.	Nainital

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	152.	Vishakapatnam
	153.	Anantpur
	154.	Karimnagar
	155.	Srikakulam
	156.	East Godavari
	157.	Nalgonda
	158.	Kurnool
	159.	Chittor
	160.	Nellore
	161.	Vizianagaram
	162.	Prakasam
	163.	Cuddapah
	164.	Warrangal
	165.	Mahabubnagar
Karnataka	166.	Bellary
	167.	Belgaum
	168.	Mangalore
	169.	Tumkur
	170.	Gulbarga
	171.	Mandya
	172.	Bidar
	173.	Kolar
Kerela	174.	Kozhikode

1	2	3
	175.	Thrissur
	176.	Thiruvananthapuram
Tamil Nadu	177.	Vellore
	178.	Thoothukudi
	179.	Madurai
	180.	Salem
	181.	Virudhunagar
	182.	Kanyakumari
	183.	Perambalur
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	184.	Silvassa
Daman and Diu	185.	Diu
Pondicherry	186.	Pondichery
	187.	Karaikal
Andaman and Nicobar	188.	Portblair
	189.	Nicobar
Goa	190.	Panaji
Gujarat	191.	Surat
	192.	Jamnagar
	193.	Ahmedabad
	194.	Vadodara
	195.	Rajkot
	196.	Bhavnagar
	197.	Surendranagar

1	2	3
	198.	Nadiad
	199.	Junagarh
	200.	Banaskantha
	201.	Sabarkantha
Maharashtra	202.	Kolhapur
	203.	Buldana
	204.	Wardha
	205.	Latur
	206.	Aurangabad
	207.	Sindhudurg
	208.	Dadar/Mahim
	209.	Gondia
	210.	Amaravati
Rajasthan	211.	Bharatpur
	212.	Bhilwara
	213.	Ajmer
	214.	Jodhpur
	215.	Udaipur
	216.	Jhunjhnu
	217.	Bikaner
	218.	Jaisalmer
	219.	Tonk
	220.	Jalore
	221.	Pali

Statement-II

Districts identified for establishment of new District Disabled Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) during 2010-11 onwards

Sl. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	Status
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1	East Godavari	DDRC set up during 2010-11
2	Nalgonda	DDRC set up during 2010-11
3	Kurnool	DDRC set up during 2010-11
4	Chittoor	DDRC setup during 2010-11
5	Nellore	DDRC set up during 2010-11
6	Vizianagaram	DDRC set up during 2010-11
7	Prakasam	DDRC set up during 2010-11
8	Cuddapah	DDRC set up during 2010-11
9	Guntur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
10	Warangal	DDRC set up during 2011-12
11	Mahabubnagar	DDRC set up during 2012-13
12	Khammam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
13	West Godavari	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
14	Rangareddi	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
15	Medak	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
16	Papumpare	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
17	West Siang	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Assam		
18	Cachar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
19	Darrang	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
20	Sivasagar	DDRC set up during 2012-13
21	Bongaigaon	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Bihar		
22	Purnia	DDRC set up during 2010-11
23	Bhagalpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
24	Supaul	DDRC set up during 2011-12
25	Rohtas	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
26	Siwan	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
27	West Champaran	DDRC set up during 2011-12
28	Sitamarhi	DDRC set up during 2011-12

1	2	3
Gujarat		
29	Banaskantha	DDRC set up during 2011-12
30	Sabarkantha	DDRC set up during 2011-12
Jammu and Kashmir		
31	Jammu	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Jharkhand		
32	Palamu	DDRC set up during 2010-11
Karnataka		
33	Kolar	DDRC set up during 2010-11
Kerala		
34	Malappuram	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
35	Kollam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
36	Ernakulam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
37	Palakkad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
38	Alappuzha	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
39	Kannur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
40	Kottayam	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
Manipur		
41	Imphal West	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Madhya Pradesh		
42	Jabalpur	DDRC set up during 2010-11
Maharashtra		
43	Amravati	DDRC set up during 2010-11
44	Nagpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
45	Pune	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
46	Ahmednagar	Proposal awaited from the State Government
47	Nashik	Proposal awaited from the State Government
48	Solapur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
49	Jalgaon	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Meghalaya		
50	West Garo Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
51	West Khasi Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Odisha		
52	Puri	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
53	Baleshwar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
54	Bhadrak	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Punjab		
55	Ludhiana	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Rajasthan		
56	Alwar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
57	Sikar	Proposal awaited from the State Government.
58	Nagaur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
59	Bharatpur	DDRC set up during 2011-12
60	Barmer	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
61	Banswara	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
62	Bhilwara	DDRC set up during 2011-12
63	Chittorgarh	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
Sikkim		
64	South Sikkim	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
65	West Sikkim	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
Tripura		
66	South Tripura	DDRC set up 2010-11
Uttar Pradesh		
67	Jaunpur	DDRC set up during 2010-11.
68	Hardoi	DDRC set up during 2010-11
69	Deoria	DDRC set up during 2010-11
70	Rampur	DDRC set up during 2010-11
71	Saharanpur	DDRC set up during 2010-11
72	Moradabad	DDRC set up during 2010-11
73	Azamgarh	DDRC set up during 2010-11
74	Aligarh	DDRC set up during 2011-12
75	Barabanki	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
76	Bahraich	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
77	Ghaziabad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
78	Bareilly	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
79	Pratapgarh	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
80	Etah	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
81	Kanpur Dehat	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
82	Kheri	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
83	Firozabad	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
84	Budaun	Proposal awaited from the State Government.
85	Bulandshahr	DDRC set up during 2011-12
86	Basti	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
87	Unnao	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
88	Bijnor	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
89	Shahjahanpur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
90	Siddharthnagar	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
91	Ghazipur	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
West Bengal		
92	Bardhaman	DDRC set up during 2011-12
93	South 24 Parganas	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
94	Hooghly	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
95	Nadia	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited

1	2	3
96	Bankura	DDRC set up during 2012-13
97	Malda	Proposal received and under process
98	Purulia	DDRC set up during 2011-12
99	Darjeeling	Proposal received and deficient documents awaited
100	Howrah	DDRC set up during 2012-13
New Districts identified and approved for setting up of DDRCs in the year 2012-13		
Assam		
101.	Dhemaji	Proposals from the States awaited
102	Golaghat	Proposals from the States awaited
103	Lakhimpur	Proposals from the States awaited
104	Sonitpur	Proposals from the States awaited
105	Tinsukhia	Proposals from the States awaited
106	Udalgiri	Proposals from the States awaited
Bihar		
107	Gopalganj	Proposals from the States awaited
108	Nalanda	Proposals from the States awaited
109	Saran	Proposals from the States awaited
Uttar Pradesh		
110	Balrampur	Proposals from the States awaited
111	Kushinagar	Proposals from the States awaited
112	Sant Kabir Nagar	Proposals from the States awaited

1	2	3
113	Sitapur	Proposals from the States awaited
114	Shravasti	Proposals from the States awaited
West Bengal		
115	Paschim Midnapur	Proposals from the States awaited

Delay in passing of Bill relating to manual scavengers

431. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court during January, 2013 expressed serious concern at the inordinate delay in passing the Prohibition of Employment of manual scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that unlike the Act of 1993, the new Bill would be under Entry 97 of the Constitution; as by the virtue of this new Bill it would be mandatory for all States to abide by the provisions;

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

(e) the State-wise and District-wise details of manual scavengers still functioning in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced "the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012" in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012. It has been referred to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment. Hon'ble Supreme Court has been apprised of this position.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The States/UTs have been consulted about the provisions of the Bill.

(e) 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.

Budget sanctioned for schemes meant for SCs and STs

432. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of budget sanctioned for various schemes exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the details of this budget, diverted to other schemes which were not meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) what are the various detailed actions contemplated by Government to put an end to this diversion, throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) A Statement indicating the central assistance released to various States/Union Territories under various schemes of this Ministry exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

A Statement indicating the central assistance released to various States/Union Territories under various schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs exclusively meant for Scheduled Tribes during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As informed by the Planning Commission, no report has been received from the States/Union Territories about incidence of diversion of funds meant for Scheduled Castes except by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in 2010-11. Planning Commission from time to time is addressing the States/Union Territories to follow the guidelines issued by it for proper implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and also to see that no diversion of funds take place.

Statement-I

A. State/U.T.-wise details of Central assistance released under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) during the years (2009-10 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3668.49	4492.78	5159.59
2	Assam	249.22	662.97	0
3	Bihar	1916.86	4857.64	3384.39
4	Chhattisgarh	666.69	0	1025.78
5	Gujarat	932.86	1070.41	769.88
6	Haryana	1350.53	1431.17	1671.44
7	Himachal Pradesh	498.2	660.14	817.11
8	Jammu and Kashmir	173.22	290.75	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	932.03
10	Karnataka	2464.41	2994.35	4144.44
11	Kerala	763.24	881.21	1130.3
12	Madhya Pradesh	3653.47	4608.72	4371.16
13	Maharashtra	2880.66	0	1977.98
14	Manipur	0	29.11	15.07
15	Odisha	2209.99	1261.37	2508.97
16	Punjab	1075.88	1362.33	0
17	Rajasthan	3460.63	4301.05	3743.48

1	2	3	4	5
18	Sikkim	22.6	82.84.	56.02
19	Tamil Nadu	4605.3	6786.56	8404.64
20	Tripura	355.58	460.21	464.25
21	Uttar Pradesh	10426.82	16621.42	17484.48
22	Uttarakhand	0	621.41	0
23	West Bengal	4502.75	5230.75	7578.93
24	Chandigarh	18.75	0	0
25	Pondicherry	0	20.31	0
TOTAL		45896.15	58727.5	65639.94

B. State/U.T.-wise Central assistance released during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 under post matric scholarship for SC students

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,182	57,024	64,360
2	Assam	1,015	505	1,310
3	Bihar	1,000	3,472	5,715
4	Chhattisgarh	-	1,208	4,601
5	Goa	-	18	6
6	Gujarat	2,741	5,560	3,599
7	Haryana	6,963	3,600	13,702
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	500
9	Jammu and Kashmir	150	100	359
10	Jharkhand	515	100	1,046
11	Karnataka	11,819	15,718	11,225

1	2	3	4	5
12	Kerala	3,200	2,400	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,654	6,721	15,312
14	Maharashtra	13,400	28,161	45,340
15	Manipur	186	100	398
16	Meghalaya	-	-	14
17	Odisha	-	2,698	3,975
18	Punjab	-	5,815	5,096
19	Rajasthan	5,398	3,900	2,982
20	Sikkim	1	17	32
21	Tamil Nadu	5,370	17,848	14,338
22	Tripura	410	498	1,172
23	Uttar Pradesh	19,967	49,804	50,537
24	Uttarakhand	790	2,155	3,377
25	West Bengal	3,836	2,200	20,738
26	Daman and Diu	-	15	
27	Delhi	-	-	979
28	Puducherry	-	100	406
TOTAL		101,596	209,721	271,134

C. State/U.T.-wise Central assistance released under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Pre-matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in 'Unclean' occupations during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2171.5	880	0
2	Assam	52.17	0	109.89

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bihar	0	117.59	122.89
4	Chhattisgarh	192.08	170.73	226.25
5	Goa	0.89	0.5	2.61
6	Gujarat	3639.9	3658.52	3142.04
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6.86
8	Jammu and Kashmir	24.59	0	0
9	Karnataka	0	0	87.91
10	Kerala	6.11	15	3
11	Madhya Pradesh	232.59	0	318.34
12	Maharashtra	0	0	794.99
13	Odisha	0	0	48.14
14	Pondicherry	7.71	6	0
15	Punjab	0	112.07	34
16	Rajasthan	598.95	568.76	1354.41
17	Sikkim	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	971.88	236	55.89
19	Tripura	47.83	41.7	42.26
20	Uttarakhand	1.55	1	0
21	West Bengal	26.27	39.9	15.68
TOTAL		7974.02	5847.77	6365.16

D. State/U.T.-wise Central assistance released during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (SC Boys Hostel)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar	0	631.4	0
2	Chhattisgarh	33.75	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3	Haryana	2.98	90	0
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	108.1	0
5	Kerala	54.75	60	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	180.7	168.6	0
7	Maharashtra	0	567	1870
8	Rajasthan	191	384	111
9	Uttar Pradesh	157.05	294	99
10	West Bengal	0	950	590
11	Punjab	0	0	90
N.E. States				
1	Assam	0	75	0
TOTAL		620.23	3428.1	2760

E. State/U.T.-wise Central assistance released during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (SC Girls Hostel)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	600	0
2	Haryana	187.57	365	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	0	496.4	0
4	Jharkhand	0	45	0
5	Karnataka	202.4	340	0
6	Kerala	0	0	200
7	Madhya Pradesh	250	342	0
8	Maharashtra	0	717.1	2427

1	2	3	4	5
9	Rajasthan	1706.75	584	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	0	688.1	0
11	Uttarakhand	89.29	0	0
12	West Bengal	0	204.4	516.67
13	Bihar	0	0	687.74
U.Ts.				
1	Delhi	0	9	0
2	Puducherry	100	0	0
TOTAL		2536.01	4391	3831.41

F. State-wise Central assistance released during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 under upgradation of merit scheme for SC students

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	88.8	44.4
2	Bihar	0	43.75	43.8
3	Chhattisgarh	0	21.6	12.26
4	Gujarat	0.6	0	18.6
5	Haryana	0	3.75	13.2
6	Jharkhand	0	7	0
7	Karnataka	28.2	16.2	17.7
8	Kerala	0	4.77	3.85
9	Madhya Pradesh	153.76	3.72	58.8
10	Rajasthan	8.44	6.86	6.86

1	2	3	4	5
11	Uttar Pradesh	0	73.18	6.56
12	Uttarakhand	0	0	10.46
13	West Bengal	0	0	32.8
NE Region				
1	Assam	0	13.8	3.45
2	Nagaland	0	0	12
3	Sikkim	3	3	3
4	Tripura	6	3	3
TOTAL		200	289.43	290.74

G. State/UT-wise Central assistance released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	878.79	642.99	402.76
2	Bihar	55.00	90.00	200.00
3	Chhattisgarh	40.64	108.59	51.42
4	Goa	1.50	3.25	2.50
5	Gujarat	186.08	303.32	510.67
6	Haryana	19.59	136.18	240.25
7	Himachal Pradesh	54.80	29.00	59.41
8	Jharkhand	39.54	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
9	Karnataka	967.18	674.36	-
10	Kerala	361.81	-	473.11
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,107.11	1,869.09	2,886.35
12	Maharashtra	1,197.43	869.79	681.36
13	Odisha	69.58	645.58	254.22
14	Punjab	76.35	114.70	152.68
15	Rajasthan	175.66	175.40	198.29
16	Tamil Nadu	612.15	176.77	494.67
17	Uttar Pradesh	904.36	960.98	435.30
18	Sikkim	8.18	6.40	-
19	Tripura	0.60	-	0.75
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	5.49	-
21	Chandigarh	-	15.00	20.00
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.23	60.00	56.52
23	Daman and Diu	-	8.94	3.00
24	Puducherry	50.00	87.08	80.50
TOTAL		6,865.58	6,982.91	7,203.76

Statement-II

A. Funds released during last three years under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA) to (TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1930.00	5746.50	6057.00
2	Assam	2883.00	3500.00	5475.00
3	Bihar	870.94	650.00	1147.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chhattisgarh	6322.88	8453.00	10645.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	5635.53	8126.00	8838.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1179.40	1506.00	1851.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	263.79	489.57	1143.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	9481.55	10704.00
10	Karnataka	1647.96	2053.00	2170.00
11	Kerala	366.10	440.00	574.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	8722.00	15214.00	15593.00
13	Maharashtra	895.91	6696.00	15593.00
14	Manipur	527.80	1187.00	705.00
15	Odisha	8885.55	12393.00	14449.15
16	Rajasthan	3400.00	8209.00	1840.00
17	Sikkim	291.38	369.00	451.01
18	Tamil Nadu	108.00	393.05	572.00
19	Tripura	1431.29	1879.00	2244.00
20	Uttarakhand	108.14	0.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	2654.34	3384.00	4720.00
TOTAL		48124.00	90169.67	104771.16

*B. Funds released during last three year under Art. 21 (1)
of the Constitution of India*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1946.20	5187.70	7998.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.20	772.00	1082.83

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	1240.77	3517.96	3419.00
4	Bihar	95.00	838.00	959.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2834.80	7786.00	9294.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	4783.00	8302.00	9426.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	377.00	431.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	282.74	607.00	1390.00
10	Jharkhand	3730.00	8004.00	9181.00
11	Karnataka	1823.00	3813.00	4263.00
12	Kerala	387.00	405.00	463.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	6435.00	17311.31	14015.50
14	Maharashtra	2000.00	9442.00	10805.00
15	Manipur	352.50	819.00	937.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	2100.00	2798.00
17	Mizoram	441.00	922.96	1056.00
18	Nagaland	576.59	2047.42	2301.00
19	Orissa	7026.00	11144.33	11347.00
20	Rajasthan	1500.00	8351.00	7642.00
21	Sikkim	149.20	226.00	259.00
22	Tamil Nadu	342.00	358.00	614.25
23	Tripura	780.00	1358.73	1250.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	1200.00	1484.91
25	Uttarakhand	120.00	250.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	2320.00	4848.00	6066.99
GRAND TOTAL		39910.00	99988.41	108483.48

C. Details of Central assistance released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" During the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	500.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	0.00	1887.53	1500
5	Karnataka	29.62	0.00	0.00
6	Kerala	1236.04	1025.02	0.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	1099.89	0.00	2815.11
8	Orissa	1500.00	2004.00	2550.00
9	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	634.89
10	Tripura	0.00	622.76	0.00
11	Uttar Pradesh	234.45	0.00	0.00
12	Uttarakhand	0.00	460.69	0.00
TOTAL		4100.00	6500.00	7500.00

D. Details of Central assistance released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST students during the last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	32.76	16.38
2	Chhattisgarh	37.54	17.06	54.60

1	2	3	4	5
3	Gujarat	0.00	8.10	17.60
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.045	0.39
5	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	92.88
6	Rajasthan	6.22	8.17	1.73762
7	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12
8	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12
9	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	7.23
TOTAL		50.00	72.375	197.05762

E. Details of Central assistance released to State Governments under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	113.01
2	Assam	0.00	150.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	107.87
4	Gujarat	0.00	37.12	228.96
5	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	260.00	50.16
6	Mizoram	0.00	152.88	0.00
7	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL		0.00	600.00	600.00

F. Central assistance released under the schemes of the Ministry to States/UTs for the schemes of TRI in the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State-wise details.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRIs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		TRI	Fellowship	TRI	Fellowship	TRI
1	2	3		4		5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.14	0.436	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	17.00	0.436	32.69	0.00	40.84

1	2	3	4	5		
3.	Jharkhand	41.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.31
4.	Gujarat	95.83	0.00	39.91	0.00	15.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50
7.	Kerala	13.31	0.00	40.00	0.00	43.87
8.	Madhya Pradesh	80.80	0.588	77.36	0.00	54.275
9.	Maharashtra	74.34	0.436	30.67	0.00	0.00
10.	Manipur	57.50	0.00	49.00	0.00	55.50
11.	Odisha	50.31	0.00	64.83	0.00	50.34
12.	Rajasthan	23.00	0.00	15.82	0.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	36.50	0.315	0.00	0.436	0.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	16.00	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		605.34	2.211	405.78	0.436	366.515

G. Central assistance released under the schemes of the Ministry to States/UTs for the schemes of Organisation of Tribal Festivals in the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State-wise details

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.50	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	7.50
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.95	0.00	7.09
5.	Gujarat	0.00	7.50	7.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	0.00	7.50
7.	Maharashtra	6.00	0.00	7.50
8.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	7.50
10.	Tamil Nadu	5.95	7.50	0.00
11.	Tripura	6.00	0.00	7.50
12.	Uttarakhand (NGO)		7.50	0.00
	TOTAL	29.90	30.00	59.59

H. Details of State-wise and year-wise Central assistance released under the Scheme of MFP Operations during the last three years.

				Rs. in lakh)
Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.00	158.00	194.00
2	Assam	65.00	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	87.00	-	200.00
4	Gujarat	146.00	130.00	150.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	33.00	10.00
6	Kerala	7.00	58.00	14.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	-	312.00	472.00
8	Maharashtra	168.00	234.00	330.72
9	Meghalaya	39.00	92.00	77.00
10	Orissa	219.00	225.00	315.00
11	Tripura	20.00	71.00	38.00
12	West Bengal	86.00	145.00	170.00
13.	Rajasthan	-	42.00	29.28
14.	Mizoram	-	-	-

Hostels set up for SC students

433. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels set up in various States for the school going and college going SC students under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such hostels in near future;

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

(d) the financial assistance/grants earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Central Assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for: construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana', based on the complete proposals received from them. A Statement of State/UT-wise number of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme during the year: 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 22.2.2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) During the year 2012-13 (upto 22.2.2013), Central assistance of Rs. 21.29 crore has been released under the Scheme to the States/UTs.

Statement*Hostels set up for SC students*

Sl. No.	States/ UT	Total number of hostels sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto 22.2.2013)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	10
2	Assam	9
3	Bihar	18
4	Chhattisgarh	48

1	2	3
5	Gujarat	4
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7	Haryana	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	5
9	Jharkhand	21
10	Karnataka	27
11	Kerala	5
12	Madhya Pradesh	40
13	Maharashtra	47
14	Odisha	167
15	Punjab	3
16	Rajasthan	89
17	Tamil Nadu	31
18	Tripura	1
19	Uttar Pradesh	21
20	Uttarakhand	3
21	West Bengal	41
22	Puducherry	2
TOTAL		599

De-addiction centres in Himachal Pradesh

‡434. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes launched by Government for the establishment of De-addiction Centres in Himachal Pradesh under 'De-addiction Campaign'; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the total expenditure and achievements made under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) No separate scheme has been launched by the Ministry for the establishment of de-addiction centres in Himachal Pradesh. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations, Pachayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's). The scheme is applicable for the State of Himachal Pradesh also.

(b) During 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 37.37 lakhs was released to the implementing agencies for running and maintenance of three projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh under the Scheme.

Rationalization of existing SC related schemes

435 SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group constituted by Planning Commission recommended rationalization/consolidation of existing schemes/programmes for their effective implementation which includes consolidation of Scheduled Caste (SC) related Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The working Group, constituted by the Planning Commission, on "Empowerment of the Scheduled Castes" with a view to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for the Social Justice Sector, *inter-alia* recommended the consolidation of the following on-going and newly proposed Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes into a composite Centrally-sponsored Scheme called "National Programme for Empowerment of Scheduled Castes".

I Existing Schemes:

- (i) Post matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations
- (iii) Babu Jajjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- (iv) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)
- (v) Upgradation of Merit of SC students
- (vi) Support to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
- (vii) Scheme of Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- (viii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for Welfare of SCs

II New Schemes:

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs.
- (ii) Scheme for most vulnerable SC Communities.
- (c) The Working Group submitted its Report to the Planning Commission for further action in October, 2011. The Planning Commission has, subsequently finalized the Twelfth Plan Document after soliciting first the approval of the Central Government and thereafter of the National Development Council in its meeting held on 27th December, 2012.

Reluctance of CCI to purchase cotton in Andhra Pradesh

436. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) how much cotton produced in Andhra Pradesh this season;
- (b) how much Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has purchased cotton from farmers so far;
- (c) whether it is a fact that CCI's reluctance to purchase cotton, middlemen are purchasing cotton from farmers at much less than the MSP; and

- (d) if so, how this Ministry is coming to the rescue of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board in its meeting dated January 23, 2013 has estimated cotton production in Andhra Pradesh for the Cotton Season 2012-13 at 72 lakh bales.

(b) Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has procured 21.25 lakh bales of seed kapas from farmers as on February 19, 2013, in Andhra Pradesh against arrivals of 46.49 lac bales.

(c) and (d) The Cotton Corporation of India is mandated to conduct MSP operations with procurement of seed kapas from farmers. The responsibility of farmer identification vests with the State Government and APMCs. Ministry of Textiles has authorized CCI to procure 19 lac bales of seed kapas in Andhra Pradesh under MSP operations to avoid farmer distress and stabilize prices. Till date CCI has procured 46% of arrivals and has effectively stabilized prices.

Performance of textile sector

437. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Indian Textile Sector has gone down considerably in the sphere of production, exports and employment generation during last two decades;

(b) if not, the details of progress made in the above three spheres during the above period;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for this decline; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of Textile Sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The performance of the Indian Textile Sector has improved considerably during last two decades. The production of Spun-yarn, Man-made fibre and filament yarn increased from 2443 Mn Kg. in 1991-92 to 7069 Mn Kg. in 2011-12, whereas total cloth production increased from 22978 Mn Sq mtr to 60453 Mn Sq mtr in the same period. Similarly, total export of textile products increase from 12041 crore in 1991-92 to 165515 crore in 2011-12. The Employment in textile industry increased from 94,30,000 in 1991-92 to 1,10,20,000 in 2011-12.

In the Handloom sector, the total number of handloom weavers and allied workers reduced from 65.51 lakh (as per handloom census 1995-96) to 43.32 lakh handloom workers (as per handloom census 2009-10), resulting in reduction of cloth production from 7585 million sq. meters in year 2001-02 to 6900 million sq. meters during 2011-12. The export of handloom products, however has increased from Rs. 692.22 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 2653.95 crore during 2011-12.

(c) The decline in Handloom sector is due to stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, change in consumer preferences and alternative less labour intensive employment opportunities.

(d) Government is implementing various schemes/ measures to improve the performance of textile industry as under:

- (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)
- (ii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)
- (iii) Integrated Skill Development Scheme
- (iv) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development.

For the overall development of the handloom sector, the Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and interventions like cluster approach, technological up-gradation, aggressive marketing initiatives availability of subsidized yarn and credit. The following schemes are being implemented for the handloom sector:

- 1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.
- 2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.
- 3. Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme.
- 4. Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- 5. Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector.

Cotton purchased by CCI

438. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued orders that Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) would purchase cotton from farmers of Andhra Pradesh only three days in a week in 47 centres, 2 days in 42 centres and 1 day in 4 centres;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that CCI is purchasing only 1 day in many centres thereby causing inconvenience to farmers;

(d) the season-wise, centre-wise and district-wise details of cotton reached to centres in the last three seasons, in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the centre-wise and district-wise details of cotton purchased by CCI during the last three seasons from farmers of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Textiles has issued directions to Cotton Corporation of India for operationalization of a staggered procurement plan with mandi arrivals regulated within capacity limits and reasonable working schedules in consultation with State Government for farmers to get timely and remunerative prices.

(b) The mandi operations plan was put in place with the following objectives: (1) to ensure timely payments to the farmers; (2) need for physical verification of stocks of seed kapas in notified mandis; (3) to make procurement coterminous with the storage space available; (4) tighter out-turn verification and need for systemic checks to avoid pilferages; (5) timely documentation by coordination between Cotton Corporation of India and APMCs; (6) giving field officials adequate time for conducting transparent procurement and (7) to put adequate fire prevention measures in place.

(c) The mandi operations plan was operationalized by Cotton Corporation of India in consultation with State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently when the Government received a representation from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancing the pace of MSP operations, operational flexibility was given to Cotton Corporation of India for undertaking a procurement of 19 lac bales in January, 2013.

(d) The center-wise and district-wise details of cotton arrivals to centres in the last three cotton seasons is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) The center-wise and district-wise cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India for the last 3 cotton seasons is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I*The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai**A. District-wise, Centre-wise, Kapas arrival in A.P.***Crop Year 2009-10**

Adilabad			Warangal			Guntur		
District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales
Adilabad	Adilabad	869400	Warangal	Warangal	548000	Guntur	Guntur	101
	Bela	27600		Jangaon	40000		Krosur	1133
	Gudihatnoor	6000		Narsampet	33300		Macherla	5780
	Echoda	20000		Parkal	31605		Pedanandipadu	1104
	Indervally	16000		Nekkonda	22000		Tadikonda	2521
	Narnoor	12000		Kesamudram	32903		Chilakaluripet	365
	Jainoor	5000		Mahabubabad	31348		Piduguralla	949
	Boath/Pochera	30000	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	138000	Khammam	Phirangipuram	103
	Sonala	5000		Jammikunta	255150		Narasaraopet	2481
	Neradgonda	15000		Choppadandi	63897		Khammam A	28850
	Mancherla	54000		Gangadhara	25900		Khammam B	1044
	Luxettipet	26000		Husnabad	5987		Bhadrachalam	24355
	Wankidi	10000		Vemulawada	18600		Burgampadu	5530
	Asifabad	50000		Siricilla	15800		Ellendu	100
	Kondapally	8000		Peddapalu	67700		Madhira	14057

Chennur	8000	Manthani	12110	Chandragunda	2116		
Bhainsa	441000	Medak	Siddipet	16900	Wyra	110	
Kubeer	11000	Gajwel	9800	Nelakondapalli	1295		
Nirmal/ Sarangpur	45000	Jogipet	13900	Enkoor	11861		
TOTAL	1659000	Mahabubnagar	Shadnagar	140000	Kothagudem	6275	
		Rangareddy	Parigi	8500	Nalgonda	Nakrekal	4268
			Chevella	36700		Mallepalli	2250
			Vikarabad	36000		Tirumalagiri	7263
		Nizamabad	Madnoor	2900		Valigonda	10435
			TOTAL	1607000		Bhongir	15684
					Prakasam	Inkollu	1504
						Pusapadu	796
					Krishna	Jaggaihapet	814
						Mylavaram	5265
						Gampalagudem	1765
						Kanchikacherla	418
					Kurnool	Nandyal	11250
						Adoni	10180
						TOTAL	182022
Others					2001978		
TOTAL Arrival In A.P. (Adilabad + Warangal + Guntur + Others)					5450000		

The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai

B. District-wise, Centre-wise Kapas arrival in A.P.

Crop Year 2010-11

Adilabad			Warangal			Guntur		
District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales
Adilabad	Adilabad	880000	Warangal	Warangal	593000	Guntur	Guntur	2160
	Bela	33500		Jangaon	40000		Krosur	1385
	Gudihatnoor	5000		Narsampet	40000		Satenpalli	1421
	Echoda	21000		Parkal	25000		Pedanandipadu	500
	Indervally	18000		Nekkonda	25000		Tadikonda	9575
	Narnoor	10000	Karimnagar	Ghanpur	15000	Khammam	Piduguralla	3921
	Jainoor	6000		Karimnagar	155000		Phirangipuram	80
	Boath/Pochera	22000		Jammikunta	190000		Narasaraopet	7197
	Sonala	5000		Choppadandi	55000		Khammam A	38550
	Neradgonda	10000		Gangadhara	25000		Bhadrachalam	10620
	Mancherial	65000		Husnabad	30000		Burgampadu	6970
	Luxettipet	34000		Vemulawada	35000		Madhira	4305
	Wankidi	15000	Peddapalu					
	Asifabad	55000						
	Kondapally	16000			221000			

Chennur	17700		Manthani	50000		Chandragunda	4302	Written Answers to
Bhainsa	413800	Medak	Siddipet	106000		Nelakondapalli	705	
Kubeer	8000		Gajwel	125000		Enkoor	7488	
Nirmal/ Sarangpur	35000					Kothagudem	11975	
TOTAL	1670000	Mahabubnagar	Shadnagar	330000	Nalgonda	Nakrckal	185	[27 February, 2013]
		Rangareddy	Parigi	22000		Mallepalli	490	
			Chevella	30000		Tirumalagiri	8799	
			Vikarabad	40000		Valigonda	6800	
		Nizamabad	Madnoor	80000		Bhongir	7895	
		TOTAL		2232000	Prakasam	Parchur	2500	
						Inkollu	308	
						Pusapadu	1810	
					Krishna	Jaggaihabet	1000	
						Mylavaram	2750	
						Gampalagudem	1934	Unstarred Questions
					Kurnool	Nandyal	65672	
						TOTAL	211297	
Others							1836703	313
TOTAL arrival in A.P. (Adilabad+Warangal+ Guntur+Others)							5950000	

The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai

C. District-wise, Centre-wise Kapas arrival in A.P.

Crop Year 2011-12

Adilabad			Warangal			Guntur		
District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales	District	Centre	Arrival in bales
Adilabad	Adilabad	1132100	Warangal	Warangal	591150	Guntur	Guntur	3305
	Bela	30000		Jangaon	65750			
	Gudihatnoor	4000		Narsampet	19510			
	Echoda	30000		Parkal	11575			
	Indervally	18600		Nekkonda	6100		Tadikonda	382
	Narnoor	12000		Ghanpur	1781			
	Jainoor	8000		Kesamudram	27729			
	Boath/Pochera	29200		Mahabubabad	9450			
	Sonala	398		Torrur	2000		Narasaraopet	805
	Neradgonda	12200	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	194435	Khammam	Khammam A	40330
	Mancherial	100000		Jammikunta	219440			

Luxettipet	41200		Choppadandi	83140		Bhadrachalam	9830	Written Answers to [27 February, 2013]
Wankidi	15000		Gangadhara	9630		Burgampadu	2559	
Asifabad	78000		Husnabad	6757				
Kondapally	22000		Vemulawada	118500				
Chennur	31000		Peddapallu	135078				
Bhainsa	512302		Manthani	3750		Enkoor	24742	
Kubeer	16300		Dharmaram	2270				
Nirmal/ Sarangpur	43000	Medak	Siddipet	126357		Kothagudem	1100	
Kadam	5200		Gajwel	114220	Nalgonda	Mallepalli	28550	
TOTAL	2140500		Thogutta	33423		Bhongir	1850	
		Mahabubnagar	Shadnagar	382000	Kurnool	Nandyal	18900	Unstarred Questions
		Rangareddy	Parigi	52000	TOTAL	132353		
		Nizamabad	Madnoor	64000				
		TOTAL		2280045				
Others					1047102			
TOTAL arrival in A.P. (Adilabad+Warangal+Guntur+Others)				5600000				315

Statement-II*The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai**A. Details of District-wise, Centre-wise Purchases under MSP in A.P.***Crop Year 2009-10**

	Adilabad				Warangal				Guntur			
	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales
1	Adilabad	Adilabad	27981	5361	Warangal	Warangal	152188.76	28682	Guntur	Guntur	577	106
2		Bela	22033	4197		Warangal A	200000.21	37524		Piduguralla	8101	944
3		Asifabad	94195	18538		Jangaon	37414.27	6982	Krishna	Mylavaram	23106	4100
4		Bhamsa	12634	2431		Nekkonda	8150.91	1554		Jaggaiahpet	4290	771
5		Luxettipet	9381	1800	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	109407.21	21016	Khammam	Khammam-A	15214	2707
6		Wankidi	24402	4385		Choppadandi	99013.2	18850		Bhadrachalam	108595	19808
7		Mancherial	17579	3411		Gangadhara	43675.86	8555		Madhira	72136	13463
8		Indervally	21028	4076		Jammikunta	45313.96	8384		Burugampadu	29922	5520
9		Gudihatnoor	24999	5157		Husnabad	527.49	100		Enkoor	60454	11102
10		Kubeer	13743	2722		Peddapally	91234.29	16862		Khammam	4519	810
11		Chennur	25873	5129		Manthani	25510.12	4877		Nakarikal	22850	4274
12		Jainoor	7940	1590		Vemulawada	37570.15	7299	Nalgonda	Tirumalagiri	39179	7205
13		Sonala	10088	2032		Sircilla	26470.41	5027		Valigonda	53381	9924
14		Boath	25350	5059	Medak	Siddipet	40581.14	7738		Bhongir	84028	15377
15		Neradigonda	12339	2582		Gajwel	14798.25	2869	Guntur	P.N.Padu	5994	1091

16	Mahaboob-nagar	Shadnagar	95382.8	18547		Tadikonda	12335	2287
17	Rangareddy	Chevella	71080.65	13573		Mancherala	23537	4358
18		Vikarabad	108501	20694		Chilakaluripet	1976	365
19	Medak	Jogipet	44770.4	8712		Phirangipuram	554	100
20	Rangareddy	Pargi	23051.4	4408	Prakasam	Inkollu	6858	1252
21	Nizamabad	Madnoor	1145.92	205		Pusapadu	3909	711
22	Warangal	Parkal	9461.87	1863	Krishna	Gampalagudem	9228	1700
23		Kesamudram	5171.29	995		Kanchikacherla	1985	363
24		Narsampet	1634.66	309		Kothagudem	33970	6195
25		Mahaboobabad	4969.08	969	Khammam	Wyra	554	100
26						Ellendu	560	101
27					Guntur	Krosur	6035	1123
28					Khammam	Chandragunda	11235	2098
29						Nelakondapalli	6248	1175
30					Nalgonda	Mallepalli	10448	1933
31					Kurnool	Adoni	10098	1938
32						Nandyal	27051	5171
33					Guntur	Narasaraopet	12637	2353
TOTAL			349565	68470	TOTAL		1297025.30	246594
TOTAL					TOTAL		708564	130525
TOTAL Purchase in A.P.			2355154 Qntls.				445589 Bales	

Written Answers to

[27 February, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai
B. Branch-wise, Centre-wise purchases under Commercial Operation in A.P.

Crop Year 2010-11

Adilabad				Warangal				Guntur			
District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales
Adilabad	Adilabad	25880	5045		Warangal	119005	22612		Guntur	10460	1972
	Bela	7614	1416		Warangal A	40131	7469	Guntur	Piduguralla	17870	3397
	Asifabad	56254	11022	Warangal	Jangaon	23938	4546	Krishna	Mylavaram	9652	1716
	Indervally	22776	4520		Nekkonda	1687	310		Jaggiahpet	4677	854
	Wankidi	14187	2801	Karimnagar	Ghanapur	11238	2090		Khammam	25984	4941
	Mancherla	51586	10107		Karimnagar	50364	9614	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	37620	6898
	Chennur	70533	13353		Choppadandi	22871	4458		Madhira	18901	3557
	Luxattipet	36047	7207		Gangadhara	12526	2431		Burugampadu	31089	6066
	Kondapally	15001	2904		Vemulawada	13950	2666		Enkoor	37357	6872
	Narnoor	3460	675	Medak	Siddipet	73198	13570	Nalgonda	Nakarikal	541	100
	Bhainsa	19859	3952		Gajwel	166855	32030		Tirumalagiri	45218	8421
	Kubeer	18019	3635	Karimnagar	Jammikunta	10550	2000		Valigonda	36046	6680
	Pochera	540	104		Husnabad	14297	2739	Guntur	P.N.Padu	2754	525

Neradigonda	9769	1934		Peddapally	69375	12880		Tadikonda	39618	7468	Written Answers to
Gudihatnoor	2900	563		Manthani	33627	6247		Phirangipuram	270	50	
Sonala	15202	3007	Mehboob-nagar	Shadnagar	122612	23332	Prakasam	Inkollu	1564	291	
Jainoor	2494	492	Warangal	Narsampet	10615	2045		Pusapadu	8347	1564	
Echoda	9249	1802		Parkal	5678	1105	Krishna	Gampalagudem	10446	1945	
Boath	645	127					Khammam	Kothagudem	52192	9909	
							Guntur	Krosur	6539	1240	[27 February, 2013]
							Khammam	Chandragunda	18826	3505	
								Nelakondapalli	6963	1296	
							Nalgonda	Mallepalli	2261	416	
							Kurnool	Adoni	18407	3715	
								Nandyal	70938	13630	
							Guntur	Narasaraopet	32136	6070	Unstarred Questions
								Sattenpalli	6974	1302	
							Prakasam	Parchur	13129	2533	
							Nalgonda	Bhongiri	41396	7663	
TOTAL	382015	74666		TOTAL	802518	152144		TOTAL	608173	114596	
TOTAL Purchase in Andhra Pradesh				1792706 Qntls.			341406 Bales				

The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Navi Mumbai
C. Branch-wise, Centre-wise Purchases (CP&MSP) in A.P.

Crop Year 2011-12												
Adilabad					Warangal				Guntur			
District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales		District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales	District	Centre	Pur. in Qtls.	Pur. in Bales
1	Adilabad	Adilabad	3486	695	Karimnagar	Choppadandi	1625	304	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	16498	3081
2		Asifabad	4474	903		Gangadhara	249	48		Kothagudam	5250	1000
3		Bela	506	100		Jammikunta	16	3		Burgampadu	7887	1529
4		Inderally	5095	1021		Karimnagar	8940	1714		Enkoor	46433	8806
5		Kadam	2726	514		Peddapalli	1419	271		Khammam A	12208	2383
6		Luxettipet	21650	4293		Vemulawada	3144	607	Nalgonda	Mallepalli	26802	5175
7		Mancherial	2511	504	Mehboob-nagar	Shadnagar	41343	8255		Bhongir	8199	1562
8		Neradigonda	507	103	Warangal	Warangal	646	123	Kurnool	Nandyal	15280	2998
9		Sonala	2020	398					Guntur	Narasaraopet	3175	613
10		Wankidi	2244	444						Tadikonda	1864	358
11										Guntur	8037	1508
TOTAL			45219	8975	TOTAL		57383	11325		TOTAL	151634	29013
TOTAL purchase in A.P.					254236 Qtls.				49313 Bales			

320 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Revival of textiles industry

439. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, mill-wise number of textile mills closed in the country, both Government mills and private mills, during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for such a closure; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) As per data available with Textile Commissioner, the number of closed cotton/man-made fibre textiles mills (Non SSI) in the country during last three years are given below:

(In No.)

Year	Government Mills		Private Mills	Total
	NTC	STC		
2009-10	Nil	Nil	12	12
2010-11	4	2	38	44
2011-12	2	2	31	35
2012-13 (April-Dec.)	1	1	11	13
			TOTAL	104

(b) The major reason for closure of mills is financial problem. However, mills are also closed on account of labour problems and lock outs.

(c) Government has setup Board for Industrial & Financial reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act with a view to arranging the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such units.

BIFR has decided on reliefs/concessions etc. to be given to units/companies on the revival packages. Out of 104 mills closed during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April-December), 34 textile cases are registered with BIFR as on 31.12.2012. BIFR has declared one case as no longer sick and 11 cases were declared as sick.

Government has also approved a debt restructuring package to help loss making textile mills in the year 2012, to be administered on case by case basis by the banks within the prudential norms of the Reserve Bank of India.

Response of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

440. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana which has been started in 52 pilot districts to provide conditional cash transfer benefits to mothers from underprivileged sections;

(b) the criteria for selecting the said districts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme to remaining districts and if so, the stipulated time line to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) is a centrally sponsored scheme for pregnant and lactating women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. It is being implemented using the platform of ICDS. The scheme was introduced in October, 2010 on pilot basis now operational in 53 selected districts. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant and Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The scheme envisages providing cash directly to the beneficiary through Bank Accounts/Post Office Accounts, during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. The scheme covers all pregnant and lactating women above 19 years of age and above for first two live births are entitled for benefits under the scheme except all Government/PSUs (Central and State). In the year 2011-12, grants-in-aid of Rs. 293.83 crore have been released to the States/UTs and beneficiaries covered are 3.06 lakh. In the year 2012-13, grants-in-aid of Rs. 75.21 crore have been released to the States/UTs and beneficiaries covered are 3.77 lakh.

(b) The Scheme was initially introduced in 52 districts selected across the country. The districts have been selected using a composite index based on six indicators related to health and education. A mix of good, weak and medium

performing districts have been selected to test check the success of implementation *viz-a-viz*. demand and supply, processes and conditionalities. Out of 52 districts 26 are medium performing to test check better replicability, 11 each are good and weak performing districts, and 4 districts are in different UTs.

(c) The Government is conducting an independent evaluation of the scheme in the current financial year 2012-13 to assess the performance of the scheme in the States/UTs. The steps to revise the scheme will be undertaken on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

Comprehensive study to assess the current status of women

441. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any committee to undertake a comprehensive study to understand the current status of women and evolve appropriate policy;

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

(c) the details of terms and reference of the said committee;

(d) whether the said Committee has invited comments/suggestions from various stakeholders;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when the said committee will finalise and complete their report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up a High Level Committee (HLC) on the status of women to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs.

The composition of the Committee is as under:

i.	Vacant at present	-	Chairperson
ii.	Dr. Amita Singh	-	Member
iii.	Dr. Pam Rajput	-	Member

iv.	Ms. Rita Sarin	-	Member
v.	Dr. Manorma Singh	-	Member
vi.	Dr. Shantha Krishnan	-	Member
vii.	Ms. Manira A Pinto	-	Member
viii.	Smt. Vijayluxmi Kol.	-	Member
ix.	Ms. PratimaThami	-	Member
x.	Mrs. Suman Kumar	-	Member
xi.	Mrs. Anusuiya Sharma	-	Member
xii.	Dr. Simrit Kaur	-	Member
xiii.	Ms. Naheed Soz	-	Member
xiv.	Dr. V. S. Elizabeth	-	Member
xv.	Ms. Nandini Thockchom	-	Member
xvi.	Ms. Razia Abdul Rahim Patel	-	Member
xvii.	Smt. Deepa Jain Singh	-	Member Secretary

The Terms of Reference of the above High Level Committee (HLC) includes, among others, the following:

- I. The HLC will conduct an intensive literature survey to take stock of published data, reports, articles and research from about 1989 onwards, on the status of women in India.
- II. The HLC will prepare a Report on the current socio-economic, political and legal status of women in India. The Report will also bring out the interconnectedness of these aspects in terms of their impact on women and recommend measures for holistic empowerment of women.
- III. The HLC will examine the overall status of women including, *inter-alia*, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position (e.g. APL/BPL, SC/ST, single women, disabled women, migrant women) and wherever possible by minority status (e.g. Muslims/others). The analysis would take account of cross-regional differences and focus on inequalities both within and outside the household. It would also assess

the impact made by existing policies and legislative changes on equality, security and holistic empowerment of women, and will identify inequalities in policy and legislation as well as gaps in implementation.

(d) and (e) Yes please. The High Level Committee has invited suggestions from NGOs/social activists and individual experts working in the field of welfare of women.

(f) The High Level Committee was constituted *vide* Resolution dated the 27th February, 2012 and it is required to present its report within 2 years from the date of its first meeting, which was held on 24th July, 2012.

Benefits of 'Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims' scheme

442. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any scheme titled 'Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of benefits of the schemes extended to the rape victims during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the incidents of rape cases are reported to be on the rise in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to take strict action against the rapists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Currently, Central Government is not implementing any Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims. However, a scheme on 'Restorative Justice to Victims of Rape' as a component of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been formulated by Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation during the remaining years of the Twelfth Plan.

(d) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, 21,397, 22,172 and 24,206 cases of rape have been reported for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, which show an increase.

(e) The Government has 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. Recently, Government has promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013, which makes punishment for sexual assault more stringent.

Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act

†443. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the serious crimes committed in Delhi and came in the notice of Government, where minors have been found involved, during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to amend the Juvenile Justice Act related to juvenile crimes;

(c) whether Government has received any kind of memoranda or recommendations 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) As per the Information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cognizable IPC crimes committed by minors in Delhi during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) A comprehensive amendment to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, is under consideration in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Ministry has held a number of consultations with various stake holders including representatives from other Ministries and Departments, State Governments and Civil Society Organisations. The suggestions received in this regard include, *inter-alia*, clarity in the role Juvenile Justice Boards; lowering the age limit for children under the Act; special provisions for children in conflict with law who have committed heinous crimes; and trial of such children in conflict with law in adult courts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Cases reported against minor (Children in Conflict with Law)
in Delhi during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2009	2010	2011
1	Murder	57	35	37
2	Attempt to Commit Murder	32	22	24
3	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	3	0	0
4	Rape	26	37	47
5	Kidnapping and Abduction	8	11	30
6	Dacoity	4	0	1
7	Prep. and Assb. for Dacoity	1	1	1
8	Robbery	31	54	64
9	Burglary	28	22	31
10	Thefts	120	81	259
11	Riots	3	2	0
12	Criminal Breach of Trust	0	0	1
13	Cheating	3	2	28
14	Counterfeiting	1	0	0
15	Arson	0	0	0
16	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	63	44	72
17	Dowry Deaths	0	0	0
18	Molestation	6	8	10
19	Sexual Harrassment	0	0	3
20	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	0	1	0
21	Importation of Girls	0	0	0
22	Causing Death by Negligence	8	0	0
23	Other IPC Crimes	58	96	143
TOTAL cognizable IPC crimes		452	416	751

Schemes implemented for women welfare

444. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for women development during that last three years;
- (b) the State-wise and scheme-wise details of physical targets set and achieved during the above period;
- (c) whether the Ministry is implementing any special scheme for women from minority communities; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various women development and welfare schemes for all communities in the country and major among them are: (i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla, (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), (iii) Financial assistance for construction of Hostel for Working Women with Day Care Centres, (iv) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), (v) Ujjawala - a Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking and (vi) Swadhar Home and Short Stay Homes.

(b) State-wise targets and beneficiaries covered under IGMSY and for nutrition component under Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). State-wise physical targets are not set for the schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations. The Government considers the proposals recommended by the State Governments/UT Administrations and sanctions projects as per requirement. However, overall target in terms of number of beneficiaries to be covered is fixed on yearly basis as per the financial resources allocated for each scheme.

The year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes implemented by the Ministry for women development and the physical achievements under these schemes during the last three years are also available in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha. The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in.

- (c) The Ministry is implementing women related schemes for all communities including minority in the country and no special scheme for women from minority communities is being implemented.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise targets and beneficiaries covered under IGMSY in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target beneficiaries	Beneficiaries covered	Target Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries covered	Target Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	105371	0	105371	17364	191750	109771
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1617	0	1617	1270	62633	NR
3	Assam	75073	0	75073	0	1300	NR
4	Bihar	104034	0	104034	26171	110338	40557
5	Chhattisgarh	45569	NR	45569	6295	73569	13613
6	Goa	7383	0	7383	0	7500	1305
7	Gujarat	29135	NR	29135	24169	48123	19893
8	Haryana	5455	0	5455	3760	5120	NR
9	Himachal Pradesh	7313	NR	7313	3884	5697	985

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	330
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15665	NR	15665	7873	49085	NR	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11	Jharkhand	50096	0	50096	9247	6693	NR	
12	Karnataka	80814	0	80814	21780	3593	5995	
13	Kerala	37144	NR	37144	15280	53735	9758	
14	Madhya Pradesh	82844	0	82844	73865	27386	24713	
15	Maharashtra	47800	0	47800	13897	1042	1200	
16	Manipur	5523	NR	5523	3247	59468	NR	
17	Meghalaya	6693	15	6693	0	12092	NR	
18	Mizoram	3490	0	3490	0	8206	NR	
19	Nagaland	2857	NR	2857		3795	NR	Unstarred Questions
20	Odisha	53735	0	53735	29325	20600	31508	
21	Punjab	41791	NR	41791	690	12612	0	
22	Rajasthan	98813	0	98813	25067	108211	22828	
23	Sikkim	1519	NR	1519	528	3593	0	

24	Tamil Nadu	49050	0	49050	NR	700	39919
25	Tripura	9068	0	9068	2642	27386	1433
26	Uttar Pradesh	98573	NR	98573	11141	1042	706
27	Uttarakhand	12686	0	12686	6766	6255	1346
28	West Bengal	108211	NR	108211		38415	54620
29	Delhi	47439	0	2591	3734	64742	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar	2591	259	12087	300	47800	0
31	Pondicherry	628	0	857	1404	2857	0
32	Chandigarh	12087	0	3638	1700	857	0
33	Daman and Diu	857	0	47439	NR	984	263
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3638	0	2004	1104	2004	1059
35	Lakshadweep	2004	NR	628	NR	3600	0
TOTAL		1256566	259	1256566	305872	1072783	368548

NR: Not Reported.

** Scheme was approved in August, 2010 and after preparatory activities implemented in fourth quarter of 2010-11 only.

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[27 February, 2013]

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Statement-II*State-wise targets and beneficiaries covered for nutrition component under Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Beneficiaries covered**	Target	Beneficiaries covered	Target	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	809973	NR	809973	618975	626487	528191
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7030	NR	7030	14226	7695	NR
3	Assam	385276	NR	385276	385276	385276	385276
4	Bihar	1403311	NR	1305200	1305200	1602769	1602769
5	Chhattisgarh	356750	NR	356750	0	354582	282367
6	Goa	25337	NR	30470	34556	32000	32448
7	Gujarat	565654	119570	565654	538980	565654	NR
8	Haryana	166278	NR	166278	78341	149942	141915
9	Himachal Pradesh	98974	90016	90016	90016	98571	99161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	107161	0	107161	54933	107161	64352
26	Uttar Pradesh	1982432	1934000	1982432	1934000	1934000	1934000
27	Uttarakhand	118663	NR	118663	NR	127600	NR
28	West Bengal	687925	NR	688036	75422	688036	114874
29	Andaman and Nicobar	8830	7263	8830	9424	10374	9207
30	Chandigarh	11488	6229	11488	1291	1764	1358
31	Daman and Diu	3371	1222	3371	NR	3371	NR
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5650	NR	5650	2166	1213	2132
33	Delhi	117164	NR	8830	130205	187020	127947
34	Lakshadweep	1876	NR	1876	NR	1876	NR
35	Pondicherry	4566	NR	4566	4449	5074	4480
TOTAL		11879770	4442674	11896408	10077363	12329608	8848558

** Scheme was approved in August, 2010 and after preparatory activities implemented in fourth quarter of 2010-11 only.

334 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Impact of nutrition programmes on women and children

445. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study to assess the impact of different nutrition programmes on women and children in the rural and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the ongoing schemes to address the nutritional issues of rural women and children along with the achievement made thereunder during each of the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) For data on nutrition indicators, Government undertakes surveys such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides State wise data and the last NFHS survey was in 2005-06. As per the NFHS-3 in 2005-06, country has 42.5% children under 5 years as underweight. The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. State-wise prevalence of underweight children along with prevalence in rural and tribal population is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The approach in 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 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.

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been universalised with effect from 2008-09. The total number of sanctioned Projects are 7076 and Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand) are 13.71 lakhs. Against this there are 7025 operational projects and 13.31 lakh operational AWCs as on January 2013. The services are currently availed by 927.65 lakh beneficiaries which include 746.81 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.84 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers. The beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition increased from 959.47 lakh in 2010-11 to 972.49 lakh in 2011-12.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components i.e. Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 100.77 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 88.49 lakhs so far.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 3.05 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 3.76 lakhs so far.

Statement

*Percentage Under Weight Children (under age of 5 yrs.) State-wise
Overall, Rural and in Scheduled Tribes NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	State	Rural	ST	Overall
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.8	41.5	32.5
2	Assam	37.1	18.2	36.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36.3	29.6	32.5
4	Bihar	57.0	-	55.9
5	Chhattisgarh	50.2	52.8	47.1
6	Delhi	22.5	-	26.1
7	Goa	31.6	43.9	25.0
8	Gujarat	47.9	64.5	44.6
9	Haryana	41.3	-	39.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	37.8	25.0	36.5
11	Jammu and Kashmir	27.9	35.7	25.6
12	Jharkhand	60.7	64.3	56.5
13	Karnataka	41.1	41.9	37.6
14	Kerala	26.4	-	22.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	62.7	71.4	60.0
16	Maharashtra	41.6	53.2	37.0
17	Manipur	23.3	24.2	22.1
18	Meghalaya	50.3	48.5	48.8
19	Mizoram	24.1	-	19.9
20	Nagaland	26.6	23.0	25.2

1	2	3	4	5
21	Odisha	42.3	54.4	40.7
22	Punjab	26.8	-	24.9
23	Rajasthan	42.5	46.8	39.9
24	Sikkim	19.4	18.0	19.7
25	Tamil Nadu	32.1	-	29.8
26	Tripura	40.8	36.5	39.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	44.1	61.2	42.4
28	Uttarakhand	42.1	50.4	38.0
29	West Bengal	42.2	59.7	38.7
	INDIA	45.6	54.5	42.5

Status of women's economic empowerment

446. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest statistical details of the women's economic empowerment status in the country;

(b) the details of Government schemes for economic empowerment of women in the country;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment/survey of number of women that have been benefitted from the schemes being implemented for economic empowerment of rural women in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) According to National Sample Survey 64th Round (2009-10), the workforce participation rate of females in rural sector was 26.1 and in urban sector, it was 13.8. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for women's

economic empowerment in the country namely, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Priyadarshini besides National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor women in the informal sector for income generation and household activities. Since its inception upto 31.1.2013, RMK has sanctioned Rs. 342.90 crore microfinance loans and released Rs. 278.89 crore benefiting over 7.19 lakh poor women beneficiaries.

The Ministry has been administering the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) as a Central Sector Scheme since 1986-87, to provide sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country. During last ten years, 3.90 lakh women beneficiaries have been benefitted under the STEP Scheme.

Priyadarshini, is a Self Help Group (SHG) based project implemented by the Ministry for holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls. The actual implementation of the scheme was started in April, 2011. The scheme is being implemented in 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Since inception, 56738 beneficiaries have been covered under Priyadarshini scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. 6.74 lakh women beneficiaries have been covered under the IGMSY scheme since inception.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It was sanctioned in April, 2011 with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.

Further, the Government is also implementing other schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, etc for empowerment.

(c) and (d) Yes, The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

A. State/UT-wise details for beneficiaries covered under Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries covered		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Feb., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2450	666	151
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	238	-	-
3.	Assam	11148	365	139
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	225	50	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	125	-	-
8.	Haryana	600	1666	166
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	1832	922
10.	Kerala	368	466	2171
11.	Karnataka	8400	18878	12769
12.	Madhya Pradesh	635	500	110
13.	Maharashtra	2900	259	641
14.	Manipur	1275	1516	1709
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	1653	271	2763
18.	Odisha	500	-	500
19.	Punjab	2050	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	200	500	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	650	250	1152
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3135	1765	6550
26.	West Bengal	300	666	138
27.	Delhi	-	-	-
TOTAL		37052	29650	29881

B. No. of Beneficiaries since inception to 31/01/2013 in respect of RMK

Sl. No.	State Name	Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	667
2	Andhra Pradesh	230313
3	Arunachal Pradesh	100
4	Assam	6605
5	Bihar	16806
6	Chhattisgarh	370
7	Delhi	7458
8	Gujarat	7173
9	Haryana	4092
10	Himachal Pradesh	12925
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1768
12	Jharkhand	1688

1	2	3
13	Karnataka	17652
14	Kerala	34257
15	Madhya Pradesh	21736
16	Maharashtra	35672
17	Manipur	8421
18	Mizoram	70
19	Nagaland	859
20	Odisha	38971
21	Pondicherry	300
22	Punjab	784
23	Rajasthan	30108
24	Tamil Nadu	165857
25	Uttar Pradesh	26569
26	Uttarakhand	2928
27	West Bengal	45372
TOTAL		719521

Implementation of "Track Child" project

447. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a sharp increase in the number of missing children recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons behind the missing children;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement the 'track child' project all over the country; and

(e) 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 the information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of children missing, traced and untraced in the country during last three years as reported by State Crime Records Bureau is as under:

Year	No. of missing children	No. of children traced	No. of children Untraced
2009	68,227	50,061	18,166
2010	77,133	53,897	23,236
2011	90,654	56,248	34,406

(c) There are various reasons responsible for these missing children which may include theft, trafficking, run away, kidnapping etc.

(d) and (e) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, has commenced implementation of project namely 'TrackChild' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software also provides for setting up a National Portal containing details of missing children reported in Police Stations. The portal would facilitate matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children.

Separate budget for implementation of Domestic Violence Act

448. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act is not being implemented properly in view of low budget allocation;

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

(c) whether women organisations/activists have demanded Centrally sponsored scheme and separate budget for proper implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) requires the appointment of Protection Officers, registration of Service providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. 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. In the National Consultation organised by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to review implementation of the PWDVA, 2005, the representatives of the State Governments had requested for financial assistance for more effective implementation of the Act.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has received representation from an organization for implementing a draft Scheme prepared by the National Commission for Women on the subject. The 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.

Missing girls from a girls' hostel in Madhya Pradesh

†449. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in an investigation by the Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 18 mentally challenged and dumb-deaf girl students were found missing from a girls' hostel at Sehore in Madhya Pradesh and many girls students were sent to boys' hostel by hostel administrators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above-said girls and boys hostels are being run by a voluntary institution;

(c) whether such type of complaints have been received against this institution earlier too;

(d) if so, when and which type of action has been taken in this matter; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the number of girls and boys hostels being run by voluntary institutions throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No such investigation has been conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). However, it has been informed by the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MSCPCR), Bhopal that when the State Commission came to know about the incident through the newspaper reports, they conducted an inspection of the Child With Special Need (CWSN) girls hostel in Sehore on 08.01.2013. During the inspection, it was found that 48 special needs girls were registered in the hostel. Out of them, 30 girls were present during the inspection. 18 girls were absent from the hostel for long time. The Collector, Sehore informed the State Commission that the verification of these 18 girls has been completed and it has been found that all these girls are secure with their parents. Letters have been written to their guardians to send their girls back to the hostel.

(b) On the basis of information received by it, the State Commission has informed that a Voluntary Institution called Bright Star Society, Sehore was running the CWSN girls hostel from where the girls were alleged to be missing. Due to the shortcomings observed in the running of the girls hostel, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered with the voluntary institution has been cancelled and the management of the girls hostel has been taken over by the administration. Now only boys hostel is being run by the voluntary institution.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received against this institution earlier.

(e) Information on the number of girls and boys hostels being run by voluntary organizations across the country is not available on a centralized basis.

Policy for rehabilitation of orphan HIV/AIDS children

450. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphan HIV/AIDS affected children in the country;

(b) the policy of Government for the rehabilitation of the orphan HIV/AIDS children; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial assistance to curb domestic violence

451. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States to create and strengthen appropriate mechanisms in order to combat domestic violence and provide socio-legal services to aggrieved women;

(b) if so, the quantum of such financial assistance provided to States during the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to give such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A scheme of 'Assistance to States for effective implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005', as a component of Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been formulated by Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation during the remaining years of the Twelfth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 70 Crores has been kept for implementing the Scheme during 2013-14.

Hungama Report

452. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUNGAMA Report (Hunger and Malnutrition) by the Naandi Foundation released during the current year, having captured the voices of 100,000 mothers, giving data of 100 districts, has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the districts where highly unacceptable malnutrition levels are prevailing;

(c) what are the ground realities in other districts in India, especially in hilly and north-eastern States as the report covered only 100,000 mothers and 100 districts; and

(d) whether a holistic, well-structured and coordinated scheme be evolved including coverage from pregnant women and going up to under three children, having a built-in periodic monitoring mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Naandi Foundation, a Non-Government Organization, has coordinated the HUNGaMA Survey 2011, in 112 districts in 9 States out of which 100 focus districts were taken from 6 States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As per this survey, 42 per cent of children under five are underweight and 59 per cent are stunted in the 100 Focus Districts. The districts which are having prevalence of underweight, higher than the total average of 42 percent among children below 5 years of age are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Hungama survey indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight which has decreased from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a 7 year period.

(c) For data on nutrition indicators, Government undertakes surveys such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The last survey providing 'district-wise information on prevalence of undernutrition was the District Level Household Survey-2 (DLHS-2) in 2002-04. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides State-wise data and the last NFHS-3 survey was in 2005-06. As per the NFHS-3, country has 42.5% children under 5 years as underweight. The State-wise prevalence including the North Eastern States, of underweight children below five years of age is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

As per the monthly progress reports provided by the states with regards to the implementation of ICDS, the prevalence of undernutrition (weight for age) for children under six years is 34.7% in January, 2012-13.

(d) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector alone. The

Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition 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.

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been universalised with effect from 2008-09.

The ICDS scheme has an inbuilt mechanism for monitoring of the programme. A revised management information System (MIS) has been introduced in ICDS in March 2012 focusing more on programme outcomes and results. Further, Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS scheme through programmatic, management and institutional reforms including putting ICDS in a Mission mode.

Statement-I

*Districts having high levels of underweight children under
5 years of age as per Hungama Survey-2011*

Sl. No.	State/District	% Underweight (-2SD)
1	2	3
Bihar		
1	Araria	47.88
2	Aurangabad	49.47
3	Banka	46.19
4	Darbhanga	45.99

1	2	3
5	Gaya	45.84
6	Jamui	46.35
7	Jehanabad	44.98
8	Kishanganj	44.85
9	Madhubani	44.99
10	Nawada	43.99
11	Saharsa	42.77
12	Sheohar	43.00
13	Supaul	42.13
	Jharkhand	
14	Deoghar	47.82
15	Dhanbad	46.01
16	Dumka	45.83
17	Garhwa	48.56
18	Gumla	49.62
19	Lohardaga	47.43
20	Pakaur	51.14
21	Paschimi Singhbhum	49.31
22	Sahibganj	46.09
	Madhya Pradesh	
23	Barwani	56.38
24	Guna	44.01
25	Jhabua	48.37
26	Umaria	48.75

1	2	3
	Odisha	
27	Gajapati	44.43
28	Koraput	54.48
29	Malkangiri	57.75
30	Rayagada	42.07
	Rajasthan	
31	Banswara	51.98
32	Dhaulpur	44.53
33	Jhalawar	47.36
34	Karauli	42.01
	Uttar Pradesh	
35	Bahraich	48.54
36	Banda	45.67
37	Barabanki	45.96
38	Chitrakoot	47.86
39	Fatehpur	45.48
40	Jhansi	44.57
41	Kheri	55.28
42	Lalitpur	49.24
43	Pilibhit	47.26
44	Shahjahanpur	43.61
45	Shrawasti	50.32
46	Siddharthnagar	42.27
47	Sitapur	52.39
48	Unnao	44.53

Statement-II

*Prevalence of Underweight Children below the age of five years,
NFHS 3, (2005-06), State-wise*

Sl. No	State	Children (below 5 yrs of age) % Underweight
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
2	Bihar	55.9
3	Jharkhand	56.5
4	Meghalaya	48.8
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6	Gujarat	44.6
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
8	Odisha	40.7
9	Rajasthan	39.9
10	Tripura	39.6
11	Haryana	39.6
12	West Benaal	38.7
13	Uttarakhand	38.0
14	Karnataka	37.6
15	Maharashtra	37.0
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17	Assam	36.4
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8

1	2	3
21	Delhi	26.1
22	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
23	Nagaland	25.2
24	Goa	25.0
25	Punjab	24.9
26	Kerala	22.9
27	Manipur	22.1
28	Mizoram	19.9
29	Sikkim	19.7
	INDIA	42.5

Anganwadi centres sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh

453. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and district-wise number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that many AWCs do not have pucca buildings which is hampering the very objective of Anganwadi Movement; and

(c) if so, whether Ministry would think of providing pucca buildings to AWCs under ICDS by making a special provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Government has not sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. There are, however, 91307 AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned cumulatively to the State of Andhra Pradesh, as per district-wise details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned
1	Srikakulam	4086
2	Vizianagaram	3620
3	Visakhapatnam	4874
4	East Godavari	5343
5	West Godavari	3614
6	Krishna	3824
7	Guntur	4395
8	Prakasam	4095
9	Nellore	3774
10	Chittoor	4616
11	Cuddapah	3615
12	Ananthapur	5126
13	Kurnool	3534
14	Warangal	4797
15	Khammam	4888
16	Adilabad	4367
17	Karimnagar	3701
18	Mahabubnagar	5028
19	Medak	3417
20	Nizamabad	2708
21	Nalgonda	4202
22	Rangareddy	2776
23	Hyderabad	907
TOTAL		91307

(b) and (c) 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 for which financial support was being provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh.

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.

In addition, 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. Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has also included construction of AWCs as an eligible and authorised activity in the list of new works by extending activities permitted under MGNREGA.

Restructured ICDS

454. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cabinet has cleared Rs.1.2 lakh crores for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent the revised ICDS help in overall development of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges that had crept the ICDS over the years; Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with

an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:

- I. In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- II. In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013*) including districts from special category States and NER;
- III. In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014*).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker *cum* Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(d) The goal of ICDS Mission would be to attain three main outcomes namely; (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

Child marriages rampant in rural areas

455. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Annual Health Survey Report, 2012 has revealed that child marriages are rampant in rural areas;
- (b) the reasons for a high rate of child marriages even now;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any new steps to curb the practice from its roots;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Annual Health Survey (AHS, 2010-11) by the Office of Registrar General of India shows that as per 2001 Census in all the 284 districts in 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan) and Assam, marriage below legal age varies from 3.0% in Uttarakhand to 21.9% in Rajasthan. In rural areas, every 4th marriage among females in Rajasthan and every 5th in Bihar and Jharkhand take place below the legal age.

(b) Lack of education and awareness about negative consequences of child marriage, concerns about safety of the girl child, social customs and poverty are perceived to be the main reasons for prevalence of child marriage in the country.

(c) to (e) The Government of India enacted Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, to provide for the prohibition of solemnisation of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, which came into force with effect from 1st November, 2007. For effective implementation of the Act, State Governments have been requested from time to time to notify rules under PCMA 2006. In addition, following steps have been taken to address the issue of Child Marriage:

- i. National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

- ii. Every year, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage on *Akha Teej*—the traditional day for such marriages, by coordinated efforts.
- iii. The Government of India launched SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 200 districts of the country on 19th November, 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues. They are also sensitized towards the importance of marriage at the right age. By empowering adolescent girls, the Scheme addresses the issue of child marriage.
- iv. Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Speeding up the process of reforming juvenile delinquents

456. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to speed up the process of reforming juvenile delinquents under qualified counsellors in the country;
- (b) whether this process has taken the back-seat in the country with the result that there has been a fast increase in this category;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what is the other course of action plan to reform child delinquents and bring them on the proper road for development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 being administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development is the primary legislation for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. The JJ Act and the Central Model Rules thereunder, provide for various measures, including counselling, for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children.

(b) to (d) To ensure the proper implementation of the JJ Act and to improve the quality of services for children under the Act, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations to put in place a range of measures for rehabilitation of such children, including, *inter-alia*, institutional and non-institutional care, education, vocational training, health services etc. One of the important interventions for such children under the Scheme is counselling for which the Scheme provides for full time counsellor in every institution as well as in the District Child Protection Units under the Scheme.

Further, under ICPS, financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counselling and stipend etc.

Fund under training and employment programme to support women

457. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated any fund under Training and Employment Programme for updating skills and new knowledge to support women;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of fund allocated during the last three years;
- (c) the details of target fixed/achieved during the last three years; and
- (d) whether Government has achieved the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme as a Central Sector Scheme for skill up-gradation of marginalized and assetless women to ensure sustainable employment and income generation. Financial assistance is provided under STEP to the eligible implementing agencies of different States/UTs whose project proposals are recommended by State Level Empowered Committee and approved by the Project Sanctioning Committee of the Ministry.

(b) to (d) The details of funds sanctioned, State-wise, target fixed/achieved during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

A. State-wise details for funds sanctioned under Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released (in Rs. lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.15	135.20	9.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.22	14.70	-
3.	Assam	5.11	683.12	18.29
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	25.47	3.37
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	3.79	-
8.	Haryana	25.65	22.73	24.07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.21	17.43	30.44
10.	Kerala	14.05	18.17	265.28
11.	Karnataka	320.35	623.46	290.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75.45	46.21	10.94
13.	Maharashtra	15.72	294.77	25.11
14.	Manipur	56.50	100.73	42.41
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	21.90	-	-
17.	Nagaland	100.45	118.222	36.31

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Odisha	35.15	36.37	-
19.	Punjab	87.91	81.75	-
20.	Rajasthan	4.19	3.22	2.20
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	1.57	1.57	-
24.	Uttarakhand	57.07	27.89	6.52
25.	Uttar Pradesh	294.46	129.61	36.24
26.	West Bengal	10.13	26.34	9.92
27.	Delhi	3.23	20.89	21.81
	TOTAL	1228.56	2431.70	833.14

B. The details of target fixed/achieved during the last three years under the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme

Year	Physical Targets (Beneficiaries)	Achievement (Beneficiaries)
2009-10	30,000	21,963
2010-11	35,000	36,500
2011-12	30,000	29,650
(Rupees in lakh)		
Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure
2009-10	1500.00	1228.56
2010-11	2500.00	2431.70
2011-12	1150.00	833.14

Proposal for establishment of Mini-Anganwadi Centres from Rajasthan

†458. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the proposals for establishment of Mini-Anganwadi Centres from Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan requesting for establishment of 14 Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadis-on-Demand and two Mini-AWCs in Nagour District.

During the 3rd phase of expansion of ICDS Scheme, 77,102 Mini-AWCs were approved by the Union Cabinet. Out of which all Mini-AWCs have already been allocated and sanctioned to the different State Governments/UT administrations and no Mini-AWC is remaining to be allocated/sanctioned with the Government. Since the above proposal of Rajasthan did not have detailed population information and mapping etc. and since no Mini-AWC is remaining to be allocated with Government of India, State Government was requested to furnish detailed information including a consolidated proposal for establishment of AWCs in Rajasthan.

However, as an interim measure, 10 new AWCs have been sanctioned to Government of Rajasthan.

Hostels for working women in Bihar

†459. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hostels for working women in Bihar;
- (b) the norms for allocation of funds for the construction of these hostels;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan for the construction of new hostels in Bihar; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under the scheme for Working Women Hostel being administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, so far 6 working women hostels have been sanctioned in Bihar.

(b) Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government agencies and Civil Society Organizations etc. up to 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land as per the prescribed area norms. There is also provision of extending financial assistance for hostels to be run in rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. There is also a provision of one-time non-recurring grant @ Rs. 7500/- per inmate for purchase of furniture and furnishings.

(c) and (d) All proposals received through State Governments including through Government of Bihar are considered for approval as per schematic norms.

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development in West Bengal

460. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of activities conducted under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development in West Bengal, during the last three years;

(b) the number of Programme Implementing Agencies in West Bengal for the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development and the funds released to them in 2011-2012;

(c) whether a monitoring and evaluation study was undertaken on the performance of the Programme Implementing Agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of activities conducted under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) in West Bengal during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of activities
2009-10	24
2010-11	9
2011-12	20

(b) During the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 14,88,720/- has been released to Sea Explorer's Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal for undertaking 20 adventure activities.

(c) to (e) The work of Programme implementing agencies is assessed/monitored on the basis of their performance report and inspection report of the recommending authority. Some of the programmes are also monitored by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and NSS.

Funds for development of Youth in Assam

461. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked for the development of youth during the last three years in Assam;
- (b) the funds spent and achievements thereof;
- (c) whether proposals from Assam are pending with the Ministry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time-frame for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, funds are earmarked for the development of youth in North East Region which includes State of Assam. The detail of funds released for various programmes in Assam during the last three years is given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NPYAD	36,03,387	50,34,413	1,13,40,000
NSS	81,00,000	-	96,00,000
TOTAL	1,17,03,387	50,34,413	2,09,40,000

(c) and (d) There are seven proposals from NGOs have been received with the recommendation of State Government of Assam for financial assistance under NPYAD Scheme namely:

- (i) Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam, Guwahati
- (ii) Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam, Guwahati
- (iii) Mahilamandal, Herapati
- (iv) Nabarun, Kamrup Assam
- (v) Evening Club, Sonitpur
- (vi) Barak Valley Welfare Development Society, Silchar
- (vii) Vivekanand Yuva Kendra Sagathan, Assam

(e) The time-frame for considering the proposal is the current financial year 2012-13.

Training by NIS coaches in various field of sports

†462. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Authority of India has a provision to providing the services of National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained coaches for giving training in various field of sports;

(b) if so, whether the system is functional at present or has been discontinued;

(c) if so, whether these services will be restored in future;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government of India has formulated any scheme to hone the hidden talents of the tribal boys and girls between the age group of 9 and 14 years and to attract maximum number of talents to the popular sports of the States by providing them intensive training; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has a provision for posting trained coaches of National Institute of Sports (NIS) at its training Centres across the country and also at state and district coaching centres run by the State Governments on demand.

(b) As SAI has been facing acute shortage of coaches in different Sports disciplines for its own various training Centres/programmes, a policy decision has been taken to post coaches for SAI's own schemes only.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) and (e) SAI is implementing various Sports Promotion Schemes such as National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Centres of Excellence (COE) and Come and Play to nurture sports talents to achieve excellence at National and International level.

SAI has specialized scheme Special Area Games (SAG) to draw talent from tribal, rural, coastal & far flung area in the age group of 12-18 years. Talented sportspersons from tribal area who have shown their sports potential at district, state, national level in their respective sports disciplines are included in the SAG scheme and also in the SAI Training Centres. Once the tribal trainees are inducted, he or she is provided intensive training by NIS qualified coaches and sports scientist of SAI.

Creation of modern sports infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh

463. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create modern sports infrastructure in the country particularly in the state of Uttar Pradesh, during the current Five Year Plan (2012-2017);

- (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 SINGH): (a) and (b) Sports is a State Subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to develop and promote sports in their respective State including creation of modern sports infrastructure. However, the Union Government and Sports Authority of India (SAI) help the State Governments in development and promotion of sports. Central Financial assistance is provided to the States including Uttar Pradesh under two schemes *viz.* Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which was introduced in 2008-09, for creation of basic sports infrastructure in rural areas and conduct of annual sports competitions and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), which was introduced in 2010-11, for creation/upgradation of sports infrastructure facilities.

- (c) Does not arise.

Formation of *ad-hoc* committee by IOA

464. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) to form an *ad-hoc* committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked the IOA to appoint eminent persons in the abovesaid proposed *ad-hoc* committee; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the IOA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

'Sports for all' and excellence

465. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cricketer and MP Sachin Tendulkar has submitted any proposal calling for 'systemic exchanges' to realize the dream of 'sports for all' and excellence in the field;

(b) whether the proposed three-tier approach enunciated by him (i) making sports a subject of study in history books (ii) develop a methodology which draws its Olympians from the university network, and (iii) focus on 'high performance sports' and 'production of future champions' been considered by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the suggestions relating to 'integrating sports with higher education' and the inputs thereof given to Ministry of HRD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Shri Sachin Tendulkar, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) and eminent cricketer, submitted a 'Vision Document' on 'Sports for all to Achieve Excellence in High Performance Sports in India' to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in September, 2012.

Goals and objectives relating to 'Sports for All' and 'Achievement of Excellence in High Performance Sports' outlined in the said Vision Document are in sync with the objectives and goals set in the National Sports Policy, 2001. The Government has taken note of the various suggestions made in the Vision Document and will keep them in view while formulating new schemes and programmes or reviewing existing schemes with the objective of promotion and development of sports in the country.

12.00 Noon

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2818 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2012, regarding 'Employees of MoD holding elective office in K.B.'

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IJIRA, 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:—

[Shri Anand Sharma]

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8423/15/13]

Public Enterprises Survey (Vol. I and II) 2011-2012

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I and II), for the year 2011 12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8393/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. G.S.R. 98, dated the November 18-November 24, 2012, publishing the Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8428/15/13]

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 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification F. No.4/1/2008/UD/13394, dated the 23rd October, 2012, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Public Parks, Gardens on Recreation Grounds) Bye-laws, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8395/15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of ICA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (1) S.O. 3023 (E), dated the 28th December, 2012, rescinding 1 3 Notification No. S.O. 205, dated the 30th January, 1993.
- (2) S.O. 3024 (E), dated the 28th December, 2012, publishing the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8432/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8430/15/13]

Economic Survey 2012-13

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8405/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Rehabilitation Council of India,
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8439/15/13]

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Tata International Ltd. Mumbai and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of ASCENT, Karnataka and related papers

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

- I. (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata International Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8827/15/13]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asian Centre for Entrepreneurial Initiatives (ASCENT), Karnataka, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8440/15/13]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the Fifty-fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English Sc Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) One Hundred Eighty-eighth Report on the Functioning of Commission of Railway Safety;

- (ii) One Hundred Eighty-ninth Report on the "Development of National Waterways- Potential and Challenges"; and
- (iii) One Hundred Ninetieth Report on the Development of Tourism in Darjeeling and Sikkim.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (2012-13)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2012-13):—

- (i) Sixty-fourth Report on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2010-11)';
 - (ii) Sixty-fifth Report on 'Role of Tea Board in Tea Development in India' pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce);
 - (iii) Sixty-sixth Report on 'Expenditure incurred on Interest on 'Refunds of Taxes' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
 - (iv) Sixty-seventh Report on 'Construction of New Lines on Socio-Economic Consideration', 'Excessive Delays in Maintenance of Locomotive' and 'Functioning of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways;
 - (v) Sixty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-first Report on 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)' pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources; and
 - (vi) Sixty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thiry-fifth Report on 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)' pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
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STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Eighth
Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL JUTE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (No. 12 of 2009) read with Rule 5 of the National Jute Board Rules, 2010, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the National Jute Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance — Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Dr. Maitreyan to call the attention of the Minister. I suppose the mover of the Motion knows the rules about the time.

Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I again call the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter that has been brought to our attention is of great concern to the entire House and indeed to the Government. The Government has been constantly engaged, and we have been in constant touch with the Government of Sri Lanka. Our position is clear and categorical. The issue of re-settlement and rehabilitation is an issue of great concern. We are not only expressing our concern but we have made.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, there is no statement circulated to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is being circulated.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: We have made a specific effort. Actually, on behalf of India, the greatest contribution that we have made in any country is in terms of rehabilitation assistance by way of housing and many other interventions that we are making for developing infrastructure and in providing humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced persons of Sri Lanka. The good news is that all internally displaced persons, who were almost 300,000, have now been. ...(Interruptions)... They have now been provided rehabilitation, and they are now back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न है, यह जो स्टेटमेंट आई है, यह अंग्रेजी में आई है। आपसे आग्रह है कि इसे हिन्दी में भी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, resume your places. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह जो स्टेटमेंट है, यह केवल अंग्रेजी में ही है, जबकि नियमानुसार होना यह चाहिए कि यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में वितरित की जाए ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि यदि हिन्दी में भी यह उपलब्ध हो तो इसे बंटवा दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी हिन्दी में होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: सम्मानित सदस्य महोदय को हिन्दी का जो अनुवाद है, वह उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। मैंने हस्ताक्षर कर दिए हैं, वह तत्काल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य महोदय को कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): यह जो मानसिकता है, यह हिन्दी के प्रति उपेक्षा के भाव को दर्शाती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: अगर आप मुझे हिन्दी में बोलने दें तो मैं आपको हिन्दी में ही यह स्टेटमेंट सुनाता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: देश को अंग्रेजी में ही चलाया जा रहा है। अंग्रेज चले गए, लेकिन हम लोगों ने अंग्रेजी को छोड़ा नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश को अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही चलाया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): What is this, Sir? The issue is about Tamils in Sri Lanka and not about any language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: आप और हम देश को हिन्दी में ही चलाएंगे। आप मुझे हिन्दी में ही कहने दें। लेकिन, मैं आपको एक बात बता देता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इतना बता दूँ कि यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों भाषाओं में उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। यह सही है कि हमारे बहुत सारे सदस्य यहां ऐसे भी हैं, जिनको शायद हिन्दी भाषा में पूरी बात अच्छी तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाएगी और वे अंग्रेज़ी की अपेक्षा करते हैं, इसलिए हम अंग्रेज़ी में भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन, यह भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह भावना का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह भाषा का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इस देश में राज ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसीलिए इस देश की यह दुर्गति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, copies of the statement should be made available in both the languages and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, there is no difficulty. The papers in Hindi and English have been signed. I have signed them in Hindi also. These papers will be made available. I think this time is taken by the Secretariat to make them available. I regret if the Hindi version is not available immediately. I am very happy to say this in Hindi and in English. It is a matter of our consideration, a matter of

concern and a matter of humanitarian nature which is close to the heart of all Members of the House. Therefore, I want to share with the House that the greatest humanitarian assistance that the Government of India has provided to any country has been the assistance that we have provided post the ending of hostilities in Sri Lanka. At the end of the unfortunate long story of pain and agony in Sri Lanka, we stepped in to provide maximum humanitarian assistance and 300,000 Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs, who were in various camps, the good news is that those camps were in September last year, have finally been closed and all Internally Displaced Persons have been provided assistance and rehabilitated. Our constant position was that they should be rehabilitated on their own properties, where they belong in terms of their residence, their homestead and in terms of their livelihood. Sir, as we move forward, I want to share with the House that our constant attempt has been to persuade the friendly Government of Sri Lanka to stand by the commitment that it has made to the world and also indicated in Constitutional Amendment 13. In fact, we have attempted to persuade them to go beyond amendment 13 (which is called 13 plus) so that a full and final political settlement can be made that is equitable, provides participatory democratic rights to all citizens of Sri Lanka and which does not leave any ground for discrimination or disgruntlement that would once again become a scar on the democratic processes that are going forward. India fully supports the democratic processes and constantly persuades the Sri Lankan Government. I have had two meetings with the Foreign Minister. Both meetings have been very rewarding, fruitful and positive. We do hope that what has been told to us time and again will be reflected in Sri Lanka reaching out to the proponents of the UNHCR Resolution which is a follow-up Resolution to the Resolution on which we had voted. In this follow-up Resolution I hope there will be a consensual approach through dialogue and by mediation, that Sri Lanka and the proponents of the Resolution can come to wordings and contents acceptable to everybody without a serious divide as far as the Resolution is concerned.

1. I rise to respond to the House on the Calling Attention Notice regarding the "Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka".
2. At the outset, I would like to reiterate to this august House that the Government fully shares the sentiments of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding the welfare of the Sri Lankan Tamil community.

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3. Since the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka in May, 2009, which left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure, the focus and highest and most immediate priority for the Government of India has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamils citizens of Sri Lanka, their relief and rehabilitation and the reconstruction of infrastructure in the affected areas.
4. As the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament are aware, the Prime Minister announced in June, 2009 a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Since then, the Government has expended Rs. 68.96 crores in the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 93.86 crores in 2010-11 and Rs 181.94 crores in 2011-12. In the Current Financial Year (2012-13), an amount of Rs. 290 crores has been allocated for this purpose.
5. The initial phase of Indian assistance involved massive humanitarian relief efforts for IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. This included the dispatch of 2.5 lakh family relief packs; deployment of an emergency field hospital; dispatch of consignments of medicines; gifting of more than 10,400 metric tons of shelter material and 4 lakh cement bags; deployment of de-mining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; and holding of artificial limb fitment camps in Jaffna and Vavuniya in Northern Sri Lanka. I am happy to convey to the House that according to information available to us, all the 3,00,000 IDPs have been resettled and the last IDP camp, Menik Farms, was formally closed in September last year. It is important that IOPs be allowed to return to their original homes.
6. Subsequently, the Government took up various projects for the rehabilitation of IDPs and reconstruction of the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. To review the agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka, India gifted 95,000 agricultural starter packs, seeds and 500 tractors for the use of IDPs. Government gifted 55 buses to Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces of Sri Lanka. Projects related to the development of rail and port infrastructure, connectivity and

transportation, education, public health, housing, vocational training and economic revival were taken up.

7. The project for the construction of 50,000 houses in Sri Lanka, mainly for IDPs, was announced in June, 2010. This is one of the largest grant assistance projects implemented by the Government outside India. I am happy to inform this August House that the Pilot Project for the construction of 1000 houses that started in April, 2011 was completed in August, 2012. It may be noted that these houses were required to be constructed in largely inaccessible areas in the aftermath of a violent conflict. In many cases, the sites had to be freed of mines and other unexploded ordinance. An MoU on the modalities for the remaining 49,000 houses (based on Cabinet approval accorded in December 2011) was signed in January, 2012. The project was launched on the ground on 2nd October, 2012, and since then 8039 beneficiaries under the 'owner driven model' have already received the first installment of payments. The reconstruction/repair of 4000 out of the 6000 houses under the "Agency Driven' Model' has been initiated. The phase of remaining 2,000 houses under "Agency-Driven" model in Northern and Eastern Provinces is to be implemented during 2013-14.
8. In addition, the Government has extended a Line of Credit of about US \$ 800 million for the restoration of Northern Railway Lines. Projects in this regard are progressing as per schedule and expected to be completed by December 2013. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the Kanakesanthurai (KKS) harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium and construction of a Cultural Centre' at Jaffna. Two vocational training centres at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya have already been established with Indian assistance.
9. It may kindly be recalled that a 12-member Joint Parliamentary delegation, led by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, visited Sri Lanka from 16-21 April, 2012. The delegation had an extensive programme involving visits to different parts of Sri Lanka, including Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Kankesanthurai, Kalutara and Batticaloa, where projects are being implemented under Government of India assistance. At their request, the delegation also visited the camp for

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Internally Displaced Persons (IOPs) at the Menik Farms where they interacted with IOPs and the local administration. They were also able to discuss the resettlement, and rehabilitation of IOPs and efforts towards national reconciliation and political devolution in Sri Lanka at meetings with the President and Ministers of the Sri Lankan Government. During the visit, houses for IOPs, built with Indian assistance, were handed over to the beneficiaries. The delegation also gifted bicycles and participated in formal ceremonies for the handing over of hospitals, schools and vocational training centres rehabilitated under Government of India assistance.

10. I would like to underline that our constructive engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka and considerable assistance programme has contributed to the reconstruction and development of the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka.
11. Regarding the issue of a political solution in Sri Lanka, Government is of the view that the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka provided a unique opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka, including Tamils. It has to, however, be kept in mind that this is a long standing issue and that Sri Lanka is going through its internal processes. The sooner Sri Lanka can come to a political arrangement within which all the communities feel comfortable, and which works for all of them, the better. Government will do whatever it can to support this process.
12. Our emphasis, in this context, has been to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to take forward the process of broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil National Alliance, and show concrete movement towards a meaningful devolution of powers, including the implementation of the 13th Amendment and beyond. India has conveyed to Sri Lanka on a number of occasions the urgent and imperative need for expeditious steps towards genuine national reconciliation, including investigations into allegation of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas, reduction of 'high security zones', accountability for the list of missing persons and the redress of humanitarian concerns of affected families.

13. During discussions at the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) in Geneva in November, 2012, the Government called upon Sri Lanka to fulfill its commitments made to the international community during the UPR 2008 and on subsequent occasions for the implementation of the 13th Amendment and building upon it so as to achieve a meaningful devolution package; urged expeditious action to take forward the political process for early political settlement; urged that elections to the Northern Provincial Council be held as early as feasible; called for effective and time bound implementation of the constructive recommendations contained in the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission, (LLRC) report; and for independent and credible investigations to be conducted in respect of allegations of Human Rights violations and incidents involving loss of civilian life brought out in the LLRC Report.
14. Hon'ble Members of Parliament would recall that the Government voted in favour of a Resolution entitled 'Promotion, Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka' tabled by the United States at the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in Geneva in March, 2012. I would like to inform the august House that we understand that a follow up procedural Resolution on Sri Lanka is likely to be proposed by USA for consideration at the forthcoming session of the UNHRC in Geneva in March, 2013. At this juncture, we would encourage the United States and Sri Lanka to directly engage on the draft resolution and aim for a mutually acceptable outcome. Needless to add, our decision on a potential resolution in the forthcoming meeting of the Human Rights Council will await the outcome of these efforts and would depend on the substance of the resolution finally tabled. Government will continue to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to advance its objective, namely, the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.
15. Some Members have expressed concern over incidents of attack and apprehension of India fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy in waters between India and Sri Lanka. Allow me to reiterate, at the outset, that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government.

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16. In response to reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, the Government, through diplomatic channels, immediately takes up the matter of their expeditious release and repatriation with the Sri Lankan authorities. As a result of these efforts, presently, there are no Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan custody on fisheries related charges.

However, some Indian nationals have been arrested in Sri Lankan waters on charges of smuggling narcotics and contraband. These include the five fishermen detained on 29 November, 2011. Officials from our High Commission in Colombo and Consulate in Jaffna are in regular touch with the detained Indian nationals and are extending all possible consular assistance to them.

17. During my meeting with the External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka on the sidelines of the Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) Council of Ministers Meeting in November, 2012 and the India Sri Lanka Joint Commission Meeting in January, 2013, I reiterated our position that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner.
18. At the same time, the need for creating greater awareness among our fishermen to avoid crossing over into Sri Lankan waters for their own safety and security has been felt. We remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.
19. On the occasion of the 8th India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission Meeting in New Delhi in January 2013, I highlighted the need for continued dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and the representatives of the Sri Lankan Tamil community and expressed the hope that there would be early progress on meaningful devolution building upon the 13th Amendment and leading to national reconciliation.
20. The Government remains engaged with Government of Sri Lanka to take forward the process of national reconciliation, and in a spirit of

partnership, to arrive at a solution that meets substantially the aspiration of the Tamil community for equality, justice, peace and dignity. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, at the outset, I am thankful to the Members from various parties cutting across the spectrum, who are going to participate in this Calling Attention Motion, for giving to the world a picture of a united face of India to the aid of suffering Tamilians in Sri Lanka. Mr. Chairman, Sir, last year, on the 14th March, 2012, on the eve of voting on the US-sponsored Resolution on Sri Lanka in the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva, the then Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna, made a *suo motu* statement in Rajya Sabha. One year has passed. The External Affairs Minister has now changed. Instead of Shri S.M. Krishna, we have now Shri Salman Khursheed. But nothing has changed in Sri Lanka. In fact, it has gone from bad to worse. Today's Statement by Shri Salman Khursheed has more or less repeated the rhetoric of last year's Statement by Shri S.M. Krishna with only updates on statistics, which will not convince anyone. On 14th March, 2012, Shri S.M. Krishna — I have his statement with me—had assured the House that the objectives of the UPA Government continue to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect. In each and everyone of these objectives — equality, dignity, justice and self-respect — the UPA Government has failed miserably to achieve any result. This is because the UPA Government refuses to accept the root cause of the ethnic conflict and also its blindfolded and misplaced trust on the Sri Lankan President. Unlike the Indian Constitution which guarantees equality to all its citizens, the Sri Lankan Constitution positively discriminates against the minority Tamil population of Sri Lanka. This is at the heart of the decades-old ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. The LTTE was not the cause but it is the consequence of the opposition, oppression and repeated denial of justice for the Tamils by the successive Governments in Sri Lanka. The root of brutal civil war lies in the complete disregard for political democracy by the Sinhala majority. This resulted in the decades of political violence, oppression and cultural genocide of Tamils. The Tamils' struggle for justice has come around a full circle with the violent and undemocratic oppressions of the non-violent protests during the period from 1948 to 1983 and the end of armed struggle in May, 2009. They paid a heavy price in terms of forced migrations, humiliation and rapes of women, killing of children, disappearances,

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deaths, war crimes and genocide. In the final phases of the Eelam war in May, 2009, more than 40,000 innocent civilians were killed in the last few days only.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

When the AIADMK Government under the leadership of Dr. Puratchi - Thalaivi assumed power in Tamil Nadu in May 2011, the very first Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was a unanimous Resolution including all political parties in Tamil Nadu, urging the Government of India to take the issue of war crimes with the United Nations and to declare those found guilty of war crimes against Eelam Tamils as war criminals and to initiate action by working together with other nations for imposition of economic embargo on the Sri Lankan Government. The UPA Government did not even bother to respect the sentiments behind the Tamil Nadu Assembly Resolution. Yielding to the massive outcry and seething anger across Tamil Nadu about the genocide in Sri Lanka, the UPA Government was forced to support the US-sponsored Resolution against Sri Lanka in the UNHRC in Geneva in March, 2012. Even then, India bailed out Sri Lanka by diluting the impact of the Resolution by softening its tone and tenor and contents. The March, 2012 Resolution was about the findings and implementation of the Lessons Learnt Reconciliation Commission (LLRC). Yet the Resolution remains far from being addressed. The Sri Lankan Government continues to rain hell on the Tamils in Sri Lanka since May, 2009. The sufferings of the Tamils continue without any respite even after May, 2009, with the Sri Lankan Government enforcing cultural genocide in the North and East, on the one hand, with the growing presence of military and Sinhala settlements, and, on the other hand, with destruction and dislocation of historical and archaeological traces of socio-cultural evidences of Tamil identity in that region. The Sri Lankan Government has accelerated and enhanced its agenda of silent cultural genocide of Tamils in the name of development of the North and the East. The massive and rapid Sinhala settlements in the North and East of Sri Lanka also expose the intention of the Sri Lankan Government in altering the demographic configuration of the natural, traditional Tamil Home Land through force and intimidation.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navaneetham Pillay, has

observed about the lack of progress of the Sri Lankan Government and the failure of the LLRC in addressing the issue of war crimes and political accountability.

The UN Human Rights Council is meeting again next week in Geneva. The United States has submitted its first draft of the Resolution: Promoting Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka. The draft Resolution expresses concern at the continuing reports of violations of human rights in Sri Lanka, threats to judicial independence and the law of the country, and failure of the Government of Sri Lanka to fulfil its public commitments on devolution of political authority.

We have four fresh sets of evidences for these concerns, and I am authenticating all of them to this House.

The first is the Human Rights Watch (HRW) Report on Sexual violence against Tamils by the Sri Lankan Security Forces even today — captioned "We will Teach you a Lesson". This is a 147-page-document.

The second is the CD Cassette, telecast by "The Headlines Today" Channel, yesterday night, about the sexual violence by the Sri Lankan Forces, as narrated by the affected Tamil victims.

The third is the CD Cassette of the documentary "No Fire Zone: The killing Fields of Sri Lanka - - documented by Channel 4".

And, the fourth is the heart-chilling photograph of the 12-year old, Balachndran, son of Prabhakaran, who was killed in cold blood while in the Sri Lankan army custody. Calling Balachandran's killing a war crime, my party Supremo, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has termed it an inhuman act and the boy was killed in cold blood, just because he was Prabhakaran's son. She linked these war crimes to the days of Nazi's Germany of Hitler.

Sir, the Minister spoke eloquently about the historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country. Sri Lanka, as a friendly country, is a thing of the past. How can a country, which carried out a systematic genocide of my umbilical-cord brethren, Tamils, be termed as a friendly country? As far as we, the Tamils, are concerned, Sri Lanka is an enemy country and it will remain so as long as justice is meted out to the Tamils. Ealam Tamils have been pawns in the diplomatic game between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka for over last six decades with

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Indian political, military and strategic interests in the geo-political context, playing havoc with the Tamils in Sri Lanka. There is a general perception that External Affairs Ministry is run, not by the Ministers but by the diplomats whose mindset needs to be changed. It is time that the External Affairs Ministry repositions itself from the Lanka-centric Foreign policy approach to the Tamils-welfare-centric Foreign policy approach.

There is no environment to address accountability and dispense justice for these crimes committed domestically in Sri Lanka. A country which does not have an independent judiciary cannot investigate itself. During the United Nations Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva in March, 2013, as demanded by my Chiet Minister, Puratchi Thaiaivi, India should move a single-line Resolution in the Council condemning the genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka and demand an independent international investigation. And we urge the Government to ask for an economic embargo on Sri Lanka.

Finally, a word of caution for my friends from Tamil Nadu. No amount of conferences in Delhi, Chennai or elsewhere and meeting any number of Ambassadors, from 40-50 countries, would wash off the sins of the past. The people of Tamil Nadu would not accept* All that you have to do now is to force the UPA Government to act, and act firmly against Sri Lanka. I hope the Minister would address the concerns and questions that I have raised.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the expression must be removed from the records. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, the expression* must be removed from the records. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a serious issue. He cannot use words like that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Even Valmiki had become a saint. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, the expression* must be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has to clarify the expression. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an issue about which all of us are concerned. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, all of us are concerned about it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly go through the record and expunge any expression that is not relevant. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. If there is anything that needs to be expunged, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... Please, take your seat. I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter that all of us are concerned about. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, may I just intervene for a moment? I forgot to add that my statement may be taken as read. I want to place it on record, Sir. I would be grateful if my statement could be taken as read, and taken on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. You may lay it.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to plead for justice to the Tamil people in Sri Lanka and the Tamil people who have migrated from Sri Lanka and are living in various parts of the world. While I plead for this, I urge upon my own Government, the Government of India, to recast its policy towards Sri Lanka. I wish, our Government remains truthful, not only to the people of our country, but also to the international community.

Sir, what happened in Sri Lanka? In 2009, the last phase of war was known to everybody. Till, 2009, what went on in Sri Lanka was genocide, genocide of Tamil people, the systematic genocide of Tamil people. After 2009, what is happening today is a structural genocide. Let the Minister take note, what is happening today is a structural genocide of the Tamil people.

Sir, last year, when we had the debate on the eve of the United Nations Human Rights Council meeting at Geneva, I had pleaded that the Government of India should move a Resolution and that the Government of India should play a pro-active role. India knows what happened in Sri Lanka and India knows what is happening in Sri Lanka now. I want the Government to put its hand on its heart and tell us whether or not the Government collaborates with the Sri Lankan Government in the genocide of Tamil people. I am asking the Government to touch its heart and be truthful to the nation.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Rajapakse has said it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Rajapakse has confirmed it, but I am asking the Government today, did you not support the war waged by the Sri Lankan Government on Tamil people? I am asking you to place the facts. Otherwise, we would get the facts from the Sri Lankan Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you are making a blanket allegation.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am not making a blanket allegation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is making a blanket allegation against the Government of India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is not a blanket allegation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Sri Lankan President has gone on record saying that it was because of India that they won the war and that they were only proxies. Our Government has not denied it officially to the Sri Lankan Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Coming to the present situation, now what is going on is structural genocide. The Government of India must be aware of this. On March 22, 2012, the UN HRC adopted the Resolution promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka. After that anything happened? Even the LLRC or the National Action Programme did fail to address the concerns of Tamil people. What is going on today? The threats to freedom of expression and media continue. Several editors of their own newspapers were killed, abducted and 'Reporters without Borders' has placed Sri Lanka at 162nd place out of 177 countries. That is the track record of Sri Lanka. Where is the freedom of Press? We do not know. Then, Sir, there is suppression of free association. Very recently, Jaffna University students were arrested by Sri Lankan authorities for no reason. They are all students. How can the Army launch attack on students in Jaffna University? Sir, I think, my best friend, Shri Salman Khursheed, must know the facts. He talks about '13 plus', not even '13 minus', not even '13' on February 4, 2013. President Rajapaksa in his Independence Day speech repudiated greater political autonomy for Tamil-dominated provincial Councils. In doing so, the President has contradicted what commitment he gave to Mr. Ban

Ki-moon and contradicted what commitment you are talking about now. Where is the 13th Amendment? What is the '13 plus'? What is '13 minus', I am asking. Why do you believe that? Why do you trust that? Why do you mislead this nation? Why do you mislead the Tamil community in India and abroad? I do not agree with that? Mr. Rajapaksa, the President of Sri Lanka, has denied it. He is not for any political autonomy to Tamil areas or provinces, and the Government of India keeps talking about 13th Amendment. What is the meaning of it? Are you not misleading the people, or, misleading this country by talking about 13th Amendment? Sir, now the extra judicial violence and intimidation continue in Sri Lanka. Let the Government say 'No'. Extra judicial killings take place in Sri Lanka in a big way. There are 'enforced disappearances'. Sir, I can understand 'disappearance'. But this is not disappearance. It is 'enforced disappearance', and people are taken away just like that. What happens to them? How are they killed? Nobody knows. It is not one or two cases. There are hundreds of cases; there are thousands of cases. It keeps happening. There are unimaginable tortures. I have not come across such tortures. I have read the history of Nazism and what happened in Germany. Even in the concentration camps of Hitler, we could not see such tortures as are committed against Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Sexual exploitations are there. My friend, Maitreya, pointed out about sexual exploitation. The whole nation is agitated. The horrendous crimes are committed against women. Look at Sri Lanka. Ninety thousand war widows are there. It is ninety thousand, not one or two! What crimes have they committed? What sin have the Tamil women in Sri Lanka committed? Why should they be subjected to such horrendous crimes of army raping? It is not gang rape; it is army rape. What sort of civilization are we talking about? In fact, I think, Buddha is bleeding. Buddha is not smiling in Sri Lanka. Buddha is known for love and compassion. He bleeds. He sheds blood, not tears. That is the situation in Sri Lanka. Sir, again, you talk about internally displaced people. What is happening to internally displaced people? Can you give a fact sheet to us? Are you going by what Sri Lankan Government tells you? What is the resettlement for internally-displaced people? Ask the Sri Lankan Tamils. They will tell you the tragic stories. How you can show some roads constructed by China, or some houses constructed from help given by India? It is not rehabilitation. It is not resettlement. And, you cannot term them as rehabilitation and resettlement. The internally-displaced people are still passing

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through ordeals in Sri Lanka. The whole traditional Tamil areas, northern part of Sri Lanka and eastern part of Sri Lanka, are under military occupation. It is a fact. It is known to everybody. It is under military occupation. Militarization is on increase and Sinhalisation has become a reality today and Tamil people are displaced. Their properties have been confiscated. Their lands have been confiscated, and they cannot go on streets. All Tamil symbols are destroyed. Tamil identities are destroyed. Their temples are destroyed. Their churches are also destroyed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: MR. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, these are the problems. The structural genocide continues. Even elections are not free in Sri Lanka. They talk about elections to the Provincial Councils in northern part and eastern part. Even these elections are not fair and one cannot vouch for these elections.

Sir, in such a situation, what should India do? I am asking my country. I am asking my Government. What should India do? We have the meeting in the forthcoming UNHRC in Geneva. What is India going to do? You are saying that let America and Sri Lanka talk to each other; let them come to some amicable solution. Then, we will be spectators. What is this, Sir? There was a time when the whole world used to look at India as to what decision India took on a particular issue. It was the situation when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister of this country, and even when Madam Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the whole world used to look at India. Now, what is the position of India on this issue in such a historic situation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. I feel very much ashamed of this. How can you say that let America and Sri Lanka talk to each other and come to some understanding and we will be spectators? What is this, Sir? You are letting down the nation. I accuse the Congress-led UPA-II Government that they are letting down this nation. The nation should stand tall in the comity of nations in the international arena. ...(Time-bell rings)... Particularly on this issue, when you talk of genocide, you must be morally, ethically stand upright and speak for the people. I urge upon the Government and it should take the initiative and it should play a proactive role. The Government should move a resolution and if time demands, it

should vote against Sri Lanka and it should demand an impartial, international investigation into war crimes and human right abuses. It is not just one war crime or human right violation; it is genocide, destruction of a race, the Tamil race in the neighbouring country. We cannot be spectators, meek onlookers and leave it to the US and Sri Lanka. I urge upon the Government to play a proactive role. It should move the resolution, vote against Sri Lanka and demand an international investigation into war crimes and human right violations. Otherwise, we will betray the trust that history has in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva ...*(Interruptions)*... No, don't say like that. All are equal. Yes, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They are confining it to Tamils only. No one else is contributing their participation. So, don't accuse us. Sir, one more time, we are here with bleeding hearts and tears totally dried. Sir, we are losing faith in the Government of India as regards this issue. We are very sorry to say this because it was imperative on the part of Government of India to have moved a resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Council, whereas now we are pleading with the Government of India to support, at least, the resolution moved by another country. It is a sorry state of affairs. Sir, our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, under his esteemed leadership, has convened the TESO (Tamil Eelam Supporters Organisation) Conference recently in Chennai. So many dignitaries from various countries across the world participated in that conference. We drafted some Resolutions which stated that only an international pressure on Sri Lanka would end this problem, which exists there since long. When our Members of Parliament on the insistence of our Leader visited various Embassies to persuade them to support the Resolution, they all felt very happy and expressed that they were very much involved in this matter and extended their support at the same time. I should say that even outside, many people question us that when other countries are supporting and when other countries are moving Resolutions, what is your country doing?

At the outset, I said that we are disappointed with this Government with regard to this issue for two reasons. One is the President's Address and the other is the Statement, which has been made on the floor of this House by our External Affairs Minister. Sir, the hon. President in his Address said, "We are making

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progress in our engagement with Sri Lanka, including in our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil people." This does not serve the purpose. You say that you are in constant touch and you are engaged but with which country? It is totally an inhuman country; it is a country which is destroying its own people in its country. It has been going on since 1948. Many a time, we have raised this very issue in this House. Our Party under the leadership of our Leader, Dr. Kalaignar, has launched so many agitations and demonstrations, held so many conferences, passed so many Resolutions, but nothing has yielded any result. Sir, even at the age of 90, he participated in a demonstration against the visit of Sri Lankan President Rajapaksa to India.

Sir, I should say that when many countries across the world are on their heels about the Resolution that is to come up in the 22nd Session of the UNHRC, the response of India is very cold. India has not uttered even a word of condemnation on what is going on in Sri Lanka. Evidences are mounting while everyone's patience is becoming thinner and thinner. Sir, kindly relook into what all you have said. In your statement, you have said two things. One is about the 13th amendment, which my colleague Comrade Raja referred to, and which was mentioned in the Sri Lankan President's Address of 2013 given recently. I am sorry to say again that if the Minister is not updated or is not able to have access to what is going on in Sri Lanka at this moment, we are prepared to give you the information. If your Government machinery is not helping you or if Sri Lankan Government is not helping you, we are prepared to give this to you. The recent Independence Day Address of the President of Sri Lanka says that it is not for devolution of powers under the 13th amendment. Then, what is the big idea of your statement after his speech in February, wherein you are reiterating the same that the 13th amendment will be implemented and we will persuade the Government of Sri Lanka.

So is the case with LLRC, which was instituted after the international pressure during the 19th Session of the UNHRC. What is the fate of LLRC? The following is not a statement by the DMK. It is not a statement by any organization which is interested in Tamils. Sir, the LLRC is deeply flawed, does not meet international standards for an effective accountability mechanism, and,

therefore, does not and cannot satisfy joint commitment of the President of Sri Lanka and the Secretary-General to an accountability process. This is a Report of the UN Panel of Experts. Again, Sir, the LLRC was highly criticized by the UN Panel of Experts and the International Human Rights Organizations due to inherent bias, limited mandate, lack of independence and failure to meet international standards. In the case of LLRC, at least, three of its members have serious conflict of interests. The work and methodology of the LLRC demonstrates that it has neither conducted genuine truth-seeking on what happened in the final stages of the armed conflict, nor did it seek to investigate systematically, objectively and impartially — UN Panel of Experts' Report. Lack of mandate has been talked about.

While we would welcome the opportunity, it has not only failed to meet the basic international standards for independent and impartial inquiries, it is proceeding against the backdrop of Government failure to address impunity and continuing human rights abuses. And, again, you say the LLRC's recommendation will be implemented by that Government.

Sir, another information which the Minister can share with us is this, there was a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Commander of the Army commenced on January 2, 2012. The Army Court of Inquiry was allegedly appointed to investigate civilian casualties during the final phase of war, especially as regards the alleged evidence of actions such as those depicted by Channel 4, 'Sri Lanka's Killing Fields' video footage. But this Court of Inquiry too was fundamentally flawed. As predicted, on February 15, 2013, the Court of Inquiry released its report completely absolving the Army of any blame in the killing of civilians, and you again say that we are depending upon the Sri Lankan Government. I give it as a wake-up call to the journalists in this country. In India, and in many countries across the world, how much freedom the Press is enjoying, we know. But in Sri Lanka, the Red Cross, which can even visit a battlefield, cannot enter. No foreign journalists are allowed inside. No representative from the UN is allowed inside. Moreover, Sir, to the shock of one and all, in recent years, 44 journalists have been killed in Sri Lanka. One person has been convicted for life sentence, for he criticized the Government in favour of Tamils. A Supreme Court Judge has been removed for the sake that she was for Tamils. Moreover, Sir, 54 journalists have been exiled from Sri Lanka. You say democracy is prevailing in Sri Lanka. You say that you will coordinate, you will engage in bilateral discussions with them. You call them a

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friendly country. Sir, I don't want to start from the alphabet that ethnically, historically, geographically, in every way, Tamils are the native inhabitants of Sri Lanka. Since independence, the majority Sinhalese started its campaign against wiping out the Tamils. When the natives started to fight for their rights,' they were called terrorists, they were branded as terrorists. They were killed. I would like to say again, when we project all these things, when we say that you are extending money — you are giving 500 crore rupees for rehabilitation — but are you sure, have you verified, have you monitored whether that money has been spent for the welfare of the Tamils? The houses which have been built for the Tamil men are occupied by Sinhalese. For every eleventh Tamilian one army man is standing there. Sexual exploitation was depicted by all my colleagues; I couldn't explain that in words because I would lose my control. The Tamil women, known for dignity and self-respect, is being raped by the Army systematically because all are widows. They don't have men there. There is no one to raise voice for them. Sir, I have heard the loud voice of India in the UNO. Whenever, wherever, there is a human right violation in any part of the world, I heard the voice of India. You can reach Sri Lanka from Rameshwaram, which is just 22 kilometers away, but your voice is not echoing in Sri Lanka. You are not able to stop them; you are not able to control the Government who, with the exploitation of Army, is totally devastating the Tamils. You are not able to stop sexual exploitation of our women and killing of our children. If you say that it is a foreign state affair, it is a sovereign country, we cannot directly enter into it, I would be compelled to ask a clarification from the Minister: What prompted you to send your Army to Sri Lanka to keep peace there?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir, Please. Kindly permit us. Don't restrict us. We are totally out of emotions. At least, we stand under control and pleading with this Government. I would like to ask: How did you send your Army to keep peace there? How did you extend logistic and military assistance to that Government, if it is a foreign country? Which authority authorized you to go and extend logistic and military assistance to that Government when they were massacring our people? But we are pleading with you. Let me remind you once again what Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Congress Chief Minister in West Bengal when there were problems for the Bengalis in East Pakistan, said.

He asked the Government of India to either send its Army to go and rescue the Bengali people there or his police would go there. We did not go to that extent even when we were ruling. Even now we are under control. We organise people; we conduct rallies. We convene conferences; we pass resolutions. Our leader is writing repeated letters. At the age of 90, he is crying. People who said that even innocent people will be killed in a war are also pleading. We don't go to that extent. But our leader and our Party are still coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, please. Evidences are mounting. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very, very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know its importance.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is a sensational matter which has come out everywhere. It is regarding killing of a small kid, Balachandran, a 12-year old. Who is he? He is a very small kid.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you know it is against the rules.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he is a very small kid. I was proud in sharing the sacrifice of Bhagat Singh when he laid down his life at the age of 24. But, this kid has been killed at the age of 12 just because he is son of Prabhakaran. He is not the only kid. Many children have been killed. Children are without limbs. Women are without what they should not lose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly bear with us. Please bear with us. Our people are losing their lives, our women are losing what they should not lose and our children are losing everything. We are proud to say that this kid belongs to our race, the Tamil race. Whoever is his father, forget him. He belongs to our race. Why? It is because all the bullets are on his chest. There are five bullets on that small kid at a point-blank range. Ten minutes before, just see the innocent face of that kid eating biscuits and ten minutes after, he was on floor with five bullets on his chest. You know why I am proud of him. In Tamil culture, the Tamil literature says that in the battlefield, when the enemy attacks and if the victim is fleeing out of the battle, he will be shot at the back. But, this kid has withstood those five bullets showing his chest. It means he is the real symbolification of our Tamil race. He has laid down his life to save the Tamils.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take your seat now. That's okay.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please, Sir. Now that we are pleading with this Government, what you have to do? We wish that your Government should have moved a resolution. You should have persuaded all the countries, but you have not done so. Now, at least, support the US Resolution that is to come up in the 22nd Session of the UNHRC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Not only that, Sir, but an impartial and international inquiry has to be conducted into the allegations of war crimes and the human rights violations in Sri Lanka. I have three points to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 14 minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: First is, you have to support the Resolution in the UNHRC. Second is, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, here on the floor of the House, we say that you should never attempt to invite the Sri Lankan President to this country and you should not extend a red carpet welcome to him until and unless this problem is solved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. You should not extend warm welcome and you should never invite him on behalf of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken fifteen minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is the voice of Tamil Nadu. Choice is yours. Decision is yours. There are two options before you, whether you want to be friendly with the inhuman and unfriendly country which is butchering its own people or whether you want to maintain friendship with your brethren in the Southern part of this country. Decide yourself. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Venkaiahji. Hon. Members, all of us share the feeling. I also feel the same, but I have a problem with time. There are two more speakers in the main list and there are additional names. I don't know what to do.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we can skip the lunch hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is the sense of the House, I have no objection and I will ask at that time. Now, Shri Venkaiahji.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have heard my other colleagues speaking on the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Everybody is clear that this Government has miserably failed in protecting the interests of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

It lacks commitment for the cause of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The people in general, and the people particularly in the Southern part of the country, are totally disappointed with the reference in President's address which was casual. No reference was made to the serious allegations, of the human rights violations committed on the Tamil population of Sri Lanka, including the alleged cold blooded killing of the 12-year boy. Sir, let me make it very clear, on behalf of my party, we do not approve the methods adopted by the LTTE. We are also aware that a former Prime Minister of this country was killed by the followers of the LTTE. So, we can't forget that. But, at the same time, you can't take it as a reason to kill an innocent boy of 12 years; and then fire at him point blank range and then kill him. It is a shame. I do not know how people can keep quiet after seeing the photographs and after seeing the visuals aired by different channels in this country. The boy was simply sitting. He was given something to eat, maybe, biscuits or some other food. He was eating the food and then he was fired at point blank range. He was killed. Now, the Sri Lankan Government says these reports are untrue. If the reports are untrue; the boy must be alive today. It is the duty of the Sri Lankan Government to trace the boy and then place him before the international community. The Sri Lankan Government is not able to do any such thing. I am not suggesting that we should sever our ties with Sri Lanka. My party's approach is different from the approach of other parties. We have a historical relationship with Sri Lanka. We need to maintain good relations with all our neighbours. Even we are engaging Pakistan in debate and discussion in spite of all the provocations made by Pakistan of aiding, abetting, funding, training terrorists across the border and sending them to our country because we can't change our neighbours. At the same time, the question that comes to the mind of all the people in the country is: Can we be a silent spectator to what is happening in Sri Lanka? This is number one. Number two, the External Affairs Minister and the entire country should understand, we are not trying to poke into the internal

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1.00 P.M.

affairs of other countries. There is a historical background between India and Sri Lanka. Why did Indian Government give training to the Sri Lankan Army? We must introspect ourselves. Why did you send IPKF there? Why did you give other assistance also? Now, you can't simply brush aside all these issues and simply put them under the carpet. Those are facts now. So that being the case if a country takes your military assistance, if a country takes your training and if a country takes your assistance of sending Indian Army to Sri Lanka that means there is a special relationship and understanding. That being the case, the Indian Government has every right to prevail upon Sri Lanka to implement what has been assured.

Sir, see the audacity of the Sri Lankan Government. They want to scrap the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan constitution. The Jathika Hela Urumaya (led by Buddhist monks) and National Freedom Front (breakaway group of JVP), both partners of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party-led UPFA have demanded that the amendment be nullified. The professedly left Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna has also made a similar demand. Adding to this chorus, please underline, I request the Minister to take note of this, was the country's Defence Secretary Gotabaya Rajapaksa, who is sibling of President Mahindra Rajapaksa, that the 13th Amendment should go. See the audacity! You helped them. You assisted them militarily. At the end of it, both the countries have come to some understanding of devolution of power to the Sri Lankan Tamils in the North and the East. Now, if the ruling party and the Defence Secretary say that the 13th Amendment should go, then, what else remains? They have displaced the people. They have not yet rehabilitated the people. You have spent money. You have given assistance. That is one part of the story. But, at the same time, what is happening there? Is it reaching the people concerned? What about their honour? What about their sufferings that they have undergone? For that a two pronged approach has to be there. One is supporting the resolution, condemning the war crimes on international norms.

The second is asking for a credible independent inquiry into what has happened. This is one part of it. The second part is making the Sri Lankan Government to respect the agreement, which was signed at the behest of the then Indian Prime Minister and was agreed upon by the Sri Lanka. They cannot go

back on that now. Recently, some of the Tamil MPs also met the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, just a minute. There was a suggestion to do away with the lunch break to accommodate more Members who want to speak. Otherwise, we will finish it and have a short lunch break. ...*(Interruptions)*... So we continue with it and then we will decide at the end.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, when the MPs from the southern part of the country met our hon. Prime Minister, the Prime Minister assured them that there was no question of compromise on the 13th Amendment. But what is happening there? What is it that the Government of India is doing? Mere assurance is of no use. That is why I am saying that the Sri Lankan Tamils, who have been historically inhabited in the North-Eastern Province, must be allowed greater participation in their own governance of those Provinces. Major political reforms resulting in devolution of powers will meet the aspirations of the Sri Lankan Tamil community. They must be made to feel that they are part of the governance, part of the system, part of the administration and part of that country. Sir, I am very clear, we as a country and we as the Bharatiya Janata Party, are committed to the sovereignty, integrity and unity of Sri Lanka. I am not compromising on that. We can't. We have our own problems. But at the same time, as I said earlier, can we be a silent spectator? Can we allow the attempts that are being made to wipe out the entire Tamil race? Sir, it is a very serious sentence. I am not using it casually; I am not using it to criticize anybody. But such efforts are being made. All heritage centres are being destroyed systematically. Temples are being destroyed; places of other worships are being destroyed. The Sri Lankan Tamils are living there for ages together. They are not at the mercy of this party or that party. This party may be there today, but there may be some other party tomorrow. India has to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to see that the people of that region have a say in the administration; they are given equal rights like others are given. We have democracy in India. We have different communities in this country; we have different religions, but we are proud to say that all communities and religions have got equal rights. Similarly, the Sri Lankan Tamils also should be given their due in the local bodies, in the State Legislature and also in the national Government. The second point is about the recommendations made by LLRC. Please go through it. This is not an allegation made by AIADMK, DMK, the Communist Party or BJP.

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The UN Secretary-General's Panel of Experts which focussed on the alleged war crimes found serious and credible allegations against the Sri Lanka Government on several accounts. The Panel suggested certain short-term recommendations which merited acceptance and implementation by the Sri Lankan Government which unfortunately the Sri Lankan Government chose to reject. Secondly, the Sri Lankan Government appointed its own Commission, the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission, the findings of which are termed flawed at every level by the Amnesty International and their right groups. The Commission cleared the military of allegations of attacks on civilians. Even the UNHRC noted with concern that the LLRC report does not address serious allegations of violation of international law. Some of the LLRC constructive recommendations also are not even accepted by the Sri Lankan Government and not acted upon. The Panel of UN Experts said, "During the final stages of the war, the United Nations political organs and bodies failed to take action that might have protected the civilians." This is what the Panel is saying. The United Nations Panel, practically, has failed. As my colleagues have said, even we have failed. India as a country has failed to protect the innocent people there. If it is war, that is a different matter. It is a conflict wherein the Army was let loose on innocent people. I have no problem if the Sri Lankan Government wants to take action against LTTE. I am not coming in the way.

As I told you, I am not in agreement with the LTTE's ideology. At the same time, is it wrong to espouse the cause of the Sri Lankan Tamils there? Is it wrong to organize them? Is it wrong to speak for their aspirations? And, what are they asking for? They are asking for a say, a reasonable and a fair participation, in their own governance. That being the case, India should take a very constructive approach. I know that this is a very delicate matter. This is also a very sensitive matter. At the same time, in the name of sensitivity and delicacy, we cannot ignore the reality. Please recall the earlier participation of India, the earlier initiatives taken by India, including sending the IPKF, and, thereby, losing the lives of around 1,100 Indian soldiers. That is the history. That has to be reminded to the Sri Lankan Government. We must engage the Sri Lankan Government and also bring international pressure to see to it that Sri Lanka acts on the 13th Amendment, that Sri Lanka accepts an inquiry and also that it takes speedy steps for the implementation of the plan for displaced people. That alone will bring some justice to these people. At the end of it, I would only say that had the Government and

also some of the friends, who are now expressing their concern, been serious at that time of the conflict, things would not have come to this stage. I have to say it very clearly that at the height of the tension, when all these things were happening, the Indian Government became a silent spectator. I am not accusing Congress (I) Party alone. All the parties, who were a part of the Government at that time, have to take this responsibility. I am not trying to score political points. At the same time, I will be failing in my responsibility if we do not remind the Government that they have failed. Please do not fail further. Take the right steps. As I told you earlier, nobody is questioning the integrity and unity of Sri Lanka. We want the integrity and unity of Sri Lanka to be maintained. At the same time, people should be given equal rights. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम यहां एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय, तमिल और श्रीलंका के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जब मुझसे DMK और AIDMK के भाई मिले थे तब मैंने उनसे कहा था कि यह सिर्फ तमिलों का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह सिर्फ तमिल versus श्रीलंका का मुद्दा नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय बहस का मुद्दा है और इस पर एक नेशनल डिबेट होनी चाहिए। मैंने उनसे यह भी कहा था कि आप में से किसी एक को अपना भाषण हिन्दी में करना चाहिए, ताकि पूरा देश यह समझ सके कि तमिलों के बारे में क्या हो रहा है। आज यह सिर्फ तमिल राजनीति का मुद्दा बन गया है। कभी DMK, कभी AIDMK में झगड़ा होता है, लेकिन पूरा देश उससे कट गया है। आज देश को यह नहीं लगता है कि यह हमारा मुद्दा है, यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है। आज यहां पर जो स्पीकर बोल रहे हैं, उनमें कांग्रेस का कोई नहीं बोल रहा है, न NCP से बोल रहा है, न असम के भाई बोल रहे हैं और न ही TDP के भाई बोल रहे हैं। अगर यह देश का मुद्दा है तो मुझे लगता है कि इस पर समाजवादी पार्टी, बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी और सभी पार्टियों की तरफ से इस मुद्दे पर बहस में, चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहिए। हमारे पूरे देश को यह समझना चाहिए कि जो हमारे देश के लोग श्रीलंका में हैं, उनको खत्म करने की एक बहुत बड़ी साजिश हो रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब श्रीलंका में हमारे तमिल भाइयों को मारने के लिए राजीव गांधी ने सबसे पहले भारतीय सेना को भेजा था तब सबसे पहले शिव सेना प्रमुख बाला साहब ठाकरे जी ने आवाज उठाई थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारतीय सेना मत भेजो और हमारे लोगों को कत्ल मत करो और आप उस पाप के भागीदार मत बनो। उसके बाद क्या हुआ, आप सभी को मालूम है। उनकी बात सुनी नहीं गई और हमें इसकी बहुत बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। आज श्रीलंका में हमारे तमिल भाई, बहनों और माताओं के साथ जो अत्याचार हो रहा है, उससे सारा सदन चिंतित है। यह सिर्फ तमिलों का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह पूरे देश का मुद्दा है। यहां पर जो हमारे तमिल नेता बैठे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं वे भी इसको देश का मुद्दा बनाने में कम पड़ रहे हैं।

[श्री संजय राउत]

हमारे शिवाजी ने दिखाया कि किस तरह से एक बारह साल के बच्चे बालचन्द्रन की बर्बरता से हत्या की गई। एक निःशस्त्र बच्चा है, निहत्था है, जिसका कोई मां-बाप नहीं है, उसको श्रीलंका के सैनिक ने जिस तरह से मारा है, उसके खिलाफ हमारे देश में क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है, कुछ नहीं होती है। केवल अखबार में न्यूज़ आ गई, फोटो आ गया और हमने यहां थोड़ी सी आवाज उठा दी।

मैं यहां पर किसी जाति व धर्म के बखेड़े का निर्माण नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन अगर मानवाधिकार की बात होती है तो हमारे देश में मानवाधिकार की बात सिर्फ एक धर्म के लिए की जाती है। हमारी संसद पर हमला करने वाले अफजल गुरु को जब फांसी दी गई, तो उसके लिए मानवाधिकार की बात होती है कि उसको फांसी नहीं देनी चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ एक बारह साल का बच्चा मारा गया है तो उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान में न कोई आवाज उठाता है और न ही यहां के NGOs, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं मानवतावाद की बात करते हैं। अफजल गुरु का शव उसके परिजनों को देना आवश्यक है, उसके लिए यहां चर्चा होती है। हमारे यहां के बुद्धिजीवी, राजनेता और सभी लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स उसके लिए बाल की खाल निकालते हैं। दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान से लेकर श्रीलंका तक हिन्दुओं को बेरहमी से मारा जाता है, उनका कत्ल किया जाता है, मंदिर तोड़े जाते हैं, लेकिन सभी मानवतावादी चुप रहते हैं। ओडिशा में एक मिशनरी और उसके बच्चे की हत्या हो गई, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस पर पोप से लेकर व्हाइट हाउस तक चर्चा होती है। हिन्दुस्तान की सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने भी सरकार को खूब खरी-खोटी सुनाई। आज श्रीलंका में जो हो रहा है, उसके लिए कोई आंसू नहीं बहा रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam के नेता प्रभाकरन के साथ श्रीलंका की सरकार का झगड़ा या मतभेद हो सकता है, हम उसका समर्थन नहीं करते, लेकिन प्रभाकरन आज जीवित नहीं है। प्रभाकरन से श्रीलंका का जो झगड़ा है, वह उसका आंतरिक मामला है, लेकिन प्रभाकरन के बारह साल के बेटे को श्रीलंका की सेना ने जिस बेरहमी से मौत के घाट उतारा है, जिस क्रूरता से मारा है, मुझे लगता है कि यह समस्त मानवता के मुंह पर कालिख पोतने वाली बात है। आज भी श्रीलंका में तमिल हिंदुओं के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। वहां की सरकार ने हिन्दुओं के वंश को खत्म करने का बीड़ा उठाया हुआ है, इसलिए वहां पर हिन्दुओं का नरसंहार हो रहा है। आज वहां पर जो तमिल बच्चे हुए हैं, वे भी शिविरों में मरण यातनाएं भोग रहे हैं। आज उनको श्रीलंका के सैनिक बेहाल करके मार रहे हैं। आज वहां के शिविरों में तमिलों के साथ भिखारी और गुलामों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। अब बारह साल के बच्चे का जो मामला सामने आया है, वह तो सबसे भयंकर है। यह कोई राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। मैं तो केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि जो हमारे तमिल भाई हैं, श्रीलंका की सरकार उनके साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार कर रही है, भारत सरकार के लिए भी अब श्रीलंका की सरकार को कड़ा जवाब देने का समय आ गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल श्रीलंका की

सरकार के सैनिक, हमारे तमिल भाइयों के साथ अत्याचार कर रहे थे और मुम्बई में वर्ल्ड कप का फाइनल देखने के लिए श्रीलंका के प्रधानमंत्री और राष्ट्राध्यक्ष को हमने मेहमान बनाकर बुलाया था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौन सी राजनीति है और कौन सी डिप्लोमेसी है? मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बातें भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की आत्मा जीवित है और वह मानती है कि श्रीलंका में हमारे जिन भाइयों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहा है, हमारा उन भाइयों के साथ कोई भावनात्मक नाता है, रिलेशन है, तो मुझे लगता है भारत सरकार को अब चुप नहीं बैठना चाहिए। अपने वहां पर भारतीय सेना को भेज कर, एक बार गलती की है। यदि आप उस गलती को सुधारना चाहते हैं तो एक बार फिर चाहे तो भारतीय सेना को वहां भेज दीजिए या फिर वहां पर जो हमारे तमिल भाइयों को निकालने की बात हो रही है, आप उनकी रक्षा कीजिए। आज पूरे देश में जिस तरह का वातावरण बन रहा है, मैं आपसे तमिल नेताओं और तमिल भाइयों से फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सिर्फ आपका ही मुद्दा नहीं है, यह पूरे राष्ट्र का मुद्दा है।

आप उसके लिए पूरे देश में जाग्रति लाइए। आप क्या कर रहे हैं? यहां भाषण दिया और वहां जाकर तमिलों पर राजनीति करेंगे। आप दिल्ली में आइए, संसद का घेराव कीजिए, हम आपके साथ रहेंगे, आप प्रधानमंत्री के साथ जाइए, हम आपके साथ रहेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे लिए यह सिर्फ तमिल भाइयों का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह देश का मुद्दा है, राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है। मैं जिस मुम्बई से आता हूँ वहां लाखों तमिल भाई हमारे साथ रहते हैं। आप धारावी में जाइए, आप माटुंगा में जाइए, वहां लाखों तमिल भाई हमारे साथ रहते हैं। हमारा उनके साथ जो रिश्ता है, वह इसी नाते है कि हम सभी एक राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं और यह देश हमारा है। अगर बाहर के राष्ट्र में, हमारे देश के खिलाफ, हमारे देश के वंश के खिलाफ आवाज उठेगी या खून बहेगा, तो उनको सबक सिखाना चाहिए। विदेश मंत्री जी, आप यहां पर बैठे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि कृपा करके आप यह मुद्दा मत छोड़िए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): But, Sir, they should also not say that Tamils should go out of Maharashtra ...*(Interruptions)*... He must say that.

श्री संजय राउत: यह कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बताना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कभी नहीं कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Somebody is killed in Odisha, he is supporting it!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. We have no time.

श्री संजय राउत: आप मेरा मुद्दा नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह राष्ट्रीय विचार है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह महाराष्ट्र का इश्यू नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं पूरे देश के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the issue relating to Maharashtra. You can raise it on some other time. Mr. Sanjay Raut, please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो भावना हमारे यहाँ के तमिल भाइयों ने बताई है, इस सम्बन्ध में शिव सेना और महाराष्ट्र उनके साथ है।

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए। Now, all Members — in the primary list — who have given notice for Calling Attention have spoken. In the additional list, there are 8 Members. I would request each one of them to restrict themselves by putting questions in 2-3 minutes. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the feelings and anger of Tamil people has been felt by all Indian political parties. The House is, now, unanimous to create a peaceful atmosphere for Tamil people to live in Sri Lanka. Sir, we are again discussing the same issue after three years. In every session we are discussing about Tamil issue in Sri Lanka.

Today, we have seen Balachandran's killing. It is a cold-blooded murder. Everybody in Tamil Nadu — I don't know about the other parts of India who watched this on TV is weeping. Tears are coming out of their eyes. This is what is happening in Sri Lanka! It is our friendly country. As Venkaiah Naidu has said, we should continue our relationship with Sri Lanka. That is our position. We don't want to scuttle our relations with Sri Lanka. But, at the same time, it is our neighbour. You say that you have got diplomatic relationship. But, they don't implement your own agreement! The UPA Government, the Congress people, praises Rajiv Gandhi. Now, I am asking you: What happened to Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardhane Agreement? The partner of the UPA — DMK — says that they are losing confidence on you. When your own partner is losing confidence...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is only with regard to this issue.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, no; on every issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. It is only with regard to rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Let them continue their relationship. My point is that the Government should be very careful. I don't want to harm or spoil the friendship between DMK and Congress. Let it continue for another 100 years. I don't want to spoil it. And, I am not capable of spoiling it too.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ask him to speak on the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please concentrate on the subject. Don't divert to other issues.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: During the war, the Sri Lankan President assured the UN Secretary General about human rights violations and war crimes and had agreed to inquire into everything. They formed LLRC. But, nothing has come. India is giving so much of help. They are saying that diplomatically we have a very strong relationship with Sri Lanka.

But I do not know why you are not able to implement the Accord.

In this background, the Government of India should intervene effectively, diplomatically, to pressurize the Sri Lankan Government to go in for a political solution of the Sri Lankan Tamils issue. Since the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations is in session in Geneva, the Government of India should demand an independent high-level, credible inquiry into the atrocities and human rights violations that took place in the last phase of the war in Sri Lanka.

Sir, para 13 of your Statement is not convincing. That is not the reality. Neither did Sri Lanka agree to what you have mentioned in para 13. Para 13 says:—

"During discussions at the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) in Geneva in November, 2012, the Government called upon Sri Lanka to fulfill Its commitments made to the international community during the UPR 2008 and on subsequent occasions for the implementation of the 13th Amendment and building upon it so as to achieve a meaningful devolution package; urged expeditious action to take forward the political process for early political settlement; urged that elections to the Northern Provincial Council be held as early as feasible; called for effective and time-bound implementation of the constructive recommendations contained in the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report; and for independent and credible investigations to be conducted in respect of allegations of Human Rights violations and incidents involving loss of civilian life brought out in the LLRC."

Is it happening? Rajapaksa has gone on record that he will not implement all these.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please conclude.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I request the Minister. You must answer and you must convince the House and, through this House, you must convince the people of India, especially the Tamil people; ...(Time-bell rings)... if you don't do that, the people will lose confidence in your Government. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to say that ^ this is not a Tamil issue. This is, basically, an Indian issue. What is happening in Sri Lanka is that Sri Lankans of Indian origin are being discriminated, tortured and such a situation is being created there that they cannot live there with dignity. That is the case. That is why I am very happy to see all my friends here rising above Party-lines and taking a national view. This is what I want to say.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair)

It is not a Tamil issue. Yes, Tamil-speaking people are there. Bengali-speaking people will be there in other places. But when something happens in other countries to Bengali-speaking people, it is not a Bengal issue; it is an Indian issue. So, in that way, we must stand together, cutting across party lines, to create a condition in which our Tamil-speaking brethren in Sri Lanka can live a life of dignity.

Sir, I feel slightly disturbed by the statement of the hon. Minister. I will read a couple of sentences from para 14. These are:—

"At this juncture, we would encourage the United States and Sri Lanka to directly engage on the draft resolution and aim for a mutually acceptable outcome. Needless to add, our decision on a potential resolution in the forthcoming meeting of the Human Rights Council will await the outcome of these efforts and would depend on the substance of the resolution finally tabled."

Sir, we are not a protectorate of the United States of America. We are not a colony of that country. So, the Tamil brethren in Sri Lanka are our problem. We should intervene. I am not saying that you should have any rupture in our diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka. But we have given a lot of help to the Sri Lankan people earlier. I am also not saying that you should use aid as a leverage for political intervention; not even that. But with our age-old relationship with Sri Lanka, we can, at least, influence the Government of Sri Lanka to behave; nothing more than that.

And behave towards whom? Behave towards their own people, behave towards their own nationals who have a different language and who may have a different religion. Most of the Sinhalese are Buddhists and most of the Tamils are Hindus though there are also Muslims. Is it a Hindu-Buddhist confrontation? Or, what is it going on? I think, as a nation, as a brother of Sri Lankan Government, we should try to influence—I would not say intervene—to implement their own Constitution, not a thing that is to be imposed from outside, to have this 13th Amendment in operation. That talks of autonomy. Give the Tamil people of Sri Lanka autonomy and let them live in peace with you. In India, according to a survey, we have 456 languages. Yet, we are together. There could be lots of differences, still we are together. If that is the case, then what prevents Sri Lankan Government to take such an aggressive—I am sorry I am using the word 'aggressive'—attitude towards their own people, who speak a different language and hold a religion.

Sir, I appeal through you to the hon. Minister and through the Minister to the Government of India to bring such pressure on the Sri Lankan Government so that the Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka can live a life of dignity enjoying human rights. Only then can we say that we have done our duty to our people to prevent the human rights violation that is going on everywhere. In fact, Sir, I hate the use of the word 'genocide', it is not even genocide, it is ethnic cleansing that is / taking place to get rid of the Tamil-speaking people so that the Sinhalese can have a complete control over the entire territory of Sri Lanka.

I appeal through you to the Government to bring such a pressure on them so that the Tamil brethren of ours can live with dignity. Thank you.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is a heart burning issue which happened earlier in Sri Lanka and it is still happening with the Tamils. Each and every individual of India is feeling. So, there should be a need for an International Commission of Inquiry to go into the affairs of the Sri Lankan Government of their violence in the human rights and war crimes. From September, 2008 to May, 2009, between 40,000 to 70,000 Tamil civilians were brutally murdered in Sri Lanka as the decades-long conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, LTTE, came to a bloody end; everyone knows about it. Since then, the international pressure has been mounting for an independent mechanism to investigate credible allegations of war crimes and

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

crimes against humanity committed in Sri Lanka. In response to this international pressure, countless domestic mechanisms have been undertaken by the Sri Lankan Government. Yet to this day, no one has been held accountable for these atrocities. An unidentified gunmen has shot and seriously wounded a Sri Lankan investigative journalist, Siraz Shoukat Ali, a Muslim Tamil, having a British citizenship, of the popular Sinhala newspaper, The Sunday Leader, on February 16, 2013. This is an incident likely to draw further attention to the Indian Ocean island nation's human rights record. It is just the most recent example of suspicious and unsolved murders. In an interview with Britain's Channel-4, the U.N. High Commissioner Pillai stated, "I am deeply disturbed by this particular shooting because he is a journalist and he is attached to a newspaper that is known to be critical of the Government, particularly on accountability and injustice which are issues that I cover. And I will be reporting to the Human Rights Council my concern over extra judicial killings, abductions and this kind of treatment and suppression of freedom of expression."

Sir, the recent photographs and video clippings which were published by the Channel 4 in UK showed how the 12-year-old son of LTTE Chief, Prabhakaran, was killed in cold blood after he was captured by the Sri Lankan Army. It was a gruesome murder as has been reported allegedly by the security forces in Sri Lanka on Wednesday, 20th February, 2013. The matter should be treated as a war crime and, hence, should be tried in the International Court. The Government of India has to work with other nations and draft a Resolution to be passed in the U.N. I want the Government of India to ensure that all involved in war crimes in Sri Lanka be tried in the International Court. It was an inhuman act as he was just a child.

Sir, the response to the on-going impunity for human rights violations in Sri Lanka has led to calls by the Canadian Government and a multitude of NGOs of countries in the Commonwealth to boycott the 2013 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo, while the US Senators have recently added their voices to the call for an independent international investigation into war crimes in 2009. Sir, the war crime, by launching an ethnic war by the Sri Lanka military on the Tamil people in their Eelam home land which killed lakhs of Tamil people, including women and children, is a genocide against the Eelam Tamils. So, it should be treated as a genocide.

So, Sir, through this august House, I am requesting the Government of India to condemn the Sri Lankan Government's activities for human rights violations and the war crimes, and it should be treated as genocide. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का मौका देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

श्रीलंका में आज तमिलियंस की जो पोजिशन है, उस पर माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, श्रीमन्, मैं भी उससे स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी, आप तो हमारे राज्य के रहने वाले हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश ने बहुत सारा इतिहास लिखा है। आज भी कुछ ऐसा निर्णय लीजिए कि कमज़ोर सरकार के कमज़ोर मंत्री न कहलाइए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अगर आप ऐसा कहलाएंगे तो इतिहास के पन्नों में नहीं लिखे जाएंगे। इतिहास के पन्नों में वीरों का नाम लिखा जाता है। राजनीति में मंत्री बहुत बनते हैं, एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. बहुत बनते हैं, लेकिन नेता बहुत कम बनते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: It is a good approach.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सलमान जी, जो निर्णय लेते हैं, इतिहास के पन्नों में उन्हीं का नाम लिखा जाता है। यह आपको मेरी राय है, जो मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह आपको तय करना है।

श्रीमन्, भावनाओं से जब खिलवाड़ होता है, तो स्थिति कभी-कभी बहुत खराब हो जाती है। हमने ऑपरेशन ब्लू स्टार के बाद इंदिरा जी को खोया। इसके बाद तमिलियंस की प्रॉब्लम में राजीव जी ने श्रीलंका में जो मिलिट्री भेजी और उनको ट्रेनिंग दी, तो हमने राजीव जी को खोया। हिस्ट्री में ऐसे और भी बहुत से उदाहरण लिखे हुए हैं। भावनाओं के साथ जब खिलवाड़ किया जाता है, तो उसका रिजल्ट बहुत अच्छा नहीं आता है। यह लड़ाई सिंहली बनाम तमिल है। श्रीलंका में तमिलियंस के साथ बहुत दिनों से बुरा व्यवहार हो रहा है। हमारे सदस्यों ने जो फोटो दिखाई और जो हमने पढ़ा कि श्रीलंका में प्रभाकरन के लड़के को मार दिया गया, तो वे किस बात की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे? वे तो तमिलों की आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। वहां तमिलियंस पर जो atrocities हो रही थीं, उसकी लड़ाई वे लड़ रहे थे। वे श्रीलंका को आज़ाद नहीं कराना चाहते थे, जिससे कहा जाए कि वे श्रीलंका को आज़ाद कराने की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। यह लड़ाई अपने राइट्स की ही है। हम इसे तमिल, कन्नड़, तेलुगू या मलयालम की लड़ाई नहीं मान रहे हैं। यह तो पूरे देश की लड़ाई है। यह समूचे हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई है। यह ठीक है कि हम राज्यों में बंटे हैं और जातियों में बंटे हैं, लेकिन हम हैं तो भारतीय ही। यह आपकी कौन-सी विदेश पॉलिसी है? मैंने इस हिन्दुस्तान को 108 राष्ट्रों को लीड करते हुए भी देखा है। इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में हमने

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विश्व में 108 राष्ट्रों को लीड किया था। आज हमारी क्या पोजिशन है? श्रीमन्, आप पूरे विश्व में आज देख लीजिए, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ वहां सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है, दोगला व्यवहार हो रहा है। आज नेपाल में हिन्दुस्तानी असुरक्षित हैं।

जिस बंगलादेश को हमने आज़ाद किया, वहां पर भारतीयों की क्या स्थिति है? पाकिस्तान की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिए। अब जब श्रीलंका में यह स्थिति हो गई, तो फिर इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका की कौन बात करे। आखिर आपको कोई निर्णय तो लेना पड़ेगा। आप कब तक कमजोर पॉलिसी पर खड़े रहेंगे? कब तक आप कोई बोल्ट निर्णय नहीं लेंगे? अगर नहीं लेंगे, तो लोग आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे। लोग यह भी नहीं कहेंगे कि कभी यह सरकार आई थी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी आज खड़े होकर कोई बोल्ट घोषणा करें। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि आक्रमण कर दीजिए, वैकेंया जी जैसा कह रहे थे, वह ठीक है और हम चाहते हैं कि संबंध सबसे अच्छे रहें, लेकिन इतने अच्छे न रहें, इतने सहृदय हम न बन जाएं कि सब हमको कमजोर समझने लगें। राजनीति में कमजोरी बहुत अच्छी चीज़ नहीं होती है। राजनीति में कभी न कभी कठोर होना पड़ता है और राजा वही सफल होता है, जो कठोर हो और जिसमें निर्णय लेने की क्षमता हो। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि ये कठोर निर्णय लें, अगर नहीं लेंगे, तो अपने आप सारा निर्णय सामने आ जाएगा। मैं तो समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से इतना कह सकता हूं, मैत्रेयन भाई बैठे हैं, शिवा भाई बैठे हैं, कि आप शुरू कीजिए, आप उनके खिलाफ तमिलनाडु से शुरू कीजिए, समाजवादी पार्टी आपके साथ खड़ी रहेगी। हमें सरकार की कोई चिंता नहीं, यह रहे या जाए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी जब तक सुरक्षित है, तब तक समाजवादी पार्टी साथ खड़ी है। जब उनकी चिंता नहीं है, तब समाजवादी पार्टी तमिल के साथ खड़ी है और किसी भी देश के हिस्से की लड़ाई होगी, हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी वहां खड़े होंगे और उनके हितों की बात करेंगे। हम इसकी परवाह नहीं करते कि किसकी सुरक्षा होगी, कौन बचेगा और कौन जाएगा। सत्ता में बैठ कर अगर आंखों में पट्टी बंध जाएगी, तो समाजवादी पार्टी बिल्कुल साथ नहीं है। समाजवादी पार्टी बहुत साफ है और समाजवादी पार्टी हरदम ज्यादातियों के खिलाफ लड़ती है और हमने यहां पर करके दिखाया है।

मैं आज इस सरकार से चाहूंगा कि उत्तर गोल-मोल नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब देते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, लेकिन चलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी उत्तर नहीं देते हैं, चुप रहते हैं, तो आप कम से कम बोलिए। आप तो हमारे घर से 60-70 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर रहते हैं, गंगा के इस किनारे मैं रहता हूं और गंगा के उस किनारे आप रहते हैं, हम दोनों बॉर्डर वाले हैं, इसलिए आज थोड़ा बोल्टनेस दिखाइए और कोई निर्णय लीजिए। आज कोई ऐसी घोषणा कीजिए, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व में यह मैसेज जाए

कि हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर नहीं है, हमारी सरकार कमजोर नहीं है और देश की रक्षा के लिए एवं देश के लोगों की रक्षा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान कोई भी कदम उठा सकता है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, I was hearing the speeches of my colleagues from Tamil Nadu, some politics, some non-politics, some emotions with Mr. Siva, and, a lot of politics by Shri Venkaiah Naiduji. Sir, I share the concern, and, in fact, when the first Resolution came in the UN Assembly, the PCC of Tamil Nadu supported that Resolution and we took all Congress MPs from Tamil Nadu to hon. Prime Minister to support that Resolution and I also spoke two times in this House urging the Government to support that Resolution. Sir, there are two things which I want to share with the House. When you talk about solution, emotion has no place. We want a solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka but certain people in Tamil Nadu wanted to live on emotions. I cannot help it. But we sincerely hope the atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan Army must be probed, must be investigated and whoever has committed the crime must be brought to book. We have no second opinion on this issue. But, at the same time, Sir, we also must remember that we have to move cautiously in this issue. The reason is that nearly eight lakh Indian-origin Tamils are living with Sinhalese in Colombo. The ethnic Tamils, which we call as Jaffna Tamils, are living in the Northern part of Sri Lanka. The ethnic Tamils of Eastern Sri Lanka already separated earlier, they had an election and a Tamil Chief Minister, Mr. Pillayan, is ruling the Eastern part of Tamil Sri Lanka. Therefore, Sir, when a policy is taken by the Government, we have to take cautious approach. While supporting the UN Resolution, we have to see that the Sri Lankan Government implements whatever they have assured to the Government of India at various levels.

When a Parliamentary delegation visited Sri Lanka Sir, you also were a part of that delegation—that delegation met several officials, the second time. They told our delegation that a departmental consultation was going on regarding the implementation of their own LLRC. But till now, Sri Lankan Government has not taken any decision on their own commitment on their own report. They cannot take such a long time for implementation of their own report. This raises a suspicion that Sri Lankan Government is not prepared even to implement their own Resolution and their own finding. Therefore, Sir, I take the liberty of telling the hon. External Affairs Minister that we should take up this issue with the UN. Some

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independent investigation process must be there to find out who the culprit in the issue is. Sir, I would not have ventured to refer to the UN panel report, but since my good friend Shri Tiruchi Siva referred to it, I would refer to it. Sir, in the last stages of the war, I don't doubt and I don't disagree that it was the Sri Lankan Army which was responsible for the mass killings. But, at the same time, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: May I know who is responsible for the incidents which are going on now?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: No, no, Sir. You cited that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Who is responsible for the incidents which are going on now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: I would like to tell you one thing, Mr. Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I didn't say anything disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: I am not scoring any political points over this. I am not here to dispute your version. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Again and again, the same ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Siva, kindly address me.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, he only cited this. I am only saying that the military of the Sri Lankan Government committed atrocities in the last stages of war; there is no dispute in that. But, the UN panel report says, from February, 2009, onwards, LTTE started point-blank shooting of civilians who attempted to escape the conflict zone, significantly adding to the death toll in the final stages of the war. Why I am saying this is because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: From May, 2009 till today, who is creating the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Mr. Maitreyan, why are you getting agitated? I have the liberty to point out. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Who is responsible for the incidents going on now? What happened to the rehabilitation measures? Nothing has happened. People are being killed even now. Army is everywhere. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; talk about what is going on today. *...(Interruptions)...* Talk about what is going on today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: We want remedy. *...(Interruptions)...* You can't prevent me from talking. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: How can you prevent me? I have the liberty to talk. *...(Interruptions)...* I have the liberty to talk, Mr. Siva. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot stop me. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot stop me. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you worried? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please address me. Don't have direct dialogues. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: We want a solution. *...(Interruptions)...* We want an end to the torture. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have made your point. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You have built up enough.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Mr. Siva, I don't require any advice from any quarter. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't want any advice from any quarter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am talking to the Minister. I am not talking to. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Siva, please address the Chair, neither the Minister, nor the Member.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, first of all, let me make it clear that I am for the investigation into the war crimes committed by the Sri Lankan Army. There is no dispute in that. But what I am saying is that in the last stages of the war. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the stand of the Congress Party at the national level? If he says that he is for international investigation, I ask what is the stand of. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: That is my view.

SHRI D. RAJA: I say that I demand an international investigation. What is your stand?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Raja, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): You cannot ask a Member to reply. You ask the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am talking to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Sir, I need your intervention. When an hon. Member questions another hon. Member speaking in the House, that hon. Member is not expected to answer the hon. Member; only, the Minister will reply. He is a senior Member of the House. He knows the rules.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Concerned Minister will reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): That is good.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, I am only expressing ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Siva, there is a limit. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You cannot obstruct me. I am addressing the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: There is a civil war in UPA. Somebody should settle this civil war.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The civil war is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please don't dilute a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Gnanadesikan, kindly continue.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: There won't be any civil war. We will settle ourselves. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then, what has been happening for the last five years? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: If there is no solution to this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: You suggest the solution, Mr. Selvaganapathi.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: My party has already suggested a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no. Mr. Selvaganapathi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: The United States has moved a Resolution in the United Nations. The Congress Party has to come out clearly whether they support it or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. Mr. Gnanadesikan, kindly continue.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, it is not a question of DMK Party, AIADMK Party or Congress Party. They are playing politics. They want to blame the Congress Party. They want to blame the Government of India. They don't want any solution in Sri Lanka. We are concerned for a solution in Sri Lanka. But, by emotions, they are trying to corner the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: For four years, what solution the UPA has given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: There are no rehabilitation measures. Nothing has taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Please allow me to speak. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't show your emotions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak.

I again repeat, Sir, in the last stages of the war, it was the Sri Lankan Army which was responsible for the civilian casualties. I have no doubt about it. But, at the same time, the U.N. Report, on which they rely also, blames the LTTE. They asked me as to why I am referring to past things. They are also referring about past things for a humanitarian system. Now, what I am saying, Sir, is this. I saw the Statement. Sir, there are two-three things here. A question was asked as to why the IPKF was sent. The IPKF was sent because Shri Rajiv Gandhi took interest in solving the Tamil problems there. Sir, we should not forget that it was Shri Rajiv Gandhi who sent nine boats from Rameshwaram on 3.6.1987 to save the Tamils in Jaffna, to give food relief to Jaffna Tamil people, when the Economic Blockade was made by the Sri Lankan Government. The Sri Lankan Navy stopped the boats. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi who sent the Air Force planes from Bangalore to drop food packets in Jaffna area and saved the Tamils there. Therefore, Sir, the Congress Party never backed off from helping the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Congress Party never mince words to express sympathy with the Tamils there. The Congress Party is always for helping the Tamils, and I can say boldly that when others are only paying lip-service, it is only the Congress Party which is extending a helping hand to Tamils in Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have referred to Congress Party. That is why I am saying it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, are we going to discuss the merits and demerits of it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the hon. Member has got every right to speak and express his views. I am not interfering at all. He is a learned friend and he has also got experience, and he is standing there to speak. But, at the same time, to say 'others are trying to offer lip-service and Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: It is because they accused the Congress.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: ... and this Government only is helping and assisting the Sri Lankan Tamils.' If it is so, how have all these atrocities happened?

You are in Government all the time. You are at the helm of affairs. Why are you unnecessarily raking up issues and taking the blame on yourself? Confine to what is to be done. You have done mistakes. You are in the dark. You have to take the responsibility. But, please, at least, in future, let us work together to see that the Sri Lankan Tamils are protected and their interests are taken care of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is the question of the role of the Government.

It is for the Congress Party to take whatever stand it wants to take. Whether it takes a position in favour of the Tamil people or not, it is their problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The people of Tamil Nadu would answer that.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am questioning the role of Government. That Government does not belong to the Congress Party alone. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: They referred to the Congress Party, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Congress Party may be in power today, tomorrow the Congress Party may not be in power; some other party may be in power. We are questioning the role of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, sit down. Mr. Gnanadesikan.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, there are two parts in the statement of the hon. Minister. I would take the liberty and permission of the hon. Minister and urge upon the Minister of External Affairs that there should be some modification in the statement. The statement is that "at this juncture, we would encourage the United States and Sri Lanka to directly engage on the draft Resolution and aim for a mutually acceptable outcome." Sir, everybody knows that the USA plays politics in the international arena. While India is trying to help the Tamils, the US is interfering in this matter because of the growing Chinese influence in Sri Lanka. Otherwise, the US would not poke its nose there. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government of India not to leave the matter to the US, but to interfere and be a facilitator to see to it that some relief is given to the Tamils there without merely leaving the issue to the US and Sri Lanka. Both cannot settle the matter. India must play a pro-active role as far as the UN Resolution is concerned. That is our stand, Sir.

[Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan]

Regarding the question of fishermen, Sir, I took a delegation of fishermen to the Prime Minister. We had offered an alternative solution of digging a Rameswaram-Dhanushkodi channel of two kilometres length so that our fishermen could go to the Indian Ocean. Apart from that, Sir, both the Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen have agreed that for 72 fishing days, both can fish in their respective waters. I urge upon the Government of India to initiate steps with the Sri Lankan Government to see that there is a permanent solution to the fishermen issue.

Sir, the other issue is this. In the statement, the hon. Minister has said that five fishermen of Indian origin in Rameswaram were detained for specific offences in Sri Lankan jails. I have been following it and I have also spoken to the lawyers there. No chargesheet has been filed. The co-conspirators or co-accused have not identified these five fishermen. No chargesheet has been filed till date. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of External Affairs to take the initiative to see that these five fishermen from Rameswaram who were arrested and detained in Sri Lankan jails are released at an early date.

Sir, the Government of India must enquire into allegations which are being made in the media and the political circles in Tamil Nadu about the changing of names in Tamil areas, destruction of temples in Tamil areas and destroying the cultural dignity of Tamil people in the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. There should be a spot-inquiry by the Government of India to see what is really happening and it must be reported to this House. Thank you.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने कुछ साथियों की राय से सहमत हूँ कि श्रीलंका में रह रहे तमिलियंस का इश्यू सिर्फ तमिलनाडु या साउथ का इश्यू नहीं है बल्कि यह पूरे देश का इश्यू है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह भी सही है कि श्रीलंका और वहां के तमिलियंस के संबंध में पूरे देश के लोगों को सही जानकारी नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां श्रीलंका में तमिलियंस का इश्यू और कश्मीर का इश्यू - ये दो इश्यूज़ बहुत गंभीर हैं। अगर श्रीलंका में कोई तमिल मारा जाता है तो माना जाता है कि वह एलटीटीई का सदस्य और उग्रवादी है। वही हाल कश्मीर का है, अगर वहां भी कोई innocent मारा जाता है तो यह माना जाता है कि वह terrorist है। महोदय, पूरे देश में इस धारणा को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। आज श्रीलंका में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन है। वहां अब तक 1,30,000 लोग मारे जा चुके हैं। मैंने कई बार इस विषय से संबंधित मीटिंग्स में भाग लिया है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले डा. कलिंजर जी ने

भी मीटिंग बुलायी थी और फिर एक मीटिंग होने वाली है। महोदय, इन मारे गए 1,30,000 लोगों में अकेले 16, 17 व 18 मई, 2009 को 40,000 लोग मारे गए हैं। इसलिए यूएनओ ने इसे genocide या नरसंहार कहा है। इस नरसंहार की पुष्टि इस बात से हो जाती है कि प्रभाकरण के 12 साल के लड़के बालचन्द्रन की जिस तरह से brutal हत्या की गई... वह कितना धिनौना है।

एक समय तो उसे सेब खाते हुए दिखलाया गया और दस मिनट के बाद उसकी लाश को दिखलाया गया, पांच-पांच गोलियों से छलनी करने का काम किया गया है। वहां करीब 90,000 वार-विडोज़ हैं।

महोदय, यहां रिहेब्लिटेशन की बात कही गई है, सारा का सारा जवाब मंत्री जी ने रिहेब्लिटेशन को लेकर किया है। मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में एक बात कही है - "भारत ने कई अवसरों पर श्रीलंका को कहा है कि उपयुक्त राष्ट्रीय समाधान की दिशा में त्वरित उपाय करने की तत्काल एवं नितांत आवश्यकता है, जिनमें मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की जांच करना, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सामान्य स्थिति बहाल करना, "अत्याधिक सुरक्षा क्षेत्र" की संख्या में कमी करना, गुमशुदा व्यक्तियों की सूची और प्रभावित परिवारों की मानवीय चिंताओं को दूर करने संबंधी उत्तरदायित्व शामिल हैं।" ये जो चार इश्यूज़ हैं, इसमें श्रीलंका सरकार की, राजपक्षे सरकार की क्या भूमिका रही है? राजपक्षे सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कहा है? वहां की जो सिंहली आर्मी है, उसके बारे में जिस प्रकार से चैनल-फोर ने दिखलाया है और अभी फिर चैनल फोर का आ रहा है, जिस तरीके से वहां मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है, लोगों पर अत्याचार किया जा रहा है, जो लोग जेलों में बंद हैं और जो लोग कैम्पों में रहते हैं उनके साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही खेद व्यक्त करने की बात है। इसलिए, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार के ऊपर कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसा कहा जा रहा है कि श्रीलंका का मामला है और श्रीलंका हमारा पड़ोसी है, लेकिन हमें इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि श्रीलंका हमारा नेबरिंग कंट्री है, तो वहां के तमिलियन्स हमारा ब्लड हैं। एक तरफ हमारा पड़ोसी है, तो दूसरी तरफ हमारा ब्लड है। अगर ब्लड और पड़ोसी के बीच में आपको किसी को चुनना पड़ेगा, तो हमेशा ब्लड को चुनना पड़ेगा, खून को चुनना पड़ेगा, पड़ोसी के रिश्ते को दूर रखना पड़ेगा। हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, चाहे बांग्लादेश हो, चाहे भूटान हो, चाहे श्रीलंका हो, चाहे नेपाल हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान हो, जितने भी हों, सभी के साथ हम बड़े भाई का रोल अदा करें, हमारे संबंध उनसे अच्छे रहें, लेकिन इस कॉस्ट पर नहीं कि हमारे जो ब्लड हैं, जो हमारे खून हैं उनका वहां बूचरिंग हो, नरसंहार हो, वे लाखों की संख्या में मारे जाएं और हम उनको उपदेश देने का काम करते रहें। इसके लिए कभी-कभी टाइट होने की भी जरूरत है और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि राजपक्षे की सरकार जो काम कर रही है, वह बिल्कुल ह्यूमन राइट्स का वायलेशन है, किसी एग्रीमेंट

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

2.00 P.M.

को उन्होंने कभी भी शुरू से नहीं माना है। वहां श्रीलंका में जो तमिल एरियाज़ हैं, खासतौर से नॉर्थ में, उनमें उनका शासन बहुत पहले से था और जिस तरह से उस एरिया को घेर कर आर्मी द्वारा एक आदमी के ऊपर एक आर्मी मैन को लगा कर ह्यूमन राइट्स का वायलेशन किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज़ है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से सिर्फ दो चीज़ें जानना चाहता हूं। इंटरनेशनल क्रॉस कमेटी को वहां जाने से क्यों रोका गया? अभी जर्नलिस्ट के संबंध में हमारे साथी कह रहे थे, की हत्या की गई। जो निष्पक्ष लोग हैं, उनकी हत्या की जा रही है। मैं सरकार से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार श्रीलंका में तमिलों के ऊपर हो रहे अत्याचार, नरसंहार के संबंध में यूएनओ में स्वतंत्र अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, इंटरनेशनल इन्वेस्टीगेशन है, की जांच का प्रस्ताव या उसके लिए कोई रेजोल्यूशन रखेगी या यदि कोई ऐसा रेजोल्यूशन आता है तो उसको सपोर्ट करेगी? सरकार यदि इस बात का जवाब सीधे "हां" में दे देती है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि श्रीलंका में जो तमिलियन्स हैं और जो तमिल के लोग हैं, जिनके लिए देश के लोग चिंतित हैं और खासकर के जो साउथ में तमिल लोग हैं, उनके मन में विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा होगा। यह कोई किसी पार्टी का मामला नहीं है, आप देख रहे हैं कि ऑल पार्टीज़ के लोग, चाहे डीएमके से हों, एडीएमके से हों, कांग्रेस से हों, लेफ्ट से हों, सारे के सारे, पूरा का पूरा सदन इस मामले में एक राय है कि इस पर एक रेजोल्यूशन भारत सरकार लाए, नहीं तो इस रेजोल्यूशन का सपोर्ट करे। हम सरकार से सीधे-सीधे जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार रेजोल्यूशन लाएगी या यदि यूएनओ में रेजोल्यूशन आता है तो उसका सपोर्ट करेगी या नहीं करेगी? यही हम जानना चाहते हैं।

आपने बोलने का समय दिया। इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विषय पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहा था। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह जो *Calling Attention Motion* है, इसका विषय है - "*plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka*" और जो जवाब है, वह 20 पैराग्राफ का है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि *Calling Attention Motion* का जवाब केवल 6 पैराग्राफ में है, बाकी जो 14 पैराग्राफ हैं, उनका इस मोशन से कोई संबंध नहीं है। आपने कहा कि आपने कितने मकान बनवाए, वहां कितना पैसा भेजा, लेकिन सदन यह जानना चाहता है कि वहां जो तमिल लोग हैं, उनके *human rights* का जो *violation* हो रहा है, सरकार उस दिशा में क्या पहल करने जा रही है, ताकि उनके *rights* की रक्षा हो सके, यही सदन जानना चाहता है, यही सदन की चिंता थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे लगता है कि वे सारी चीज़ों का घोर मट्टा कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि श्रीलंका के मामले में शुरू से ही सरकार का जो रवैया है, सरकार का जो रुख है, उसमें कोई साफगोई नहीं है, कोई स्पष्टता नहीं है। आप लोगों ने श्रीलंका में अपनी पीस कीपिंग फोर्स भेजी। उस समय भी देश में इसका विरोध हुआ था कि सरकार जो काम कर रही है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। दूसरे देश में हम अपनी फौज भेजें, युद्ध काल में हम अपनी फौज भेज सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर शांति काल में हम अपनी फौज भेजते हैं, तो यह अच्छी विदेश नीति का परिचायक नहीं है। उस समय भी इसका विरोध हुआ था और इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ, हम सब जानते हैं कि किस तरह से हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की जान गई। इसलिए यह मामला केवल तमिलनाडु के लोगों और श्रीलंका के बीच नहीं है, यह सारे देश का मामला है। अभी श्री वेंकैया नायडु जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि यह बहुत संवेदनशील मामला है, बहुत delicate matter है, लेकिन सरकार तो इस मामले में stand ले चुकी है। अमरीका का जो प्रस्ताव था, जो Human Rights Council की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें आपने stand ले लिया है। उस मीटिंग में आपने अमरीका के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में जो stand लिया है, उससे श्रीलंका से आपकी दूरी बढ़ गई है और यह सबको दिखाई दे रहा है। इसलिए आपको इस मामले में एक साफ stand लेना चाहिए।

मैं देख रहा था कि United Nations का वहां जो delegation था, जो Tamilians के rights को watch करने के लिए वहां बहाल था, उसको 2008 में वापस बुला लिया गया। United Nations ने वहां एक कमेटी बनाई है, उसका मतलब ही यही है कि वह वहां इस विषय को देखे। 2008 में जब वहां सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत थी United Nations के observers की, उस समय उनको वापस बुला लिया गया। इसको लेकर United Nations में ही भारी विवाद है। खुद उस टीम के जो मेंबर थे, Edward Mortimer, मैं उनका बयान देख रहा था, उन्होंने खुद कहा कि इन अधिकारियों ने उस समय श्रीलंका को छोड़ दिया, जब श्रीलंका में उनकी सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत थी। श्रीलंका के लोगों का मानना है कि अगर उस समय United Nations के observers वहां होते, तो जितने तमिल लोग वहां मारे गए थे, उतने नहीं मारे जाते और जिस ढंग से बर्बर व्यवहार श्रीलंका की फौज ने वहां के नागरिकों के साथ किया, उसमें थोड़ी कमी होती।

मैं आपको बता रहा था कि United Nations ने एक इंटरनल कमेटी बनाई है Charles Patrie की अध्यक्षता में यह देखने के लिए कि United Nations की टीम ने वहां किस ढंग का व्यवहार किया और उस कमेटी ने United Nations Secretary-General, Ban-Ki-moon को रिपोर्ट दी है कि वहां गलती हुई है। अब आपके हाथ में है, आप United Nations में दबाव बनाइए कि वहां के जो Secretary-General हैं, वे आदेश दें कि एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कमीशन बनाकर वहां श्रीलंका फौज द्वारा तमिलों के human rights का जो violation हुआ है, उसकी जांच कराई जाए। United Nations का दबाव बने कि श्रीलंका की सरकार ने जो समझौता किया है, उसकी धारा 13 का implementation हो और नॉर्थ तथा ईस्ट में dissolution of power हो, सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण हो तथा उनके human rights की रक्षा हो।

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

तो आपके हाथ में बॉल है और आपको मज़बूती के साथ अब निर्णय लेना है। यह बहुत संवेदनशील मामला है, पड़ोसी देश का मामला है, आप कदम उठा चुके हैं, अब उस कदम को वापस लेने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, इसलिए हमें लगता है कि आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। United Nations की Internal Committee की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हम लोगों की एक चिंता है कि वहां human rights का violation हुआ है। पिछले साल भी, जब कृष्णा जी विदेश मंत्री थे, उस समय भी मांग उठी थी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कमीशन के द्वारा human rights violation की जांच होनी चाहिए। अब तो खुद United Nations की Committee इस बात को कह रही है कि बहुत कठिनाई नहीं है। अगर थोड़ी सी पहल भारत सरकार दिखाए तो उस जाति के लिए एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कमिशन बन सकता है और एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव बनाकर, श्रीलंका की सरकार का तमिल लोगों के साथ जो commitment है, उसको हम लागू करा सकते हैं। अतः हम सरकार से अनुरोध करेंगे कि इन दोनों दिशाओं में कदम उठाए।

महोदय, हम इधर-उधर की बातें न करें। ठीक है, fishermen की समस्या है, लेकिन आज जो Calling Attention का विषय है, उसमें fishermen के बारे में चिंता नहीं की गई है। अभी "Channel 4" में "Human Rights Watch" में नया तथा उजागर किया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने 71 लोगों का इंटरव्यू लिया है। जो लोग श्रीलंका से बाहर रह रहे हैं, कोई आस्ट्रेलिया में, कोई डेनमार्क में रह रहा है, उन लोगों ने बयान दिया है कि किस तरह से वहां औरतों को ही नहीं, बच्चों को भी sexually abuse किया गया। यह वहां की हालत है। पूरा देश इस मामले में चिंतित है, इसलिए हम लोग चाहेंगे कि एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कमिशन द्वारा इस मामले की जांच हो और श्रीलंका की सरकार का तमिल लोगों के साथ जो commitment है, वह लागू हो। इसी आग्रह के साथ आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि श्रीलंका की सरकार हृदयहीन है, तो भारत की सरकार सरकारहीन है। जो सरकार अपने पड़ोस में इतने बर्बर, अमानुषिक और पाशविक अत्याचारों को देखते हुए शांत रहे, जो सरकार एक छोटे से बच्चे के भयानक बर्बरता से किए गए कत्ल पर खामोश रहे और जिस सरकार के प्रतिनिधि सदन में यह कहकर उसको justify करने की कोशिश करें कि लिट्टे के भी अमानुषिक और आतंकवादी पहलुओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, अगर हैं भी तो क्या उस बच्चे की हत्या को justify किया जा सकता है? जो यह कहता है, वह भी उस अपराध में शामिल माना जाना चाहिए। किसी भी प्रकार से बालाचन्द्रन की हत्या और उसके मारे जाने को justify नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह सरकार के तमाम कामकाज और उसके असर को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। यह सरकार वह है, जो अपने पड़ोस में किसी भी मनुष्य के

मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं कर पाती, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के मानवाधिकार हों, चाहे वह नेपाल के भारत भक्त नेपालियों के मानवाधिकार हों। वहां पर हम चीन के प्रभाव में होने वाले राजनीतिक पक्ष को उभरते हुए देख रहे हैं। बंगलादेश में भारतीय पक्ष के विरुद्ध जितने अत्याचार होते हैं, ये उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर पाते। भूटान से लाखों हिन्दुओं को निर्वासित कर दिया गया, जिनको जर्मनी ने शरण दी, अमेरिका ने शरण दी, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने शरण दी, पर भारत ने उनको शरण नहीं दी। इसी प्रकार से पूर्वी एशिया का प्रश्न आता है, तो महोदय, यह सरकार सरकारहीन स्थिति में है। इसको एक मजबूत धुरी के साथ अपने इर्द-गिर्द के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा में आगे आना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस देश में देशद्रोहियों के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए संगठन खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस देश में तिरंगा जलाने वाले, संसद पर हमला करने वाले, नरसंहार करने वाले लोगों के साथ मानवाधिकारों की बात करने वाले लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं, जो कि उतने ही देशद्रोही होते हैं जितने वे, जिनको सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने फांसी की सज़ा दी होती है, लेकिन जब मासूम बच्चों का कत्ल होता है, महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार होते हैं, तब उस पर बोलने में सन्नाटा छा जाता है या उनको न्यायोचित सिद्ध किया जाता है! यह स्थिति बदलनी चाहिए। यह स्थिति इसलिए बदलनी चाहिए क्योंकि भारत हमेशा से मानवाधिकारों का रक्षक रहा है। मैं सलमान खुर्शीद साहब को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि चीन के तमाम विरोध के बावजूद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने तिब्बतियों के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा करते हुए उनको भारत में शरण दी थी। उन्होंने फिलीस्तीन के मानवाधिकारों का मुद्दा उठाया, उन्होंने अफ्रीकी मानवाधिकारों का मुद्दा उठाया, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि एक छोटा सा, पिछी सा मालदीव भी हमें आंख दिखाता है।

यह स्थिति क्यों आयी है? यह स्थिति इसलिए आयी है क्योंकि इस दिल्ली में शक्तिशाली भारतीय सरकार नहीं है। यह सरकार वह सरकार है जो भारतीय संवेदनाओं की उपेक्षा करती है, मानवीय संवेदनाओं की उपेक्षा करती है और वही श्रीलंका और तमिलनाडु को जोड़ने वाले रामसेतु के संहार पर उतर आयी है। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसे बड़े आंदोलन को जन्म देगा, जो भारत के इतिहास ने कभी नहीं देखा होगा, यह चेतावनी दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you.

श्री तरुण विजय: इसलिए इस सरकार को चेतावनी है कि वह तमिलों के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा करे और भारत की संवेदनाओं की भी रक्षा करे।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह रामसेतु का मुद्दा है या तमिलों का मुद्दा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तरुण विजय: इसलिए इन संवेदनाओं पर पूरे भारत को एक होना होगा और यही सत्यमेव जयते होगा। सबको एकजुट होकर इस पर मिलना होगा, अन्यथा यह सरकार भारतीय संविधान की रक्षा करने में सार्थक भूमिका नहीं निभा पाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri R.K. Yadav. Kindly try to confine to two minutes only. Hon. Minister has to reply.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Bihar): Sir, is your direction only for me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no, it is for anyone who speaks. Kindly don't waste your time and proceed.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Thank you very much, Sir. आपने मुझ पर कृपा की और जो एक महत्वपूर्ण भावनात्मक चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर बोलने की अनुमति प्रदान की, इसके लिए मैं, आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आज सदन के सभी पक्ष के लोगों ने श्रीलंका में विगत दिनों और वर्षों में तमिलियन लोगों के साथ जो हिंसा हुई, जो वारदातें हुई, जो हत्याएं हुई, जो बलात्कार हुए, यहां तक कि 12 वर्ष के बच्चों को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया, उस पर चर्चा करने का काम किया। मैं स्वयं को उससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत की जो विदेश नीति है, उसके अनुसार जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनको हमने दोस्त बनाकर रखने का काम किया है और करते रहे हैं। देश में शांति और अमन के लिए ऐसा करना भी चाहिए। महोदय, श्रीलंका हमारा दोस्त रहा है। अपनी दोस्ती को निभाने के लिए अपने एक लोकप्रिय नेता राजीव गांधी जी को हमें खोना भी पड़ा है, लेकिन मैं यहां उसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। आज लगातार तमिलियन, जो हमारा ही खून हैं, हमारा ब्लड है, हमारा परिवार है, हमारा अंग है, उनकी हत्याएं हो रही हैं, उन पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं। क्या हम उनकी हत्या और उन पर होने वाले जुल्मों को देखते रहेंगे, चुपचाप सहन करते रहेंगे? महोदय, जब अमेरिका *interfere* कर रहा है, तो हम, जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, जो हमारे परिवार के लोग हैं - करीब एक लाख से अधिक लोगों की जान चली गयी, 90 हजार बहनें और माएं विधवा हो गयीं - क्या उनके प्रति हमारा कोई दायित्व नहीं बनता है कि हम इसमें हस्तक्षेप करें? महोदय, 1999 में वहां सिंहली वर्सेज़ तमिलियन का झगड़ा प्रारम्भ हुआ। प्रभाकरण जी ने अपने अस्तित्व की, अपने समाज के अस्तित्व की, तमिलियन के अस्तित्व की लड़ाई को लड़ने का काम किया। उस समय लड़ाई की शुरुआत के दिनों तक लगभग 40000 सिविलियन की हत्या इस लड़ाई में हुई। यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रभाकरण साहब ने वहां ज्यादा जुल्म और ज्यादातियां कीं। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण दे दूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने लिखा है कि हमने यह दिया, वह दिया, घर दिया, मकान दिया। वह सब हमें विस्तार से मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने उन तमिलियन की सहायता के लिए, जो परेशानी की हालत में थे, जो आपके थे, जो आवास दिए, क्या उनके विषय में पता किया? वे आवास तमिलियन लोगों को नहीं, बल्कि सिंहली लोगों को देने का काम किया गया। अभी हाल के दिनों में श्रीलंका के प्रेज़िडेंट यहां आए थे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जब जवाब दें

तो इस प्रश्न का जवाब अवश्य दें कि रॉ के चीफ के साथ एक घंटा उनकी अलग से क्या बात हुई? इस बात को देश जानना चाहता है, सदन जानना चाहता है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। हम सब जानना चाहते हैं कि उनके बीच किस तरह की बातें हुईं। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादाती की पराकाष्ठा तब हुई जब वहां पर जितने हिन्दू लोगों के मंदिर थे, जहां तमिलियन पूजा करते थे, उन मंदिरों को तोड़ा गया। यह अत्यंत दुख की बात है। क्या इस पर हम गंभीर नहीं होंगे? कई तमिलियन के गांवों के नामों को चेंज कर दिया गया है और तमिलियन के गांवों के नाम को सिंहली नाम दिए गए।

यह क्या हो रहा है? वहां पर 15 लाख की आबादी है। इनमें से लगभग 12 से 13 लाख आबादी हिन्दुओं की है और 2 से 3 लाख मुसलमानों की आबादी है। उनकी रक्षा, उनकी सुरक्षा कौन करेगा, क्या हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं बनती है? क्या वहां पर मानवाधिकार का लगातार उल्लंघन होता रहेगा? हम मौन धारण करके बैठे रहेंगे, क्या हम अपने लोगों को बचाने का काम नहीं करेंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। प्रभाकरन के बेटे का सिर्फ यही कसूर था कि वह प्रभाकरन का बेटा था। बेकसूर बालाचन्द्रन की हत्या कर दी गई। वह 12 साल का था। वह कुछ समय पहले फल खा रहा था, रोटी खा रहा था और उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, तो क्या हम चुप बैठे रहेंगे? सिर्फ उसी बच्चे की नहीं, बल्कि कई बच्चों की हत्या कर दी गई। महोदय, वर्ष 2008-09 तक की जानकारी हमें मिली है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 70 हजार लोगों की हत्या हो गई है। क्या हम यह सब कुछ सहन करते रहेंगे, क्या इसमें हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें माननीय मंत्री जी से बहुत तकलीफ के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आप बिल्कुल संवेदनशील हैं, आप एक जागरूक नागरिक भी हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि तमिलियन के साथ जो व्यवहार श्रीलंका में किया जा रहा है, उसके साथ आप खड़े हो जाइये, आप उसकी आवाज़ बनिये, वे आपकी तरफ निगाह रखे हुए हैं, वे आपकी तरफ टकटकी लगाकर देख रहे हैं। आप उनको असहाय मत छोड़िये। हमारा दायित्व बनता है कि हम उनकी रक्षा करने का काम करें। इस जुल्म और ज्यादाती के खिलाफ हम श्रीलंका पर दबाव बनाने का काम करें अन्यथा हमें तमिल लोग कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए पुनः आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जो लगातार मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन वहां पर हो रहा है, जो innocent लोगों की और मां-बहनों की हत्या की जा रही है, उनकी इज्जत लूटी जा रही है, इसको रोकने के लिए और जो तमाम कार्यकलाप हो रहे हैं, इनकी जांच के लिए आप श्रीलंका पर दबाव बनाने का काम कीजिए। जो अत्याचार, हत्या, लूट, बलात्कार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनको रुकवाने के लिए आप प्रयास करने का काम कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the hon. External Affairs Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, should we finish it now? Clarifications, etc., will also be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some of us are diabetic also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, 15 मिनट के लिए लंच ब्रेक कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: 15 मिनट का लंच नहीं होगा, मिनिमम आधे घंटा का लंच ब्रेक होगा, क्योंकि आना-जाना पड़ेगा। You take the sense of the House. I have no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him complete. At that stage, we will decide.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am very happy to accommodate the hon. Member's request, but I have a meeting with the visiting Iranian Delegation at 3.30 p.m., So we just have to keep that in mind. Otherwise, there is no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Members want to continue the next issue also. You can reply now. In the mean time, we will decide.

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: सर, सबसे पहले मैं अपने सम्मानित सभी साथियों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि इतने संवेदनशील और एक भावनात्मक विषय पर इतने संयम और सूझबूझ के साथ सभी ने अपने विचार रखे हैं, अपने सुझाव रखे हैं।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जो उनके मन में कष्ट या पीड़ा है, उसका उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है। मैं सबका सम्मान करता हूँ और आदर करता हूँ और सभी को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हमें सभी का परामर्श प्राप्त हो रहा है एक ऐसे विषय पर जिसके दूरगामी प्रभाव भारत की अंदरूनी राजनीति पर भी पड़ सकते हैं। हमारी जो छवि पूरे विश्व में है, हमारे पड़ोसी देश में है और जो संबंध हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हैं, उन पर भी एक दूरगामी प्रभाव इसका पड़ सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, पहले यह बात उठी कि आज यह चर्चा किस भाषा में हो, मैंने उस समय यह कहा था कि प्रश्न भाषा का नहीं है, प्रश्न इस वक्त भावना का है। जो समूचे सदन की भावना है, उसका आदर करते हुए, क्योंकि हमारे बहुत सारे मित्र जो उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, दक्षिण क्षेत्र से आते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी भाषा से ज्यादा अवगत हैं।

इसलिए मैं सभी साथियों की आज्ञा से अगर इस चर्चा को अंग्रेजी की तरफ मोड़ दूँ, तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप निराश नहीं होंगे। सर, मेरे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि आप तमिल में भी बोलिए। अगर यह चर्चा लम्बी चली, तो शायद मैं तमिल में भी बोलूँगा। I want to reiterate the commitment of this House, the Government and the people to see the end of hostilities, end of a very sad period in the history of Sri Lanka with which we are so closely involved, integrated in terms of our cultural perceptions, our shared historical approach to the world, our neighbourhood bonding, concerns that are common we are totally and utterly committed to the outcome that must move towards equality, dignity, justice and self-respect for the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. I am conscious that these people, our brothers and sisters are citizens of Sri Lanka; and they are honourable citizens of Sri Lanka. Of course, they have historical linkages with the people of India. But they remain citizens of Sri Lanka. They must have equal participation and justice within the sovereign country of Sri Lanka. Sir, two very important issues have been highlighted in this debate. One, the democratic expression for all people, particularly, for the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Two, what can be done to compensate them, rehabilitate them and to provide them justice for the enormous suffering that was inflicted upon them for many years for no reason or cause that they gave to any one. But they became a part of our unwholesome conflict between two different forces.

Sir, I must say that it is very moving when any Member here or person outside talks about the manner in which human beings were treated, human rights were violated the pictures that were shown here in the House; we have all seen all those pictures in newspapers. Of course, it is very moving, very tragic and sad. The only thing is that we cannot adjudicate upon the truth, the consequences, and the proportionality of responsibility and pinpoint exactly who was responsible for it. That is the reason why we have engaged with Sri Lanka, and repeatedly in every meeting with Sri Lanka representatives we have emphasized that accountability must take place. The only difference, if at all, has been whether that accountability should be imposed from outside, or whether that accountability should come from within. Honestly speaking, both in terms of our world view, and the position that we have taken consistently about sovereign rights of other countries, we have to be very clear that accountability is necessary, and is inevitables, but accountability must come from within. This will stand the test that we have stood for since our independence. It is the principle stand that we have taken. We believe that it has prevented much greater loss that would have caused

[Shri Salman Khursheed]

if we did not stand by this principle. When accountability comes within, there is greater chance of sustainability of the outcome of that accountability; we want see a united Sri Lanka, a prosperous and happy Sri Lanka. I do understand that hon. Members have quoted repeatedly some statements that have separately been made by high dignitaries in Sri Lanka. There is debate as in our democracy; if we disagree on something, as we disagree marginally in this House today, let that not be seen outside our country as a divided House. The whole purpose of democracy is that we argue aggressively.

We put our case aggressively. But at the end of the day, the rules that we have, given to us by our founding fathers under the Constitution, will finally dictate what decision is taken. Then we must all contribute our total might to the decision that is taken that is how the Opposition has acted with us and that is how, I believe, we have tried to act with the Opposition; we argue till we finally come to a decision and on that decision we stand solidly together without any qualification.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But there is no such democracy in Sri Lanka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to continue.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Maitreyan, I know, is very, very concerned. Democracy is an evolutionary process. There cannot be switch on and switch off of democracy. There are imperfections in any country, in any society. Sometimes we are accused of imperfections in our society but we do take umbrage even when we are preached and we are told by other countries because we believe that we have a solid tradition of democracy in our country.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Not to the extent that is going on in Sri Lanka!

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I appreciate that. That is why we are working to evolve a situation in which not only the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka be satisfied to the extent it is humanly possible, but also the ruling establishment in Sri Lanka will accept it as an inevitable dimension of their future. There is no future unless there is reconciliation; there is no future unless there is accountability; there is no future unless the right balance between accountability and acceptance of truth, as fact of life, is available to everybody, in Sri Lanka as well as to the friends of Sri Lanka outside.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, even after four years of war

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please sit down.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I do not know whether it is possible for us to impose four years, five years, six years or seven years as a timeline or a time limit on how Sri Lanka should respond. All we know is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But the US has done it. You have not been able to do it.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, it is very difficult for me to say that if the US is doing something, we should also not preach to the US that they should not do something. The US has taken its independent position. We took our independent position taking into account the feelings of the House. We took into account the feelings of the House and the sense of the House when we took a position on the Resolution last time, that was moved by the US. This time we felt that some time has passed and some developments have taken place, but perhaps, not enough; perhaps, not adequate. That is the reason why....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am sorry for the interruption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. You had your say, Mr. Siva. You have had your chance.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister should not mislead the House. Nothing has taken place. It is much worse there after the LLRC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your point of view. Let the Minister continue.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, with all humility at my command, I would say that I may be mistaken; we may be mistaken, but the world can't be mistaken. Whatever we say here, we will also say to the world. I cannot even say what ultimately will be our final position. What we have felt is that if the movers of the Resolution, if the countries that have taken initiative to move the Resolution, through dialogue and by further conversation with dignitaries from Sri Lanka, come to a conclusion that there is movement forward, if Sri Lanka is able to show that there is a movement forward, we would come to one conclusion. If there is no movement forward and if we find that there is no movement forward, we may come to another conclusion. I only beg one thing of you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is end of February. There is a meeting in Geneva in March. The Government should make up its mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you had your chance. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan and Mr. Raja, please sit down.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I only want to urge upon all the hon. Members that we may have differences, we may have disappointments, have distress, pain, anguish, anger, but we should not be saying that Sri Lanka is an enemy country.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is an enemy country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I again repeat, as far as we are concerned, Sri Lanka is an enemy country and it will continue to be so till the Tamils get justice. ...(*Interruptions*)... It may be your perception about that country. But a vast majority of Tamils do not feel that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you do not have the floor.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that may be their opinion. But that is not the opinion of the country.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is the opinion of the people of Tamil Nadu. A vast majority of the Tamils living across the country has the same view.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am deeply obliged to the hon. Member of the BJP Shri Venkaiah Naidu saying for something that which we all have to. We all have to, ultimately, accept that. I am grateful to the hon. Member for this, and I also still respect the concern that is being expressed by my hon. friends from Tamil Nadu. I believe it is important that this concern be expressed, but I want to say that this is not their concern alone. Every Member from across the House has said that this is the concern of the people of India. That is not the concern of some hon. Members alone. Why are they isolating themselves by saying that this is their concern?

Sir, on the 13th Amendment, I can share some facts with the House. Some hon. Members have quoted statements that have been made and some speeches of

Sri Lankan leaders. But in all our official interactions with dignitaries from Sri Lanka, on the 13th Amendment, we have, actually, talked about the 13th Amendments-and-plus not 13th Amendment minus. It is true that the 13th Amendment is yet being implemented. But that is our engagement with Sri Lanka. We are insisting that the 13th Amendment be implemented. If we are able to implement the 13th amendments, if there is movement forward, a significant movement forward on LLRC, we can then even look beyond LLRC; and beyond 13th Amendment and to see which way the debate can go forward. It is not that we are making these assessments sitting in our High Commission. This is an assessment is being made through interactions not only with the Government of Sri Lanka but also with all the other political parties including the Tamil parties. We have made assessment of how much of what is being conveyed to us is accurate and how much requires to be clarified. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: There is an impartial inquiry by the U.N. Panel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, just a minute. Sir, as I have said, this is a very sensitive and delicate matter. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has gone through the statement which I have quoted from the statement of the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka, who is the sibling of the President of Sri Lanka, saying that the 13th Amendment is no more. He has said that it should go away. Please respond to that.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for having pointed this out because these are the statements which we have been brought to the notice of our interlocutors on the Sri Lanka side. We have, separately been told that there is no reason to believe that the 13th Amendment will be diluted or that the 13th Amendment will be removed. We have been told that and told in a very responsible manner. But we have also been told that there is public discussion on this issue in Sri Lanka. There are different points of view in Sri Lanka, and they do get aired from time to time. But there is no reason to believe that merely because people disagree in the public space in Sri Lanka, we should assume that that is the final view of the Sri Lankan Government. In that case obviously, we would have some very serious concerns to express. I also want to say, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please, he is not yielding.

SHRI D. RAJA: This 13th Amendment is an issue. As my hon. colleague, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, has pointed out, Sri Lanka has rejected the 13th Amendment. Now, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is confident...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you have spoken already. You have had your time.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I will answer Shri Raja's query. My job, as Minister in this Government, is to give commitments and assurances to Mr. Raja about what this Government will do. I cannot give assurances about what another sovereign Government can do. I can only tell him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You have to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Unfortunately, that is not possible. I can only say that within the range of diplomacy, and international relations that are permissible to sovereign countries, we have been assured time and again, and we have emphasized time and again that the Thirteenth Amendment is the foundation stone of the future of the Sri Lanka we want to see develop. We have been assured that that it will be so.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You make that point in the UN ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: The point that we will make in the UN, Sir, I cannot foreclose today. We will make whatever points are necessary in the UNHCR.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are suggesting you to make that.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I thank you for the suggestions. I thank the hon. Member and we will keep all this in mind. Particularly, we will keep in mind the debate that has taken place here when we take our final position. We will certainly come back here and disclose to the house the decision we take. Sir, as far as the initiative is concerned, as I said, our initiative is to find resolution; and help Sri Lanka go beyond the period of pain, anguish and anger. We want a sustainable settlement to the prickly issues in Sri Lanka and we want that to happen in a manner that is satisfactory to the people who have suffered enormously over the years and suffering is the very suffering that the hon.

Member from the BJP indicated. This is the suffering that we have shared as well. All of us have suffered because of the strife that took place in Sri Lanka. We were asked, 'Why did the IPKF go there?' The IPKF went there -- hon. Members know -- because the then Government of Sri Lanka invited the IPKF to go there. Whenever the United Nations or Sovereign Government invited us, we sent our forces, but we do not send our forces to intervene and to intrude into the internal affairs of any country. This is something that has stood us in great stead in the world and that is the reason why people of the world respect us. Sir, I must add with a degree of concern that one hon. Member said that he had seen India lead or 120 countries and that today even small countries can answer back to India. Sir, that is just not true. Today, the largest number of countries in the world are saying that the reformer United Nations Security Council must have India as a permanent member. Even while questions remain on who should be included from Latin America, or Africa, and from anywhere else, the largest number of votes that have already been cast, as it were, and for India to be a permanent Member of the Security Council and not the least because of the outstanding performance that India showed as a non-permanent Member, the record is there for everyone to see. Sir, the name of Lord Buddha was taken to say that Buddha is bleeding. When we say that Buddha is bleeding, we must also remember...

SHRI D. RAJA: I said that.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I bow to your very expressive concern. But if we talk about Lord Buddha, we should also talk about the message that Buddha has given to us. The message of the Buddha has been to bring people together, to unite people and not to divide people. We found here, Sir, during this discussion a divide seemingly appear in our House. There cannot be and must not be a divide in this House because if there is a divide in this House, there cannot be a common message outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are all united on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are frustrated ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How can a Minister make such statements? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please resume your seats.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am very surprised, my learned friends are even objecting to good phrases or any good statement that I make. But one cannot object to goodness. We must object only to something bad. So, I appreciate that we object to people who have violated human rights, but at least don't object to someone who is asking for human beings to come together and speak in one voice. For peace.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Minister, you called me, 'My learned friend'. That is a phrase for some other place. We are hon. Members.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: There is some problem about it.

सर, एक बात और मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ। चर्चा के दौरान शायद मान्य सदस्य श्री तरुण विजय जी ने यह कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Please speak in English.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Should I continue to speak in English? Sir, this is something which we need to resolve somehow. Some people prefer Hindi and others prefer English language. But, you know, in Hindi, it was said that we should be willing to be bada bhai to the nations in our neighbourhood. If we translate that into English, it sounds unacceptable, because then it becomes "Big Brother. "And, I think, Shri D. Raja, too will never accept an expression like "Big Brother." He does not want anybody to be a "Big Brother" to anybody in the world. Therefore, we will not be "Big Brother," but we will be equal partners.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We can be elder brother.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: That depends on the Archeology Department! They might tell us who came first and who came later. There is no elder brother, or younger brother, but only brothers and, some one might object here and say why only brothers, why not sisters as well. So, we are brothers and sisters of equal standing. Some are physically large, some are economically small, some are happy and some may not be so happy. But, our purpose in the SAARC Region has to be that all of us have to march together and the Asian century will be our century if we speak together in one voice, come to the aid of each other, help each other,

with advice and assistance, as we are called upon to do from time to time.

Sir, I also want to give an assurance to all my colleagues in the House that there is no question of our having a blinkered vision of the reality or the ground situation. We have repeatedly expressed our desire, our wish and advice that there should be elections as early as possible. We are told that elections might take place in the Northern Province by September this year. Elections are the best way of people expressing their desires, aspirations and for endorsing developments that have taken place. If elections take place in September, we will all have and the world will have a chance to judge how free and fair elections have taken place.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: After demographic changes. Elections have to be held only after demographic changes.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I hope not.

Sir, as long as we keep a watchful eye, I can assure the House, that we will remain engaged to see that expressions such as "ethnic cleansing", "cultural genocide", expressions "destruction of one's cultural icons" do not become reality. We will be as diligent, and careful, we will be as vigilant of what can possibly be go wrong, of any wrong that can be hidden behind closed doors or behind words that might otherwise be comforting. We are vigilant and we will remain vigilant. We have a prayer on our lips that Sri Lanka should become prosperous again. Sri Lanka should be successful as a democracy. But, in that success story and prosperity of Sri Lanka, there should be a complete and equal participation of Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka with whom we stand in solidarity. We hope that the attitude that we have taken and the position that we maintain, even if it is a somewhat unacceptable or causes disappointment to some our esteemed colleagues here, ultimately, will prevail as the best guarantee of the future of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That concludes the discussion ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am sorry.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have not got a convincing reply ...(*Interruptions*)... He has not given a proper reply ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have not got any convincing reply ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, in protest, we are walking out ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is no mention of what Government of India would do ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Minister has not said anything about our stand in the UN ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had enough of our discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what steps Sri Lanka is going to take to protect Tamils.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what are we going to do on the resolution?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more on this. We shall now take up the next item
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want to know what are you going to do? Are you going to support the resolution or not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want a substantive reply from the hon. Minister
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we want a clear reply ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, all Hindu temples have been demolished and Buddhist temples have been constructed ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had the discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what is the stand of the Government of India in Geneva? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had the discussion. You had expressed your views ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, we want a clear stand of the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that. That concludes the discussion on this item ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, we want a clear reply from the Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is going ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Short Duration Discussion ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we are not happy with the reply ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister is going out. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not do this...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we want to seek clarifications. But, the hon. Minister is going out ...(Interruptions)... He cannot go away like this ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this is going on record.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Purchase of VVIP Helicopters from Agusta Westland by Ministry of Defence

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Short Duration Discussion on the purchase of VVIP helicopters from Agusta Westland by the Ministry of Defence. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, बड़े दुख के साथ एक बार फिर मुझे सभागृह में यूपीए सरकार की एक घोटाले की चर्चा करनी पड़ रही है। यह वीवीआईपी

*Not recorded.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

के लिए 12 हेलीकॉप्टर्स खरीदने का सौदा था और यह 3546 करोड़ रुपए का सौदा था। 12 हेलीकॉप्टर्स आने हैं और उसमें चार सौ करोड़ रुपए की रिश्वत दी गई है। यह अब सारी दुनिया के सामने आ गया है। 51 मिलियन यूरो की रिश्वत दी गई। यह कहानी सुनने लायक है। इसके पात्र को भी देखना चाहिए और इसमें कैसा नाटक हुआ है, वह भी समझना चाहिए। इसकी कथा है, इसकी उपकथाएं भी हैं और मैं 20 मिनट में एक-एक करके इस विषय को रखूंगा।

51 मिलियन यूरो यानी लगभग चार सौ करोड़ की रिश्वत दी गई, कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि यह एक्जुअली 6 सौ करोड़ की राशि है। इसमें से 21 मिलियन यूरो यानी लगभग 100-125 करोड़ रुपए दो लोगों - हाशके और गारोसा, को मिलते हैं और एक क्रिस्टियन मिशेल करके है, उनको लगभग 240 करोड़ रुपए मिलते हैं। अब भारत का तो नियम है कि डिफेंस में अगर हम कोई खरीद करेंगे, तो हम कोई भी एजेंट अप्वाइंट करने का परमिशन नहीं देंगे। उसमें बिचौलिया नहीं होगा, बिचौलिए का कमीशन नहीं होगा और अगर होगा, तो ऐसी प्राइस हम स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन सर, यह पैसा ट्यूनीशिया में गया, मॉरिशस से आया, लंदन से भेजा, ऐसे घूमते-घूमते भारत में जिन्होंने डील को फाइनल मंजूरी दी और डील को जो स्विंग कर सकते थे, उनके पास पैसा पहुंच गया।

यह मसला बाहर कैसे आया? यह सुनने लायक बात है। हम लोग विसल ब्लोअर की चर्चा करते हैं, इटली में भी विसल ब्लोअर है। यह फिनमेकनिका नाम की एक कंपनी है, कंपनी के नाम थोड़े अजनबी हैं, लेकिन हमें ध्यान रहेंगे, फिनमेकनिका कंपनी का एक पूर्व अधिकारी है, उनका नाम लारनेजो बोलबोन्गी। मुझे कोई इटेलियन करेक्ट उच्चारण बता दे, तो ठीक है, यह बहुत दिक्कत वाले होते हैं। आपमें से कोई बता दे, तो ठीक है। उन्होंने 568 पेज का स्टेटमेंट दिया, 568 pages detailing how corruption has happened in the deal in which India purchased 12 helicopters. यह डील कैसे हुई? फिर इटली में जांच शुरू हुई। यह भी देखने की बात है कि इस डील से इटली को फायदा होने वाला है, इस डील से इंग्लैंड को भी फायदा होने वाला है, क्योंकि वहां की आर्थिक हालत ऐसी है कि इतना भी ऑर्डर ठीक है और उसे भी छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। इससे जिस देश को फायदा होने वाला है, वह देश जांच कर रहा है कि इसमें कैसे रिश्वतखोरी हुई, उसके पीछे पड़ा है और क्या कमाल है कि रिश्वत के कारण जिस देश का नुकसान हुआ है और जहां रिश्वत मिली है, उस देश की सरकार उसकी जांच के लिए तैयार नहीं है, यह सामने आया है। मैं इसका पूरा क्रम भी बताऊंगा।

यह 2011 की बात है, क्योंकि यह डील 2010 में यूपीए शासन के दरम्यान हुई और इन्होंने क्या किया, इसके बारे में थोड़े-थोड़े न्यूज़ इटली के न्यूज़ पेपर्स में आने लगे और थोड़े भारत के न्यूज़ पेपर्स में आने लगे। ये जो हाशके और गारोसा दो लोग हैं, इनका अगस्ता

वेस्टलैंड के साथ टाईअप है और भारत के चंडीगढ़ में एक ऐरोमेट्रिक्स करके कंपनी है, उसमें भी वे पार्टनर हैं।

यानी, यह देखिए कि कैसा खेल हो रहा है और यह भी देखिए कि कड़ियां कैसे जुड़ती जा रही हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि IDS एक कम्पनी है, जो ट्यूनीशिया में भी लंदन से पैसा जा रहा है, मॉरिशस से भारत में आ रहा है और इस प्रकार इसमें मनी लाउंड्रिंग का भी एक बड़ा हिस्सा है।

अब हुआ यह कि जब इटली ने इसकी जांच शुरू की, तो जिन पर भी शक था, उनके पीछे वहां की पुलिस पड़ी। जब उनके टेलीफोन्स टेप हुए, उनके कन्वर्सेंशंस इंटरसेप्ट किए गए और पुलिस ने सारी खुफिया जानकारी इकट्ठी करनी शुरू कर दी, तो उसके बाद Haschke and Gerosa के टेप्स का पूरा सम्भाषण पिछले एक साल से पब्लिक डोमेन में है, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, उसके आधार पर कोई जांच नहीं की और यही मेरा पहला आरोप है। ये उसको टालते रहे।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उन्होंने टेप में भारत के उन लोगों के नाम लिए हैं, जिन्हें उन लोगों ने रिश्वत दी। अगर यह मसला भारतीय कोर्ट में जाएगा, तो वे कहते हैं कि इसको भारतीय कोर्ट में कैसे मैनेज करना है, यह हमें पता है और इसके लिए हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, वे यह कह रहे हैं कि हमने कम्प्यूटर से सारे रिकॉर्ड ऐसे नष्ट कर दिए हैं कि किसी के नाम का भी पता नहीं चलेगा और जो जांच करेगा, उसे कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन, जब कोई चोरी करता है, तो वह कहीं न कहीं सुराग तो छोड़ ही जाता है, तो वह छोड़ गया और उसकी दूसरी हार्ड डिस्क, जहां यह कॉपी हुआ था, वहां से यह मिला। इस प्रकार, सारे रिकॉर्ड्स मिल गए। सर, ये सब इटली में चल रहा था, भारत में कुछ नहीं चल रहा था। भारत में तो आनंद था कि 12 हेलीकॉप्टर्स आएंगे, वीवीआईपीज़ यह सपना देख रहे थे कि वे उसमें बैठेंगे और घूमेंगे, लेकिन जो पैसा खाया, उसका क्या हुआ?

सर, इसमें Christian Michel नामक एक बड़े व्यक्ति भी हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह एक अलग कहानी है, एक उपकथा है और इसको मैं थोड़े समय बाद बताऊंगा। इनके फादर भी भारत में सारे डिफेंस डील्स में थे, ये भी हैं और इनको 240 करोड़ रुपये मिले। उन्होंने कहा कि 40 करोड़ उन्होंने रखे और 200 करोड़ दो फैमिलीज़ को दिए। दो बार दो फैमिलीज़ का उल्लेख हुआ है। अब ये दो फैमिलीज़ कौन हैं? 200 करोड़, दो फैमिलीज़?

मैंने एक दिन जैसे ही एक पत्रकार वार्ता में कहा कि the country wants to know who are these two families, तो कांग्रेस वाले चिढ़ गए। वे बोले कि इन्होंने दो फैमिलीज़ का उल्लेख क्यों किया? हमने किसी का नाम थोड़े ही लिया, हम तो जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन * और इसलिए वे इसे अपने ऊपर लेते हैं। सर, इनके फादर थे, जिन्होंने 1985

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

में, जब इंग्लैंड में भारत के लिए एड का कार्यक्रम था, जिसमें 65 मिलियन पाउंड्स मिलते थे, उस समय Agusta Westland कम्पनी, जो भी हेलिकॉप्टर्स दे रही है, वह आर्थिक बदहाली में थी। उस समय वहां मार्गरेट थैचर प्रधानमंत्री थीं और उन्होंने हमारे तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री से कहा कि आप जरा ये हेलिकॉप्टर्स लीजिए। उस समय राजीव गांधी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे। उन्होंने इस बारे में विशेषज्ञों से पूछा और विशेषज्ञों की यह राय थी कि हमें इन्हें नहीं लेना चाहिए। So, he was reluctant, लेकिन बाद में 21 हेलिकॉप्टर्स खरीदे गए। सर, अब तो दो हेलिकॉप्टर्स क्रैश हो गए, जिनमें 19 लोग मरे। उसके बाद एक हेलिकॉप्टर खराब हो गया। फिर जब पी.वी. नरसिंह राव की सरकार आयी, तो 1991 में ये सारे हेलिकॉप्टर्स सर्विस से विदग्ध कर लिए गए और जिनको 62 मिलियन पाउंड्स में लिया गया था, उन्हें स्क्रेप करके नौ लाख पाउंड्स में बेच दिया गया। इस घोटाले की तो देश में चर्चा ही नहीं हुई। सर, देश के साथ कितना बड़ा धोखा हुआ? सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपये डकारने की जो आदत पड़ गयी और उसका सबसे संबंध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, it is an unparliamentary word. It shall be expunged.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं पार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड ही कहूंगा।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): It is an offence under Section 420 ICP.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, इटैलियन की जांच चल रही थी उस जांच में भारतीयों के नाम सामने आए जुलाई, 2012 में, जिसको लगभग 9 महीने हो गए, तब भी भारत ने कुछ नहीं किया। अन्तोनी साहब आए, कांग्रेस वालों का एक ही उत्तर होता है कि अन्तोनी साहब की honesty को क्या कोई चैलेंज कर सकता है? It is not an issue of a person's honesty. If he is presiding over the most corrupt deal, that is the issue which he is answerable for. इसलिए सर, यह जो हेश्के और Gerosa साहब को जो 160 करोड़ मिले, उन्होंने किसको दिए उसमें कुछ नाम सामने आए। उसमें त्यागी वगैरह के नाम हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने जैसे Girasol नामक व्यक्ति को दिए। यहां Girasol व्यक्ति को जानने की जरूरत है। यह Finmeccania कम्पनी भारत की इंडियन ऑपरेशन की प्रमुख थी। भारत में जो डील के बारे में चल रहा था वह भारत का प्रमुख था। जैसे ही इसका नाम जुलाई, 2012 में इटली की कोर्ट में आया, वह यहां से विमान पकड़ कर इटली वापिस चले गए। पहले क्वात्रोची को जाने दिया और अब Girasol को जाने दिया। सर, यह इतनी आसानी से नहीं होता, सब मिला हुआ खेल होता है, तभी Girasol बाहर जाता है। सर, हमें इसका जवाब चाहिए। सवाल है कि जो 240 करोड़ मिले उसमें खुद को 40 करोड़ रखकर 200 करोड़ किसको दिए और कोर्ट के सामने अगर दो बार "The family" का उल्लेख आया है

3.00 P.M.

तो वह "The family" कौन है? इस चर्चा में कांग्रेस वाले टी.वी. डिबे में आए और बोले कि वह त्यागी फेमिली है। यह "The family" में त्यागी का नाम लेकर त्यागी का उल्लेख किया है। यह "The family" जिसका उल्लेख नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इसलिए सुन लो जरा, अभी तो शुरू ही हुआ है। यह फेमिली कौन है और मुझे बताओ। मुझे कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता मिले। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि प्रकाश जी, इसमें सचमुच में कोई पॉलिटिकल करप्शन का केस नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि फिर यह तो और भी खराब हो गया।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Don't take name of the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वह मेरी पार्टी में नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: You take the name of the person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सुनो, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें पॉलिटिकल करप्शन नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि यह तो फिर और ज्यादा ही मसला है। आपके राज्य में नौकरशाह 400 करोड़ डकार दे और आपको उसका अता-पता भी नहीं हो और किसी को उसका शेयर भी नहीं मिले। ऐसे ही नीचे चल रहे हैं 400 करोड़ रुपए। अगर ऐसे चलेगा तो यह क्या है? इसलिए हमने जांच की मांग की है। इसमें हम क्या कर रहे थे, जैसा मैंने कहा कि टाल रहे थे। अब यहां आया मेरा सवाल। 12 दिसम्बर, 2012 को शीतकालीन सत्र में मैंने अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन पूछा था, जिसका जवाब आया। मैंने पूछा था कि ऐसी-ऐसी चर्चा भारतीय और इटली मीडिया में है, ये करप्शन के चार्ज हैं, ये सबूत मिले हैं, तो इसमें सरकार क्या कर रही है? इसका जवाब आया "In absence of any specific information, we have not started formal probe. The Ministry of External Affairs is in touch with the Italy Government." But in absence of any specific information, we have not started formal probe. कमाल है, formal probe नहीं था क्योंकि उसकी ऑफिशियल जानकारी नहीं मिली। सारी दुनिया को मालूम है, इंटरनेट पर है, इटली की कोर्ट में है और मीडिया में छपी है, सारा टेप का सम्भाषण है और अन्तोनी साहब, सी.बी.आई. की एक प्रोविजन है, it can start inquiry on the basis of the 'source information'. It need not be official documents always from the foreign countries. If you have a 'source information', still you can start the investigation, which you denied.

मुझे वह जवाब सुनकर अटपटा लगा और 14 दिसम्बर को मैंने अन्तोनी साहब को पत्र लिखा। मैंने कहा कि, every information about his deal is in public domain, please

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

inquire into it. मैंने आगे लिखा कि if there is a political will, there is a way. अगर आपकी राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति है, तो निश्चित रूप से आपके पास मार्ग है और आप सही जांच कर सकते हो। सर, इनकी जांच करने की इच्छा ही नहीं थी तो कहां से जांच करेंगे? अन्तोनो जी, मुझे एक खुलासा चाहिए। दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले एक प्रमुख समाचार पत्र में एक स्टोरी आई है कि, the Defence Ministry conducted its internal probe last year only after these items appeared in the newspapers and found out that there was no foul play. महोदय, मेरी दो आपत्तियां हैं। आप बताएं कि अगर सचमुच आंतरिक जांच की है तो किसने की? इस निष्कर्ष पर वे कैसे पहुंचे? अगर की थी तो मेरे जवाब के वक्त यह जानकारी पार्लियामेंट से क्यों छिपाकर रखी गयी? It is a breach of privilege issue. इसलिए हम यह मानते हैं कि आपने या तो हमसे यह जानकारी छिपायी और इंटरनल प्रोब की क्लीन चिट देनी थी, जिसकी हमें जानकारी नहीं दी गयी, लेकिन बाद में मीडिया में आपके ही मित्रों द्वारा लीक कर दी गयी और वहां छप गयी। इस बारे में भी खुलासा कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरे भाई, पेपर में आया है, सब दे दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों इतनी चिंता कर रहे हो? मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप सुन लो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी सुनिए। इटली में फिनमेकानिका कम्पनी के सीईओ ऑर्सी, जो कि इटली के एक बड़े उद्योगपति और सीईओ माने जाते हैं, गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए। जब उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई, तब भारत सरकार जाग उठी और उनको पता चला कि अब बचने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिए आनन-फानन में तुरंत सीबीआई जांच की घोषणा की गयी। सर, मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि उसके बाद 6 दिनों तक सीबीआई को उसका reference ही नहीं गया था। सर, हमने कांग्रेस का यह pattern हर घोटाले में देखा है कि पहले तो deny करो। Deny existence of any kind of scam. दू जी के मामले में, डिफेंस जमीन के घोटाले के मामले में, सीडब्ल्यूजी के मामले में - आप याद करो, प्रधानमंत्री से लेकर सब के वक्तव्य ऐसे थे कि कोई घोटाला हुआ ही नहीं है। कोल में, मैं तो एक श्रृंखला बताऊंगा, लेकिन इतने सारे घोटाले हुए, उसमें पहले deny करो। First deny, the scam, second, delay the probe, and, third, blame the allies or blame the bureaucrats. पहले डीएमके को ब्लेम किया, फिर एक बार एनसीपी को ब्लेम किया और अब ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को ब्लेम कर रहे हैं। फिर act only if forced by the court and that too is such a haphazard way, ultimately, it is a game of cover-up. तो यह आपकी राजनीति है, घोटाले के बारे में आपकी यह प्रतिक्रिया है। सर, इन्होंने क्या नहीं खाया? हैलिकॉप्टर का डील आकाश, डेवोस, अंतरिक्ष...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 19 minutes out of 20 minutes. Please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, जमीन पर डिफेंस लैंड की स्कीम, जमीन के नीचे पाताल में कोल का घोटाला, गंगा एक्शन प्लान, यमुना एक्शन प्लान,

राम सेतु का कांट्रेक्ट। घोटाले ही घोटाले - पानी में, समुद्र में, ब्लॉक बांटने में घोटाला, हवा में स्पेक्ट्रम का घोटाला। क्या इन्होंने कहा - न हवा छोड़ी, न पानी छोड़ा, न आकाश छोड़ा, न जमीन छोड़ी, न पाताल छोड़ा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारे यहां पंचभूत ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए। सर, दो मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

Your party has two more speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will finish in two minutes.

सर, पंच महाभूतों का वर्णन हमारे पुराणों में आता है, उसमें कहते हैं क्षितिज, जल, पावक, गगन, समीरा। एक भी नहीं छोड़ा और इसलिए सर, मेरी मांग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, एक मिनट। हम मांग करते हैं कि इसकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा टाइम बाउंड मॉनिटर जांच होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers. You have left only ten minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: पहली मांग, दूसरी हमारी मांग यह है कि इसकी मनी ट्रेल होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज तक की किसी भी जांच में मनी ट्रेल नहीं हुआ। आज तक लेटर रॉगेटरी नहीं दिया है, लेटर रॉगेटरी तुरन्त भेजना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: Michel Gerrsa, Haschke को भारत में लाना चाहिए। भारत में किसने पैसा खाया और ये दो फैमिलीज़ कौन हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसका जवाब चाहिए। यही मांग करते हुए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word 'ghotala' is unparliamentary, which is used many times.

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): घोटाला अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: घोटाले की जगह अंग्रेजी का स्केम करवा लो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please; I will tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, when the word 'scam' is parliamentary, how can the word 'ghotala' be unparliamentary?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: घोटाला अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... चाहे तो इसी पर डिस्कशन करवा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। I will clarify. आप बैठिए, बैठिए।

I will clarify. I have this statement after referring to the book. ...(Interruptions)... Let me explain. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: घोटाला अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain, Madam. I only said that that word is unparliamentary because it is denoted in the unparliamentary words. It is there in the book. You have also seen this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह इंग्लिश मानसिकता है। स्केम सही है, घोटाला गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not expunged. अग्रवाल जी, मैंने एक्सपंज नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, मैंने एक्सपंज नहीं किया, मैंने सिर्फ ओब्जर्वेशन दी है। ...(व्यवधान)... I have only made an observation. I didn't say that I am expunging it. I have made an observation. मेरी सिर्फ एक ओब्जर्वेशन है। इसमें झगड़ा करने की कोई बात नहीं है। यह सिर्फ मेरी ओब्जर्वेशन है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): घोटाला अनपार्लियामेंटरी कभी नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि लगातार इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं एक के बाद एक, एक के बाद एक घोटाला, घोटाला, घोटाला। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the book. Anyhow, I have not expunged it; I have only made an observation.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: घोटाला करना पार्लियामेंटरी है, तो घोटाले का एक्सपोज करना अनपार्लियामेंटरी कैसे है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your version. Okay. I went by the book. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... But I have not expunged it; I have only made an observation. I didn't expunge it; I am telling you. That is all. Now, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, actually, when I started to hear hon. Member, Javadekarji, I thought he would

be speaking substantially and he will be having many evidences to show in the House, so that there is some inquiry and other things. But he has made his whole speech, according to his own admission, on the basis of the newspaper reports. I hope he has not added that television is also reporting like that. Now we have become dependent on television and newspaper reports. Nowadays, the television channels and newspapers are having very heavy appetite everyday. They need some news to flare up, to create a fervour and get the viewers from other television channels. This is the world we are now living in. This is because we have given all the liberty to the media to come out and protect the interests of the common man and also the people of India. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the appetite has now diverted to a totally negative story which is unpatriotic, which cannot be accepted by any citizen of India, to say and blame India for every effort, every transaction which is done by the Government of India or any other Government.

We should have some minimum code, we should have some minimum thinking, ethics, etc., to tell us that these are the things which are substantiated by certain documents and then we can come out with these sorts of things. But, nowadays, we see that highly appetite-oriented media are coming out with a story every day, every evening. They conduct the trials, they examine the witnesses, the cross-examination is also being done, but finally, the judgment is given by the person who is the anchor! He has with him a prepared judgment, and he comes prepared how to pronounce the final judgment! He puts the questions according to that. Normally, as lawyers, we know that leading questions are asked. He would ask the leading questions and whosoever answers the leading questions in their favour, they will be allowed. The other persons are not shown, totally cut from the narrations; their voices and their pictures are also cut. This is the thing which is happening. We are looking these funny things every day. It is not serious nowadays. People are not very serious about an allegation made by certain media, which are committed to see that the Indian system should collapse. They want that nobody should be honoured in this Indian society, whether it is the Judiciary or the President or the Prime Minister or the Cabinet or the Parliament or the Executive. Sir, they should be respected. This is the thing which is happening at present. But, at the same time, we are very happy to see that people know what is happening. People can understand that here are the people's representatives who are sent for them to come out with new ideas, to make India a vibrant India, to help the youngsters to get employment, to bring up the production, to bring up

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the distribution and see the service industry go throughout the world and catch up with the world. That is the feeling of the people nowadays. The youngsters who are coming from the colleges understand that their world is not here because this media-driven India is not suitable for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interfere. I cannot yield for everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are discussing a matter of great importance. India is a democracy in which there is free media and free Press. We may not like their criticism. Most of the time, they have been right on time in terms of many corruptions. But this House discussion, with greatest respect, should not be used to deride the media in this fashion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't share that view at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... We wish to make it very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is only his view.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let us not demean the media; denigrate the media. They have done a good job, and we are proud of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only his view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Actually, at the time when the hon. Member, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, was the Minister and I was in the Opposition, in the Congress Party, from 1999 onwards, whenever we raised the issue that in Gujarat the Earthquake-driven people, the sufferers, were not getting all the things which were dumped there and these were not properly distributed to them ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Every time, if you have to hide something, you hide behind Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You either blame the media, you either blame allies or bureaucrats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I learnt from the parliamentary proceedings...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Natchiappanji, please come to the subject. Please come to subject.

DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, actually, at that time when we used to raise an issue in Parliament on Gujarat, the Ruling Party people used to say, 'why do you hate Gujarat?' ...*(Interruptions)*... I am referring to Gujarat. Don't worry about Gujarat. We will take it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Come back to the subject.

DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: At that time, the Ruling Benches used to tell us that we are not patriotic.

They were saying that we were not patriotic. They were commenting on the people of Gujarat at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, they are preaching us on how the Parliament should be run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: He is not speaking about it because he is afraid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: If I say something that is not proper, you have got the right to reply. You can do it later but do not interrupt me. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad has asked me not to generalize but focus upon the issue at hand. I have just made an introduction, not on behalf of the Congress Party or the Treasury Benches but on behalf of the entire Parliament. We have the duty to protect the interests of the people. If anyone puts hurdles in our efforts, we have to ask them to first be patriotic in their hearts. When you challenge the military, the uniformed forces, who are sacrificing their lives, you should be very careful in making those allegations; you should come out with something substantial, something which can be proved, so that the people who are involved can be brought to book, and people who are committing the offence could be brought to book. This is the premise on which I wanted to start. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you can't hear even this, it shows how much tolerant you are. We are discussing the issue in a civilized manner and exchanging views.

As we all know very well, in 1999, Shri Vajpayee was the Prime Minister. At that time, they had taken a decision that VVIP helicopters should be upgraded from MI-8 level to some other better helicopters. That was a decision taken as early as in 1999 during Vajpayeeji's time. On March, 2002, they floated tenders and received

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offers from various companies; then, they started working in the Technical Evaluation Committee which short-listed two-three helicopters. The basic issue at that time was the altitude must be above 6000 metres. Unfortunately, M/s. Agusta Westland company did not have those helicopters; it had helicopters that flew at lower heights. There were a lot of discussions held among themselves. Finally, on November 19, 2003, a meeting was held by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on this subject and it was decided to reduce the altitude from 6,000 metres to 4,500 metres as there was no need to fly the VVIPs at that altitude; they could reduce it to 4,500 metres. That was the decision taken at that time and, accordingly, the tenders were changed which might have been helpful for the Agusta Westland Company. At that time, production was being done by a UK company and distribution was being done by the Italian company. Subsequently, the Italian Government had 30 per cent share in that particular company. Therefore, some discussions were held and high-level evaluations were done. Finally, at that stage, the BJP Government went out and the UPA Government came into office. The MoD, between March, 2005 to September, 2006, indicated the changes and also, on the basis of the recommendations made by the earlier Government, they started to work on it. Subsequently, they found that the three vendors, namely, Sikorsky, a US Company (S. 92 helicopters), M/s. Agusta Westland, UK (EH-101 helicopters) and M/s. Rosoboronexport, Russia (MI-172 helicopters). As we all know, the Ministry of Defence has a lot of concurrences to be done. Also, the issue of national security also comes in because it involves VVIPs. It is not done by a single person. Evaluation is done by officers at the highest level and by skilled people. It is only then that it comes up for concurrence by the defence forces.

Finally, it comes for political clearance. These are the things which happens. Now, I would like to come to the main issue how the UPA Government, more specifically the Defence Ministry, has come out with certain guidelines. Whenever they go for an agreement, a lot of unnecessary complaints come, and some genuine complaints also come. They have to deal with many international companies. If they find that certain companies have committed certain frauds or corruption somewhere in any country, then they blacklist them. That is the system that is being followed by the UPA Government. They don't have any dealing with such types of companies. They excluded them. They excluded companies from Singapore, South Africa, UK, etc. Many companies have been black-listed according

to the Defence Ministry. Finally, they end up with certain group of companies and also the countries which are dealing with it. When we deal with these companies or countries, we are only worried about the quality of the material, how it will be serviced, what is the cost of it, etc. These are the parameters on which the Defence Ministry works. Therefore, when they come out with a deal, they clearly say that the Defence people or the Government should not be questioned by anybody at any juncture. Article 22 of the contract deals with the penalty for using undue influence. This clause entitles the buyer to cancel the Contract with the seller and recover from him the amount of any loss arising from such cancellation. Article 23 of the contract obliges the seller to confirm and declare that he has not engaged any individual or firm, whether Indian or foreign, whosoever it may be. That is also the part of the contract. Therefore, it is very clear and transparent. If the seller is agreeing with these conditions, he can come forward and then that particular dealing is done. That is the stand of the Government. Thereafter the Government, after various levels of screening and evaluation, comes to any conclusion for purchasing. Now, as he said, there are some leakages of news and other things. You know that in the commercial world and also in the globalised economy, many corporate competitions are happening every day. I have found for the past ten years that such leakages are generated by competing or defeated corporates. That is the thing which is happening. We all have to suffer for that because we are living in that society. The companies are coming forward; they are dealing with it. We are choosing one company. Another company which has been defeated comes forward with some leakages; they come forward with some evidence and they come forward with some electronic media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again witnesses start coming out and say that this is the thing which is happening in India and India is always like that. Can't we say that we are patriotic? Can't we say that it is a corporate play or game which is being played by defeated corporate? We are the sufferer. Repeatedly, this Government has suffered because of corporate enmity. Finally, it comes out with judicial verdict, 'Look here, this is the corporate enmity.' It is the Supreme Court which came out with this verdict. 'Look here, this is the competition of companies; it is not the error of the Government; it is not the error of rules; it is not the error of dealing of any Government or agreement. It is the corporate enmity which has come out.

This is the verdict of the Supreme Court which has cancelled 122 licences. Now, the same thing is happening. Now, people are shouting that who will invest

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in India. One hundred and twenty-two licences have been cancelled. Who will come and invest in India? Who will bid for the particular slot? This thing is happening. Now, every day, we are becoming one of the persons who fall into prey. We should not allow it to happen. We have got our own intelligence, we have got our own capacity to find out which is the correct one. For patriotic reason, we have to test it. I remember how every noble person is also leaving politics today. We cannot accuse everybody that he is corrupt. We have to see that noble people also remain in politics. It is not for the benefit of a particular party; it is for the benefit of entire politics, entire democracy and entire parliamentary system in India. We have suffered a lot for the past sixty-five years, but we have overcome very suffering. The people have given their verdict. For fifteen times, they have brought one Government. The other time, they threw it away and the other Government came to power. The people, who had thrown it away, again brought this Government to power. It is the power of the people. They can understand it. We may be living on media life, but people understand that they are playing the game and we should not become the sufferers. Therefore, people understand that this UPA Government, whatever dealing they are making, they are doing it according to the ethics and according to the democracy. They are coming forward with transparency. Whenever any suspicion is created, the Government immediately comes forward with an investigation. Whoever is accused, we will see him in the prison. We will make the system work. If you want to have a detailed inquiry by the Parliamentary system, let us have it. If you want to have a debate in the Parliament, let us have it. Let us hear one another and finally come to a conclusion. We have to show to the world that not only this Government but entire India is run under a proper rule of law. It has got a vibrant Judiciary; it has got a dynamic Executive; it has got a very brilliant Parliamentary system which can thrive for ever. Nobody can shatter this. Thank you very much.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज माननीय सदन में रक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित VVIP हेलीकॉप्टर सौदे में हुई गड़बड़ी की जांच को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है, जिसमें मुझसे पूर्व दो प्रमुख दलों के नेताओं ने काफी विस्तार से अपनी बातें रखी हैं, उन्हें मैं फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं। फिर भी, इस संबंध में, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से यह बात जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि इससे पहले अर्थात् हेलीकॉप्टर के सौदे में हुई गड़बड़ी के इस मामले से पहले भी अनेक और विभागों में भी भ्रष्टाचार के मामले या गड़बड़ी होने के मामले उजागर हुए हैं। इसकी जानकारी माननीय सदन को है और मैं उनके डिटेल् में

नहीं जाना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन हेलीकॉप्टर के सौदे में जो गड़बड़ी हुई है और उससे पहले कई विभागों में जो बड़े-बड़े घोटाले हुए हैं, उनसे केन्द्र सरकार की स्थिति, मैं समझती हूँ कि काफी ज्यादा खराब हुई है।

अर्थात् केन्द्र की सरकार की स्थिति जनता के बीच काफी खराब हुई है। इससे देश व जनता का कई मायनों में काफी नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार के मामलों को लेकर संसद का भी काफी ज्यादा समय खराब हुआ है, जबकि संसद का यही समय देश व जनहित के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर लगाया जा सकता था। ऐसे बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक हैं, जो जनहित से जुड़े हैं और पिछले कई सत्रों से लटके पड़े हैं। इस कारण से वे विधेयक भी पास नहीं हो सके हैं। मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है और पूरे सदन को भी जानकारी है। पिछले सत्र में और उससे पूर्व के सत्र में जब कई प्रकार के घोटाले सामने आए तो संसद के दोनों ही सदन में काफी गरम माहौल रहा और संसद में काफी हंगामा भी हुआ। हंगामे के दौरान जो घोटाले सामने आए, हम उन घोटालों के पक्ष में नहीं थे। हम तो यह चाहते थे कि सदन में उन घोटालों पर विस्तार से चर्चा हो और जो भी उनमें दोषी लोग हैं, उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही हो। यदि इस मामले में सरकार की लापरवाही है तो सरकार को भी अपने ऊपर लापरवाही की जिम्मेवारी लेनी चाहिए। पिछले सत्रों के दौरान मैंने यह महसूस किया है कि जो विभिन्न विभागों में घोटाले हुए हैं, उन पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और देशवासियों के सामने उनका पर्दाफाश होना चाहिए, क्योंकि संसद ही एक ऐसी जगह है, जहाँ पर चर्चा हो सकती है। जब सरकार दिशाहीन हो जाती है, गलत रास्ते पर चलती है और घोटालों को दबाने की कोशिश करती है तो खासतौर पर विपक्ष की जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि वह उनका पर्दाफाश करके, उसको आगाह करे और देशवासियों के सामने सही तथ्य प्रस्तुत करे। जब पिछले सत्रों में ये घोटाले के मामले उजागर हुए, तो जो जनहित के इम्पोर्टेंट मामले थे वे दब गए। एससी, एसटी को पदोन्नति में आरक्षण संबंधी संशोधन विधेयक, पिछले से पिछले सत्र में घोटालों के कारण दबकर रह गया। यह विधेयक पिछले सत्र में एक सदन में तो पास हो गया। उस समय भी सदन में घोटालों को लेकर काफी हंगामा हुआ था। जैसे-तैसे यह विधेयक राज्य सभा में तो पास हो गया, लेकिन लोक सभा में यह विधेयक अभी भी पेंडिंग है। हमारी पार्टी किसी प्रकार के घोटालों के पक्ष में नहीं है। इसी तरह से और भी जनहित के इम्पोर्टेंट विधेयक हैं, जैसे राष्ट्रीय फूड सुरक्षा गारन्टी विधेयक है, लोकपाल विधेयक हैं, भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक हैं। ये सभी जनहित के इम्पोर्टेंट विधेयक हैं, जो घोटालों की वजह से पास नहीं हो पाए हैं। इनके लिए सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेवार केन्द्र की सरकार है। यदि केन्द्र की सरकार ईमानदार होती और ईमानदारी व निष्ठा से अपनी जिम्मेवारी को निभाती तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आपके सहयोगी दलों को व विपक्ष को मजबूर होकर सदन में इन मामलों को नहीं उठाना पड़ता। चूंकि ये मामले इम्पोर्टेंट थे, इसलिए इनको सदन में उठाना जरूरी था, ताकि केन्द्र की सरकार में जो घोटाले पर घोटाले हो रहे थे, उन पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके।

[सुश्री मायावती]

केन्द्र की सरकार को थोड़ा सा आगाह किया जा सके। इस बीच में विपक्ष अपनी भूमिका निभा रहा है, सरकार अपनी सफाई दे रही है, लेकिन देश और जनहित के जो इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दे हैं, वे किनारे हो गए हैं। वे इम्पोर्टेंट विधेयक, जो बहुत पहले पास हो जाने चाहिए थे, वे पास नहीं हो सके हैं, इसलिए मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि विभिन्न विभागों में, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमें घोटाले देखने के लिए मिल रहे हैं, जिससे देश का और जनता का नुकसान हो रहा है और अब वर्तमान में रक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित हेलीकॉप्टर सौदे में जो गड़बड़ी हुई है और इस गड़बड़ी का जो मामला अभी हमारे सामने, देशवासियों के सामने आया है, उसमें हमें यह जानने को मिला है कि इटली की एक कम्पनी, जिससे यह सौदा हुआ है, उसमें यहां से लगभग कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला होने की बात कही गई है। कोई 350 करोड़ रुपयों का आंकड़ा कह रहा है, कोई 362 करोड़ रुपयों का आंकड़ा बता रहा है, इसके अलग-अलग आंकड़े दिए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस सौदे में कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला होने की बात, गड़बड़ी होने की बात कही गई है।

उपसभापति जी, यह मामला काफी गंभीर है और रक्षा मंत्रालय से जुड़ा होने के कारण यह मामला और भी ज्यादा गंभीर हो जाता है। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी इधर बैठे हैं, इसलिए मेरी खास तौर से आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इसमें पूरी पहल करने की कोशिश करें कि हेलीकॉप्टर खरीदने के लिए जो यह डील हुई है, जो भी बातचीत हुई है, अभी जितने हेलीकॉप्टर आ गए हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन अभी जितने नहीं आए हैं, हमारा यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि खरीद-फरोख्त की यह जो बातचीत हुई है, इसको रद्द किया जाए। मंत्री जी, इसमें आपका पूरा प्रयास रहना चाहिए। हालांकि, इस मामले की जांच फिलहाल सी.बी.आई. से हो रही है। केन्द्र की सरकार और रक्षा मंत्री जी ने विशेष पहल करके यह कोशिश की कि इस मामले की जांच सी.बी.आई. से हो जाए और देशवासियों के सामने सही स्थिति आ जाए, लेकिन मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जो विपक्ष है, जो ज्यादातर दल हैं, वे यह चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें सी.बी.आई. के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं है, इसलिए सी.बी.आई. के ऊपर एक चैक होना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि सी.बी.आई. हमारे सामने सही तथ्य उजागर न करे, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि इस मामले की जांच सी.बी.आई. से होने के साथ-साथ जे.पी.सी. से भी जरूर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जे.पी.सी. में सभी दलों के सम्मानित नेता होते हैं। सी.बी.आई. जो जांच कर रही है, वे इसके ऊपर पूरी नजर रख सकें। वह, सी.बी.आई., जो इस मामले की जांच कर रही है, उनसे सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को तलब कर सकती है, उनसे रिपोर्ट ले सकती है, उनका लेखा-जोखा, उन्होंने जो भी कार्य किया है, उसकी जांच कर सकती है। मान लीजिए, वे सही तथ्यों को छिपा रहे हैं, तब ये लोग उनसे जवाब-तलब कर सकते हैं। मैं यह समझती हूं और हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि ऐसी स्थिति में इस मामले की जांच सी.बी.आई. से होने के साथ-साथ जे.पी.सी. से भी जरूर होनी चाहिए, ताकि इसके सही तथ्य सभी दलों के सामने उजागर हो सकें।

इसके साथ ही हमारी पार्टी का यह भी कहना है कि केन्द्र की सरकार को विभाग-वार जरूरी सामान की खरीद-फरोख्त के लिए कुछ ऐसे सख्त नियम-कानून बनाने चाहिए, ताकि उनमें हेरा-फेरी, गड़बड़ी या भ्रष्टाचार होने पर काफी हद तक अंकुश लगाया जा सके। जब गड़बड़ी होने के विभिन्न विभागों के कई मामले केन्द्र की सरकार के सामने आ चुके हैं, तब हमें अर्थात् केन्द्र की सरकार को इससे सबक सीखकर कुछ न कुछ सख्त कदम उठाने होंगे, ताकि आगे चलकर ऐसी गड़बड़ियों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। इन्हीं लफ्ज़ों के साथ अब मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before going to the subject, I would like to make clear that we live in an era of scams. Now, this is a new scam, the helicopter scam. CBI should inquire into this under the watch of the Supreme Court. We don't want another JPC. That is a waste of time. 2G scam has been daily watched by the Supreme Court. They are able to monitor it. So, just like that, this helicopter scam should be inquired by the CBI and the Supreme Court should monitor it. That is my first point.

Sir, we live in an era of scams. Our friend, Mr. Natchiappan, said that this is a corporate management issue. One corporate blames another corporate and leaks things. There is something to be leaked. That is why, they leak. And, naturally, media picks it up and projects it. So, this is part of your democracy. You created these corporates.

You are the champions of globalisation. You want privatisation. You want everything to be purchased from abroad. You always ignored the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

I would like to raise four points. One issue is change in specifications. For helicopters of certain altitude, the ceiling has been reduced. I feel that operational altitude was changed with malevolent intention and in order to accommodate certain favoured vendors. Is it true that the suggestion to examine the ceiling height was made by the PMO and then acted upon by other agencies? I would like the Defence Minister to answer that point. Why did the PMO made the suggestion to reduce the ceiling height for helicopters? Secondly, because of the reported corruption, the Indian Air Force and the nation have been saddled with a substandard product. There is the process of drawing up the operational and technical specifications for a military product. There are a lot of agencies. In this case, what is the procedure that you have adopted to procure this? There are

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

lessons for future acquisitions. There should be thorough awareness among the decision-makers such as the parliamentarians, legislators, MoD officials, media personnel, last but not the least, general public before wild accusations are made which severely demoralises the Armed Forces. We don't want to demoralise the Armed Forces. We have respect for the Armed Forces, but things are coming out, which have been created by the ruling party, not by the Opposition and not by the media. So, my third point is, decisions in respect of arms purchase are made by the Armed Forces, namely, by men in uniform. I am told that once Services Headquarters have satisfied themselves about the adequacy of the product in respect of specifications, operational availability, maintainability, etc., the whole case is referred to the Ministry of Defence. The MoD really processes it. The politicians concerned equally take the decision. The Prime Minister or the Defence Minister or a Group of Ministers should be involved before taking the decision. That is my suggestion. My fourth point is, we are so much dependent on foreign arms even after 66 years of Independence. It is a shame. I would like to quote the recommendations of the Standing Committee in 2005-06. It says, "The Committee notes that 53.9 per cent of procurement made in 2004-05 are through imports and only 46.1 per cent are from indigenous sources." That is of 2004-05. Today, it is even worse.

You purchase everything from abroad. That is the problem. So, you need to purchase from India. I have spoken in this House about Defence Procurement Procedure 2011 — Buy and Buy and Make Categories. You wanted to buy everything. You want only foreign vendors. That creates the problem. Real problem and corruption come from that. It is indeed a matter of shame. I would like to emphasise that after 66 years of Independence, more than 70 per cent requirements of our Armed Forces are imported. MoD has introduced the 'offset clause' for orders more than INR 300 crores, for which 30 per cent of order value has to be reinvested back in India.

This includes various types of collaborative manufacture between foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers and Indian organisations.

Sir, finally, I would like to give some suggestions. DRDO, OFBs and Defence PSUs must be made more accountable. Stringent audits must be carried out on their performance. Armed Forces personnel must be inducted into these organisations to

bring in field experience. Cadre of Defence Technology management professionals must be created. National Defence Education Policy must be promulgated to ensure this. This must be addressed on a "Mission Mode" with the participation of the four pillars of Defence self-reliance, namely, the users, the designs, industry and academia. Unless you follow indigenous things, unless you follow these suggestions, you will end in a scam every day. You will import foreign equipment. Naturally, one corporate or the other corporate or our people will be under the cloud of corruption. With this, I conclude. Let the Government consider my suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Rangarajanji. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): The VVIP helicopter scam is one of the series of scams that has surfaced in recent times, including the 2G scam, the CWG scam, the Coalgate scam and now the Choppergate.

The hon. Prime Minister has recently reminded us that money doesn't grow on trees. But now it appears that the money grows on 2G spectrum, money grows on the stadia, money grows on the coal blocks and money grows on VVIP helicopters too. With the recent revelations of about Rs.350 crores paid as kickbacks to some of the Indians, including a former IAF chief in the deal of 12 Italian helicopters, the hon. Defence Minister said that if the report of paying kickbacks was true, the contract would be cancelled; and the persons involved in the scam would be sent to jail. But till today no arrest has been made in India in spite of the assurance given to the nation by the hon. Defence Minister.

Now, according to media reports, the CBI has reportedly received credible information and leads in this regard. In spite of that no action has been initiated against any person as yet. This House doesn't know about the action taken in this regard. Moreover, surprisingly, the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Defence Ministry has not yet submitted any report to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) although the CVC has asked for a detailed report four months back. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to apprise the House that why the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Defence Ministry has not yet submitted the report to the Central Vigilance Commission in spite of the requisition made by it. At whose instance he is conspicuously sitting over the issue.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

My next point is that the senior officers of the Defence Ministry have claimed that our DRDO are in a position to manufacture this type of WIP helicopter indigenously. Then, what prompted the Government for executing the contract in 2010 with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security, headed by the Prime Minister; and that too with a country which is known as a land of fascist, and as a land of mafia.

I would like to put a question to the hon. Defence Minister. Who is the mafia behind this particular case? The hon. Prime Minister is also on record saying that he had expressed his concern to the visiting British Prime Minister about the chopper deal and the involvement of some people of Great Britain also. This House has a right to know what transpired between our Prime Minister and the British Prime Minister because in some of the media the British Prime Minister reportedly said, "If there are unacceptable practices, then that needs to be dealt with." That is all. So who will deal with it? Would the British Government share information with the Indian Government or not? Would the British Government take action against persons like Christian Michel, one of the main accused based in London? What action is the British Government going to take against him? What is the Indian Government doing in this regard? Who will bring him to justice? That is the moot question. India has reportedly issued a show cause notice to Agusta Westland regarding cancellation of the contract. It has also been reported that the Minister of External Affairs is not in favour of cancellation of the contract. Why? We do not know it. But later he has denied it. What is the truth about it, we do not know. The Minister of Defence has said that a show cause notice would be issued. It appeared in the media. As this House has not been given information, we have to depend on media reports. The show cause notice has been issued. We would like to know whether any reply has been given by the Agusta Westland Company to the show cause notice issued by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. If yes, what have they stated in their reply? Everything should be placed on the Table of the House. This House should be made known about each and every information regarding this scam about which the whole nation is concerned.

Finally, I would like to submit that all of us know very well that Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence, is a man of integrity and high moral standards. In spite of the fact that a series of defence scams have occurred during his tenure,

still we regard him as a man of integrity and high moral standards. Therefore, I would request Shri A.K. Antony to look at the history of his own Party and what Lal Bahadur Shastri did on 7th December, 1956. Taking moral responsibility of a railway accident occurred in Tamil Nadu, Shastriji resigned as Railway Minister. Pt. Nehru, while speaking in Lok Sabha, said, "I am accepting the resignation of Shastriji because it would set an example in constitutional propriety and not because Shastriji was in any way responsible for the accident". Sir, way back in 1956, to set an example of constitutional propriety, Lal Bahadur Shastri took the moral responsibility and resigned, which was applauded, accepted and appreciated by the whole nation and there is no parallel to it. Therefore, I request Shri Antony to take moral responsibility and resign from his post forthwith. That will set a historic example. That will be the finest thing at this crucial hour. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। महोदय, करीब पिछले तीन साल से इस सरकार ने देश के सामने ऐसी स्थिति खड़ी की है, यह ठीक है कि हम कहते हैं कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी बड़े ईमानदार हैं, रक्षा मंत्री जी के लिए भी कहा जाता है कि वे भी बड़े ईमानदार हैं, इसमें मुझे भी कोई शक नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ईमानदार, रक्षा मंत्री जी ईमानदार और सारे मंत्री ईमानदार हैं, कि इस सरकार के जिस पन्ने को खोलिए, अब घोटाला कह देंगे, तो आप कहेंगे कि यह असंसदीय शब्द है, तो आप इसे घपला या स्कैम, जो भी कहिए, हम इस सरकार के जिस विभाग का जो पन्ना खोल रहे हैं, एक न एक स्कैम खड़ा हो रहा है और श्रीमन्, कभी-कभी चिंता होने लगती है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इसी सरकार के बाकी बचे समय में इस देश की जनता का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र से उठ जाए। इस देश की जनता कहने लगे कि प्रजातंत्र में हम क्या विश्वास करें, जिनको चुन कर भेजा है, वे जो तस्वीर पेश कर रहे हैं, अगर प्रजातंत्र की यही तस्वीर है, तो बहुत अच्छा है। मैं कहूंगा कि हमें इस पर चिंता करनी चाहिए। जनता कहीं ऐसा न कहे कि सब कुछ गोलमाल है, गोलमाल है, सब कुछ गोलमाल है।

माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, अभी सेना के एक प्रमुख रिटायर हुए, उन्होंने भी तमाम आरोप लगाए कि हमारी सेना में घोटाले हो रहे हैं, आप उस समय क्यों नहीं चेते? अब तो वे पॉलिटिक्स में आ रहे हैं। उस समय यह बात आ रही थी कि वह देश की तरफ़ा तक पलट देंगे, मीडिया ने ऐसे समाचार दिए कि मथुरा, आगरा से दिल्ली की तरफ़ कूच कर गए और देश में प्रजातंत्र खत्म हो जाएगा तथा पाकिस्तान की तरह देश पर सेना कब्ज़ा कर लेगी, लेकिन उस समय भी अगर सरकार ने बोल्ट स्टेप लिया होता, तो शायद यह स्थिति न खड़ी होती और न यह बात होती।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में अभी सेना के एक पूर्व चीफ़ त्यागी जी का नाम

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आया है, अभी पता नहीं और कितने त्यागी, तपस्वियों के नाम इनमें आए। यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन एक त्यागी का नाम आया है, तो तमाम तपस्वियों के नाम आएंगे और देश उन तपस्वियों का नाम जानना चाहता है। ये लोग कह रहे थे कि वह कौन सा परिवार है, लेकिन हम तो कह रहे हैं, वे कौन-से तपस्वी हैं, जो त्यागी के साथ थे, जिन्होंने, त्यागी और तपस्वी, मिल कर तपस्या की और इतना बड़ा स्कैम, यानी 350 करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर का स्कैम कर लिया। लेकिन, तकलीफ एक बात की होती है कि जिस सीएजी की रिपोर्ट की कोई हैसियत नहीं थी, आज उस सीएजी का चीफ अमेरिका में बैठ कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के ऊपर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगाता है, देश के प्रधानमंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों के ऊपर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगता है, तो चिंता होती है कि क्या यह अधिकार उनका है। चुनाव आयोग के चीफ चुनाव में हम लोगों को बेईमान तक कह देते हैं और क्या नहीं कह देते हैं। आज जुडिशरी तमाम तरीके के कमेंट कर रही है। आखिर क्यों ऐसा है? हम क्यों कमजोर साबित हो रहे हैं?

कांग्रेस के हमारे एक मित्र मिले, तो वे बोले कि प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि भाई, मंत्री तो मेरी सुनते नहीं हैं, जब रिमोट कहीं और है, तो मैं क्या करूँ। अगर यह स्थिति है, तो माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह चिंता का विषय है। अगर प्रधानमंत्री का कहा मंत्री न सुने, उनका मंत्रिमंडल नहीं सुने, तो फिर हर आदमी स्वतंत्र है, वह जो चाहे, सो करे। आज यह स्थिति जो देश के सामने खड़ी है, इस स्थिति के ऊपर हम लोग चिंता इसलिए व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, ताकि आने वाले समय में अगर ऐसा रहा, तो आज मैं यह कह देता हूँ, मैं कोई भविष्यवक्ता नहीं हूँ, न ही कोई ज्योतिषी हूँ, कि आप सत्ता में वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं। यह कहने में मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है कि आप सत्ता में वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं, जो आज देश की जनता बोल रही है।

रक्षा मंत्री जी, मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता आपसे इस्तीफा मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं तो आपसे इस्तीफा बिल्कुल नहीं मांगूंगा, जो कुछ मांगना है, वह जनता ही मांग लेगी, क्योंकि बहुत से मंत्रियों के जमाने में बहुत से कांड हुए, लेकिन इस्तीफा तो सबने नहीं दिया। बहुत-से रेल मंत्रियों के जमाने में तमाम रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, लेकिन सब रेल मंत्रियों ने इस्तीफा तो नहीं दिया, तो हम रक्षा मंत्री जी से खामखाह इस्तीफा मांग लें। हमारे ईमानदार रक्षा मंत्री जी हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब ईमानदार रक्षा मंत्री हैं, तो घोटाला कहां होगा? मुझे याद है कि बोफोर्स का कांड हुआ था, आज तक वह बोफोर्स कांड राजीव जी के ऊपर एक प्रश्न चिन्ह लगा कर छोड़ गया। जॉर्ज फर्नान्डीज़ जी रक्षा मंत्री थे, उस समय कारगिल युद्ध हुआ, तमाम सामान खरीदा गया, तमाम आरोप लगाए गए। मुझे याद है, उस समय कांग्रेस साथियों ने जॉर्ज फर्नान्डीज़ का बहिष्कार किया था, उन्हें रक्षा मंत्री मानने से इंकार कर दिया था। कई महीनों तक जॉर्ज साहब को रक्षा मंत्री नहीं माना गया था, उनका बहिष्कार किया गया था।

4.00 P.M.

लेकिन, उसके बावजूद भी हमको कोई न कोई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी, कोई न कोई चीज़ करनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि यह कहा जाता है कि रक्षा के सभी सौदों में कमीशन तो दिया ही जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि रक्षा का कोई सौदा बिन कमीशन के होता ही नहीं है। अगर यह सही है, तो क्यों नहीं उस कमीशन को बचा कर हम अपने देश की मनी को बचाएं? अगर यह सही है, तो क्यों नहीं उस प्रणाली को हम बदलें और हम बदलते देश के सामने एक ऐसा इतिहास बनाएं, एक ऐसी चीज़ की छाप छोड़ें कि देश उस चीज़ को याद करे? रक्षा मंत्री जी, ऐसा न हो कि इन घोटालों के चक्कर में और ईमानदारी दिखाने के चक्कर में सेना की खरीद ही बंद हो जाए। आज यह भी एक प्रश्नचिन्ह है। गिल साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आज हमारे ऊपर चाइना का खतरा है, आज हमारे ऊपर पाकिस्तान का खतरा है। आज हमारे कई पड़ोसी मुल्क हमारे लिए खतरा बने हुए हैं और हमारे सामने रोज़ आतंकवाद है। आप यह भी देखिएगा कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बहुत ईमानदारी दिखाने के चक्कर में हम अपनी सेना को भी बहुत ज्यादा कमजोर न कर दें। हमको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि अगर सेना के पास हथियार और बारूद नहीं रहेंगे, तो ऐसा न हो कि कल सीमा पर फिर वही स्थिति आ जाए कि हम "हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई" कहें और 1962 वाली स्थिति फिर से रिपीट हो जाए। मैं ऐसा नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन हम इतना जरूर चाहते हैं कि चीज़ों को हमें गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए।

सीबीआई ने रक्षा के करीब 22 केसों की जांच की। एक केस में बंगारू लक्ष्मण जी को सज़ा हुई, बाकी 21 केसों में कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम सब लोगों में इसकी चिन्ता है और हर आदमी यह कहता है कि सीबीआई तो सरकार के दबाव में काम कर रही है। चलिए, अगर वह सरकार के दबाव में काम कर रही है, तो हम कहते हैं कि जेपीसी तो है, जेपीसी का गठन हो। हमारे कुछ दल ऐसे हैं, जो लोकपाल में तो विश्वास करते हैं, जुडिशरी में तो विश्वास करते हैं, लेकिन वे चुनी हुई सरकार में विश्वास नहीं करते। जहां उनकी बात होगी, वहां वे विश्वास कर लेंगे। वे कहते हैं कि नहीं, सब चीज़ों को जुडिशरी से जांचो, हम इसके पक्षधर नहीं हैं, हमारा दल इसका पक्षधर है। तो, जेपीसी की जांच हो। जेपीसी में हम सभी लोग हैं। उसमें एक-एक चीज़ निकल कर सामने आ जाएगी। हम सब लोग यह चाहेंगे। हमारी पार्टी ने तो लोकपाल का इसीलिए विरोध किया कि अगर प्रधानमंत्री ईमानदार नहीं हैं, मंत्री ईमानदार नहीं हैं, एमपीज़ ईमानदार नहीं हैं, तो लोकपाल कहां से ईमानदार होगा? यह कहने की सब में हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। इसको कहने में क्या दिक्कत कि 121 करोड़ लोगों में हम जिसको लोकपाल बना देंगे, वह तो ईमानदार हो जाएगा और जिसको प्रधानमंत्री बना देंगे वह बेईमान होगा, जिसको मंत्री बना देंगे वह बेईमान होगा और जो एमपीज़-एमएलएज़ चुन कर आएंगे, वे सब बेईमान हो जाएंगे? यह एक नयी थ्योरी चली है, एक नयी

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

स्टोरी चली है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अब तो आपके राजकुमार ने घोषणा कर दी है कि लोकपाल आएगा, तो अब तो आप उसे लाएंगे ही। इस सदन में तो खैर वह पास हो गया है, लेकिन उसे अभी दूसरे सदन में आना है, लेकिन हम आपसे कह रहे हैं कि जहां तक समाजवादी पार्टी की बात है, हम ऐसे लोकपाल में कतई विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि हम जनता में विश्वास करते हैं, हम डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं और हम उसका समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। महोदय, हम उसका समर्थन बिल्कुल नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि इस देश से प्रजातंत्र कभी खत्म नहीं होना चाहिए। हमने जिस दिन लोकपाल को बना दिया, उस दिन हम देश का प्रजातंत्र समाप्त कर देंगे और हम अपने आपको गिरवी रख देंगे, इसलिए हम इसका विरोध करते हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे यही कहता हूं कि इसमें एक चीज़ जरूर जांच करने की है कि अगर 6000 मीटर की ऊंचाई के हेलीकॉप्टर्स को खरीदने की बात थी, तो इसके स्पेसिफिकेशंस को किसने बदला? माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, 6000 से 2600, आखिर क्यों चेंज किया गया? अगर इसको चेंज किया गया, तो इसमें कौन-सी साजिश थी, किसकी साजिश थी, इसमें कौन लोग मिले हुए थे? आखिर वह भी तो देश की पूरी जनता के सामने आना चाहिए कि यह घोटाला क्यों हुआ और यह बात क्यों आयी? जब यह इटली में पकड़ा गया, तब हम चेतें हैं। इसके पहले तमाम न्यूज़ आती रहीं, लेकिन हम लोग चुपचाप बैठे रहे। यह भी एक प्रश्न चिन्ह है कि आखिर हम तीन साल तक चुपचाप क्यों बैठे रहे, हमने अपनी तरफ से इनिशिएट क्यों नहीं किया? जब इटली में कम्पनी के दो लोग पकड़ लिए गए, तब सरकार को लगा कि अब कहीं न कहीं दाल में काला है, अब कहीं हम पर प्रश्न चिन्ह न लगे और ऐसी स्थिति जो उपस्थित हो रही है, उसी से इस पर शक की निगाह जा रही है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन में यह मांग करता हूं, हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से यह मांग है कि आप जेपीसी की घोषणा पहले कर दें, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं एक दिन पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का बयान पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि हम जेपीसी की घोषणा करना चाहते हैं, तो आपने जेपीसी की घोषणा क्यों नहीं कर दी? चलिए, आज आप जेपीसी की घोषणा कीजिए, हम लोग मिल कर सारी चीज़ें, सारे तथ्य जनता के सामने लाएंगे और जनता का विश्वास जीतेंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। यह जो हेलीकॉप्टर की खरीदारी में गड़बड़ी हुई है, उसके बारे में हमको कुछ ज्यदा नहीं कहना है। इस गड़बड़ी का रेशा-रेशा हम लोगों के सामने आ चुका है, मीडिया में सारी बातें आ चुकी हैं, टेलीविज़न चैनल पर जो डिबेट हो रहा है उसमें सारी बातें आ चुकी हैं। इस खुलासे का सेहरा हम लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। खुलासे का सेहरा तो इटली की सरकार का है। इटली में जो कानून है, उस कानून के तहत उन लोगों की नजर में यह बात आई कि इसमें कमीशन

का लेन-देन हुआ है, जिसकी उन्होंने जांच-पड़ताल की है, उसमें गिरफ्तारी भी हुई है। उस जानकारी के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने भी सी.बी.आई. जांच की घोषणा की है। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम और हमारी पार्टी जे.पी.सी. के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सी.बी.आई. की जांच हो। हम रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह भी मांग करेंगे, रक्षा मंत्री जी के बारे में जो सब लोगों की राय है वही हमारी भी राय है। हम उनसे यह मांग करेंगे कि जो बात आपके बारे में कही जाती है वह सच है तो आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अर्जी डालिए और कहिए कि जो सी.बी.आई. की जांच हो रही है, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग सुप्रीम कोर्ट करे। उपसभापति महोदय, हम क्यों जे.पी.सी. के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, उसको हमारा क्यों समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है, वह इसलिए कि हमने देखा है कि हर्षद मेहता कांड से लेकर अब तक कई जे.पी.सी. इस देश में बनीं, लेकिन किसी का कोई नतीजा सामने नहीं आया। इसलिए हम नहीं चाहते कि फिर से जे.पी.सी. आए।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

2G स्कैम की जांच एक जे.पी.सी. कर रही है। उसकी जांच कब तक चलेगी इसके बारे में कोई भी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता है। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि कोर्ट की मॉनिटरिंग में इसकी जांच हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे सुखेन्दु जी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का किस्सा सुना रहे थे, हमारे अग्रवाल साहब बतला रहे थे कि हमारी सेना के जो चीफ थे, उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी। परन्तु सरकार क्यों नहीं चेती? पता नहीं क्यों? आज़ादी के बाद से ही भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में हमारा देश बहुत नर्म रहा है। आप याद कीजिए जो सीनियर लोग हैं, उनको मालूम होगा, इस देश में जो पहला घोटाला हुआ था वह डिफेंस से ही संबंधित था। आपको याद होगा जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था और पाकिस्तान की फौज ने कश्मीर पर कब्जा करने के लिए हमला किया था, उस समय ब्रिटिश की सेना से सेकंड हैंड जीप खरीदने की बात हुई थी। तब जीप स्कैंडल हुआ था। पार्लियामेंट की जो हमारी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी थी, उसने जांच करके यह सिफारिश की थी कि इसकी गहराई से जांच की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री ने पी.ए.सी. की रिपोर्ट को फिर वापिस किया कि आप फिर से इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट भेजिए। लेकिन इसके लिए पी.ए.सी. तैयार नहीं हुई। हमारे कहने का मतलब है कि जिस आदमी के ऊपर आरोप लगा जीप स्कैम का, वही आदमी इस देश का डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बन गया। तो आप ज़रा बताइए कि भ्रष्टाचार को जिस ढंग से हम लोगों ने बढ़ावा दिया, उसकी आज क्या हालत है? भ्रष्टाचार के घुन ने इस देश को अंदर से खोखला कर दिया है, जहां भी आप हाथ डालिए, जहां भी उंगुली डालिए, वहां आपको पोला दिखाई देगा। यह क्या हालत है। जिस देश के डिफेंस की यह हालत है, अभी हम लोगों ने देखा कि एक कर्नल, जो एक सीनियर ऑफिसर होता है, वह नशीली दवाइयों को अपनी फौजी गाड़ी में लेकर जा रहा था। कुछ दिन पहले हमने देखा था कि सी.आर.पी.एफ.

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

की एक गाड़ी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से आ रही थी, जिसमें गांजा लदा हुआ था। तो यह हालत है। सियाचीन बॉर्डर पर हमारे जो जवान हैं, उनको जो सामान मिलता है, वह जम्मू के कबाड़ी बाजार में बिक रहा था। इस प्रकार हम लोगों ने देश की यह हालत बनाकर रखी हुई है। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं है। जैसा नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा, हम भी इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं कि हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र में लोगों का भरोसा धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रहा है। इस देश का लोकतंत्र उनसे चल रहा है जो गरीब हैं, पिछड़े हैं, दलित हैं, उनको जो सोशल स्पेस इस लोकतंत्र ने दिया है, उसी की वजह से लोकतंत्र चल रहा है, नहीं तो इस लोकतंत्र पर भरोसा नहीं है। हमारा लोकतंत्र भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रहा है।

हमारा लोकतंत्र गरीबी का मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रहा है, हमारा लोकतंत्र गैर-बराबरी का मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रहा है। देश की जनता का भरोसा इस लोकतंत्र में नहीं रह गया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर इस मामले में हमने मजबूती के साथ स्टैंड नहीं लिया, तो लोगों के मन में यही संदेश जाएगा कि यह सरकार भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। महोदय, निःसंदेह यह संदेश गया है, आप इसे मानिए या नहीं मानिए, पूरे देश में यह संदेश गया है कि यह सरकार भ्रष्टाचार में आकंट डूबी हुई है। यह सही बात है। नरेश अग्रवाल जी की समाजवादी पार्टी, आपकी सहयोगी पार्टी है, आपको संदेश दे रही है, मायावती जी की पार्टी आपको समर्थन दे रही है, लेकिन इन दोनों ने एक बात पर सहमति जाहिर की है कि जनता को संदेश यही जा रहा है कि केन्द्र की सरकार भ्रष्ट है। देश की जनता भ्रष्टाचार से ऊब गई है और इसलिए जब जनता को मौका मिलेगा तो हमको इस बात का भरोसा नहीं है कि जनता फिर आपका समर्थन करने वाली है।

अंत में, मैं फिर अन्तोनी साहब से गुज़ारिश करूंगा क्योंकि मैं इनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, मैं यह नहीं मांग कर रहा हूं कि आप इस्तीफा दीजिए जैसा कि सुखेन्दु शेखर जी ने की है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर मांग करता हूं कि आपने *suo motu* सीबीआई जांच की घोषणा की है, उसी तरह से आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अर्जी डालिए और सीबीआई जो जांच कर रही है, उसकी आप *monitoring* कीजिए। सचमुच में आपका नाम इतिहास में अमर हो जाएगा, इसी अनुरोध के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a matter of great concern that the present Government is drowned in so many scams. There has been a scam after scam. Though with pain, I am compelled to call it a Government of scams. We saw the 2G scam, the housing scam, the CWG scam and a lot of other scams. But a scam in defence deals is an entirely a different thing. Of course, we had the jeep scam in defence during the days of the Chinese war. Then, our memory goes back to the Bofors scam in the 1980s. Then, thirty-two years after the Bofors scam, we now have another scam in the defence

deals, though in-between, there had been some allegations leveled against Shri George Fernandes. Now, this present scam relates to the purchase of WIP helicopters from a British company, M/s Agusta Westland, involving an amount of Rs. 3540 crores. This scam has been exposed, not by our agencies in the country, but this has been exposed in Italy. The Italian Government has a 30 per cent holding in M/sP Finmeccanica, the Italian company, relating to the production of helicopters in UK. In Italy, this year, they are going in for elections. So, this has become a major issue in their elections. The Government of Italy has 30 per cent share in this company. The proceedings of the judiciary in Italy are open to public. The media came to know of the proceedings in which they had the confessions of the executive head of the company, Mr. Orsi, and the other gentleman. That is how this news came to our country. Then, our Government ordered a CBI inquiry into the matter. The Legal Department of the Defence Ministry is also become in it. They have also taken it seriously.

But why it is to late? Why has the Government not taken it so seriously? They have taken it very lightly. Now, when the matter is discussed in Parliament, the country is reminded of what happened on Bofors in the past. At that time the whole political scenario was being influenced and changed in the Bofors scam. Again the same question is raised in the minds of the people as to what will happen in this VVIP helicopter deal, where two Indian companies, Chandigarh-based companies—IDS Infotech and Aeromatrix—are also involved. There is a deal where 51 million Euros of kickback involved. This has become the question in the minds of the common Indians. They are questioning the governance of this Government. This Government, I am sorry to say, is not thinking of good governance. When they are facing scams after scams, they would like to escape from them. They are finding ways and means of getting rid of the allegations of scams. You may design escape routes from scams. But, this is giving a wrong message for the democracy.

All my colleagues would agree to Mr. Antony's credibility, integrity and efficacy. He has taken a serious note of this. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are serious about transparency in the Government, please go through the JPC—what Mayawatiji suggested. CBI may be inquiring, no doubt; we are not going to question your CBI. But, in addition to that, if you go in for a JPC inquiry, the truth will emerge and there would be transparency. It would be convenient for the people, who have elected us to this House, to repose confidence in democracy.

I would urge this Government to try their best to instill confidence among the people with regard to the defence scams of 60s, 80s and now this helicopter scam. I hope, this Government would take care of these things.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me remind the uninitiated, the latest revelations of the AgustaWestland scandal, is an action replay of Bofors scandal. But, there is a small difference. In 1987, when the Bofors scandal broke, there were no arrests and no chargesheets in Sweden except that the Swedish Radio had carried the allegations in some details. But, that is the only difference. The Congress Party's reaction on both occasions is in denial, is in obfuscation, and in sculduggery. The Congress Party, in 1987 also during the Bofors scam, denied it in the first place. Then they said, "There are scams but there are no middlemen." Then they said, "There were middlemen but no payment was made." When we came to know that payments were made, they said, "Payments were made but they were not made to any Indians." Ultimately, when even Indians were linked with the deal, the then Prime Minister of the country had to declare on the Floor of the Parliament that neither he nor any of his immediate family members were involved in the deal.

Subsequently, the Central Government declared that there would be no middlemen in any of the arms purchases. Twenty-five years later, even today, the mystery payment to middlemen haunts us.

My information is that there are, at least, a minimum of five thousand to six thousand middlemen loitering around in Delhi, waiting to strike deals. Surely, all of them are not playing marbles. What is worrying is that the needle of suspicion in this matter is pointing to sections of our Armed Forces. While in Italy the bribe-giver is arrested and charge-sheeted, in India, the UPA Government, headed by an honest Prime Minister and a very clean Defence Minister —we have highest regards for you, Sir — is in a denial mode. For this deal, the Italians would not have bribed the French, Americans or Chinese. Obviously, they would have bribed only Indians. And amongst the Indians, they will bribe only those who are in a position to influence the deal. They are not going to bribe some 'X', 'Y', 'Z' or sundry people. Yet, to this day, I understand that the CBI has only registered a preliminary inquiry, whereas it should have registered an FIR and procured a letter rogatory. The supreme indifference of the Prime Minister and others in the matter demonstrates only one thing; some people, very powerful, within the UPA, are involved. That is why, my party's supremo, Puratchi Thalaivi, has called the UPA Government as the fountainhead of scams, Adarsh Scam, CWG Scam, 2G, Coalgate, and now Armsgate!

Sir, the hon. Minister has ordered for a CBI investigation. Well, nobody would have any problem if the CBI, its autonomy, its independence and its transparency were beyond question. But, unfortunately, today, the CBI is very much suspect in the eyes of the people. That is why even though it may not be a routine to go to the court every now and then, I will urge the Government to see that this CBI investigation, as ordered by the hon. Defence Minister, is carried out under the monitoring of the Supreme Court. The Central Government should take initiatives to approach the Supreme Court and request for a monitoring of the CBI investigations. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh. Kindly confine to the time limit.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, whenever any corruption takes place in the country, one will find its roots or imprints in Andhra Pradesh. Even in this case, for the last eight years, you have its imprints in Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Haschke was a Director in EMMR-MGF, which is involved in a scam. The CBI is already inquiring into it. Further, Mr. Haschke has opened a social foundation in Andhra Pradesh in 2006 for promoting religious activities in the country using the overseas funding, the sources of which need to be investigated by the CBI as the trust was allotted huge land, of about 800 acres, in Andhra Pradesh free of cost by the YSR Government. Also, the son-in-law of YSR, Brother Anil is a trustee on this foundation, and has shared the dais with Haschke for promoting the religious activities of the trust. It should be noted that the first purchase of the Agusta Helicopters in the country was done by the erstwhile YSR Government in Andhra Pradesh for YSR at an exorbitant price. That also needs to be investigated, including the role of Brother Anil and Haschke in the same. The State Government paid Rs.60 crores, instead of Rs.45 crores, with yearly maintenance bill of Rs.15 crores. So, it needs to be investigated. It is intriguing to note that the helicopter started giving technical problems immediately after delivery and ultimately it was gutted in an accident recently, which also needs to be investigated.

Sir, the seeds of corruption of Agusta Westland, that were sown in the backyard of Andhra Pradesh, have now grown and borne fruits in the fertile land of corruption of national Capital of India. Hence, this tree of corruption be investigated, and the role of Brother Anil should also be investigated.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak. Sir, India today is, perhaps, one of the largest buyers of defence equipment and as a result the eyes of the whole world are riveted on us. But, Sir, it is a matter of shame that the world believes that you cannot cut a defence deal in India without kickbacks. Sir, we are not a banana republic. I do not understand that when we have such an honest Defence Minister and such an honest Prime Minister, why can we not put an end to this non-sense? Perhaps the reason is that in the past we have had so many deals like the Bofors deal, we had the submarine deal and so many other deals where it was proven that kickbacks were given and never got down to those who were the ultimate beneficiaries. The names of Win Chadda would surface, Quattorochi would surface, Hindujas would surface, now Abhishek Verma's name is surfacing. But, Sir, they are only agents; they are not the decision makers. I also want to point out that the world media is saying that the commissions paid for defence deals in the world are two to three per cent but in India when you want to do business, you have to pay 10 to 12 per cent. Why? Where is this money going? Where is this balance going? It is basically our money which is going to the pockets which we need to discover. Sir, this Government believes in direct cash transfers. They do not want any wastage. I would request the Defence Minister to kindly do the same here also, the country will save some money. On a serious note, Sir, I think it is time we took this matter seriously; CBI must very expeditiously get to the bottom under the supervision of the Supreme Court of India. Sir, I do not want to give a long speech but I have just five or six points for the consideration of the Minister. The whiff of this scandal started surfacing almost about eight months back. Surely, IB, RAW, military intelligence and other agencies would have given you some inputs way back. I would like you to share with the House what were the inputs. The Government has signed an Integrity Pact with this company. I would also like to ask the Minister why no penalty clause was put there. The only clause you put there is that if later on it is discovered that there were some agents, you will cancel the deal and get 2 per cent over liboron the payments that you have made. This is not a penalty clause. If you had put 15 to 20 per cent of the face value of the contract as a penalty clause, no company would have dared to have these middlemen. Number 3, I would seriously want the House to discuss whether we really need that many helicopters for the VVIPs. Who are these VVIPs? To my mind or what I understand, only the President, the Vice-President, the Prime

Minister and the Defence Minister are allowed to use these helicopters. If that is so, what is the need for a dozen helicopters? Sir, today the SPG expense has gone through the roof. This year they have spent more than Rs. 500 crores for protecting just two families. When this Government came to power, the expense was only Rs.94 crores. I think this House needs to debate as to how much money we can go on wasting for protecting two families. Sir, point number four is that the then SPG Director went to Italy to renegotiate the contract. We made some modifications and according to media reports, about Rs. 600 crores extra were spent. Media reports also suggest that the Ministry had raised serious objections at that time. Would the hon. Minister share it with the House as to what were the remarks of the then Finance Minister?

Sir, in the end, I would like to say only one thing. We all know that there are agents. After all, if companies have to sell to us, there is so much technical data, field trials, etc., etc. But we have banned the term 'agent'. I can understand why it was banned. It was banned because we did not want them to act as commission agents and bribe our people. But we all know that they act under the radar. Sir, I think it is high time that we seriously debate whether there is a need to have them registered and then to regulate them properly, so that they don't act and perform under the radar.

Lastly, Sir, I have heard the hon. Minister saying somewhere that he will cancel the deal. Sir, for God's sake, do not cancel the deal. It has taken us ten years to reach here. If you cancel the deal now, we will not be able to procure these helicopters for another ten years. You are in a position of strength today. You re-negotiate from that position of strength. Get concessions, but for God's sake, do not cancel the deal. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra; your party's time is already over.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Not at all, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Still, Deputy Leader, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, is there to speak.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: That is okay. But his time is extra, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please try to conclude within the time limit.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that this is a very sad situation that the Defence Minister of this country whom we in the media often refer to as 'Saint Antony' is overseeing such an unsaintly activity that is going on under his very nose. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): This is a personal attack.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Is this a personal attack? I am praising him. What do you mean by personal attack?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We understand sarcasm, Chandan Mitraji.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I am very glad to know that you understand sarcasm. Sir, it is a very sad situation. But, however, because of his reputation, we expect justice. I hope we will get justice in this case unlike what happened during Bofors.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the second point I would like to make is, when you were speaking in your other *avtaar*, as a Congress Member in this House, you mentioned that, usually, rival companies keep feeding the media when they don't get a contract. That matter is highlighted again and again and the whole web of suspicion is created. I would like to point out that in this particular case, at least, the information has not come from any rival corporation. The information is on the basis of Finmeccanica's submission to the Italian investigators and on the basis of the chargesheet filed by these investigators in an Italian court. Finmeccanica's Director has been arrested in Italy. What is Finmeccanica? Finmeccanica is one hundred per cent owner of the Agusta Westland. The original Westland from whom we bought 21 did helicopters in the 90's, that Company and Agusta of Italy merged and they became Agusta Westland. Later, Finmeccanica took over one hundred per cent of the company. So, Finmeccanica is, actually, in full knowledge of what has happened in this deal. On the basis of their submission, their interrogation report, all this information has come out. So, it is not from any rival

company. The persons who are beneficiaries of the deal, those who have got the deal and those who paid their Indian beneficiaries, are the people who are giving us the information. Sir, it is also said by the Congress Member, that is you, Sir, that the tender process was altered by the NDA Government. Sir, I am sure you are aware of the circumstances in which that alteration was made.

In the original tender, if it had not been altered, it would have led to a single bidder and only in order to make it more transparent, some changes were made in the specifications so that other companies could participate, and that is what exactly what happened.

Sir, it is also very interesting that the NDA Government lost power very soon thereafter. The contract, however, was placed by the UPA. The money was paid out-of the taxpayers' money, from the Defence Budget — by the UPA Government. The kickbacks were received when the UPA Government was in power. So, to divert the whole thing and say, 'no; specifications were changed', is not correct. Why did the Government persist with those specifications? You could have changed it; you could have cancelled the deal, not proceeded at all; selected something else. But it was not done. You were so keen to see that this goes through. For the first time — the Defence Minister is here, Sir; he will corroborate — the purchase procedure was altered and under the procedure, it was laid down officially by the Defence Ministry that all trials must happen in India. But in this particular case, the trials were held — there were two companies which were shortlisted — in U.K. for Westland and for Sikorsky in the United States. Why was this allowed in those countries? There are no extremes of temperature; there are no heights that helicopters have to climb in those countries. But the DPP was altered to favour these two Companies. So, your now trying to say that NDA Government changed specifications is not based on fact, and, I am sure, nobody seriously believes this. But I can understand that the Ruling Party is today defence-less. It has no defence because it can't answer the relevant questions. They did not take cognizance as my colleague, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, pointed out. He had raised a question here, an Unstarred Question. The reply was most unsatisfactory. He wrote to the Defence Minister. But, still, no cognizance was taken. In November, 2010, the Italian newspapers were full of this. They reported it extensively. It was said that the Ministry of External Affairs is in touch with our Embassy in Rome. What was the Embassy doing? Did they not inform the

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Government that this is a serious matter, reports are coming out every day, reports that are naming a particular party in this country and agents being close to that party and about the entire system, Christian Michel and his dubious antecedents? There is a whole article on Christian Michel. But no cognizance is taken, and till this came out in Arsizio City, on the Italian court, this Government did nothing to investigate.

Now, Sir, before I come to another substantial point, I want to point out something which Mr. Javadekar has already said. The question of the family that he raised is not a figment of our imagination. We do not revel in making personal allegations against anyone. Whatever is being said on this is on the basis of a chargesheet filed in an Italian court and the chargesheet is based on the documents recovered from one Mr. Michael Haschke who is an extremely interesting person. Sir, Mr. Michael Haschke is a well-known Defence middlemen and procurer. Interestingly, he became a Director in EMAAR MGF, a Company which was involved in the Commonwealth Games scandal. It is in public knowledge. It has appeared everywhere. It is not denied because, at that time, the Commonwealth Games Authority was negotiating the purchase of helicopters from this very Augusta. To facilitate this deal, Mr. Michael Haschke was made the Director of EMAAR MGF. But he was there only for two months. Why? It is because then this whole issue started coming up in the media that he is involved in Augusta and he is in the Company only to push the CWG to purchase these helicopters. So, he promptly resigned from there. But, for two months Mr. Michael Haschke was — and at a crucial point of time — a Director of EMAAR MGF and was working in India for the Commonwealth Games Village. Since 2011 when his name started coming up in Italy — although we were not aware of all this because the Government was not investigating — Mr. Haschke, who was a regular visitor to India, stopped coming. Mr. Christian Michel had also stopped coming. But then the Government has made no effort to contact them at that point of time. Today, obviously, they don't want to contact them because much will come out. That is why the PE does not mention it.

Finally, Sir, the most crucial point in this whole jigsaw puzzle involving various companies, the Finmeccanica, Sin Sauer + Sig Saver - Sigsoyer is another Italian company which was actually fronting for this company, Agusta Westland, for clearance of this and other defence purchases in India is very interesting. When

the Sigsauer delegation came to India on December 6th and 7th, they came to New Delhi. Who were the people who represented Sigsauer that was fronting for Agusta, who were the members? The members were several. I would, however, name one I interesting person in this — Ms. Anca Neacsu. Now, who is Ms. Anca Neacsu? I am sure I don't need to tell the Defence Minister about that but many others may not know. Ms. Anca Neacsu is the Romania-born wife of Mr. Abhishek Verma. Mr. Abhishek Verma is the agent of 17 arms dealers in this country. And, Ms. Anca Neacsu is his wife. They lived together in their farm. She threw major parties for these people. When the Sigsauer delegation came, they in rapid succession, on the 6th and 7th of December, 2011, met the then Minister of State for Defence. They met the Director General of the Special Frontier Force; they met the Director General (Acquisition) in the Ministry of Defence. They also had a lavish party from 9 p.m. till midnight at the Verma farms. Now, is the Defence Minister or India's defence establishment not aware of the role of Mr. Abhishek Verma? He is in jail right now. His wife is also in jail. He had a role in the Scorpene deal. He is in jail because of the War Room Leak case. And, knowing this, this lady gets access to all the top people, takes the Sigsauer delegation around, into the South Block, into the military headquarters and makes them meet. Was this not worth probing? I would like to know from the Minister whether some instruction has been given to the CBI not to touch him? Otherwise, he is there in jail, right here. Why is he not being questioned?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I would conclude, Sir.

Now, the Italian court chargesheet was based on documents recovered from Michel Haschke, as I was saying. On page 41-43 of that chargesheet there is repeated reference to the family, and it specifically says that the documents were recovered from Mr. Michel Haschke's mother's bedroom in Switzerland. Luckily, he had hidden it and not destroyed it and, so, the Italian investigators discovered it. It says, "The team had agreed to reduce their 42 million Euros to 30 million Euros", says Mr. Hashcke's noting. "While recording the need for the agreement of 29 million Euros with the family to be honoured in full. When this fact first came to light, the attempt was to say that this family was the Tyagi family, but the chargesheet has actually listed how much payment was made to the Tyagi family,

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which amounts to four lakh Euros, which is just about Rs. 3.5 crores. Where did the remaining Rs.200 crores go? Why is this not being probed? The matter can be resolved very quickly but just as in the case of Bofors, the attempt is completely to divert or hide certain facts and to mislead the people of the country by saying that only Mr. Tyagi's family is involved. But what about these 29 million Euros? Which family has got it? Incidentally, the Sigsauer delegation during the visit have listed in their meeting, let me just mention this, on the first day, their itinerary in Delhi mentioned, on 6th December, 3.00 to 4.00 p.m., "meeting with Member of Parliament." I am not naming the Member of Parliament because he is a Member of the other House and has a common surname, although a very exalted surname.

Is this true? We need to know how such top-level people are meeting defence dealers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have taken sufficient time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: After Bofors, it was categorically stated that there would be no more middlemen and no more agents. But defence dealers are prowling around all over the South Block and they are meeting top-level people to exert influence, as is pointed out by other Members. What is going on? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you not ordering full and total inquiry? We expect this inquiry from Mr. Antony. We expect, if he is unable to do it, he should follow the advice of Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy and leave the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: While he is sitting in the seat, he must uncover the last detail.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate our strong and clean hon. Defence Minister. He has taken so many serious steps to unearth the truth. He didn't want to hide anything. When some newspaper came out with this news, our Defence Ministry, Government of India, immediately took up this matter at various levels. They contacted the Embassy and other agencies to find out what exactly happened there. My learned opposition

Members possibly did not go into the contract paper where it was clearly stated that if there is anything wrong, then the buyer can cancel the contract immediately. There was no problem. Unnecessarily, they are trying to abuse somebody. The procurement case progressed in accordance with the established procurement procedure in a transparent manner with all stages of procurement being followed meticulously. In all the processes, they are trying to proceed accordingly. Contract signed with Agusta Westland includes specific contractual provision against the 'use of undue influence'. Article 22 of the contract says, "...penalty for use of undue influence..." Categorically, it has been mentioned very clearly. The clause entitles the buyer to cancel the contract with the seller and recover from him the amount of any loss arising from such cancellation. Sir, kindly tell us what more better contract can be made than this. What wrong has been done by the Government of India? What is fishy? What is wrong about it? I don't know if these things are going on.

All the time, if we feel that something wrong has been done, then, I am sure that it will be very difficult for the Defence Ministry to go ahead with any fresh deal. Is it not true that if these things go on like this, ultimately, it will cause problems for the Defence Ministry in procurement? If we want to strengthen our Army, then we have to do procurement. In what manner, should it be done? The manner should be transparent. That is exactly what the Government of India is doing. So, there is nothing wrong in it. In addition to the above contractual provisions, M/s Agusta Westland has signed an Integrity Pact with the Government. From the date of its signing the agreement, the validity of the Integrity Pact extends up to five years or complete execution of the contract whichever is later. Under the Integrity Pact, it is essential for the bidder to take all measures necessary to prevent the corrupt practices. So, it has been clearly stated.

Now, coming to media reports, I would like to state that nobody is neglecting any media reports. With these media reports, the Government has started taking action. Media reports have alleged wrongdoing and unethical contract by some company in connection with the purchase of 12 VVIP helicopters, and initiation of preliminary investigation against the company started surfacing since 2012. Since then, the Ministry of Defence pursued the matter with the Embassy of Rome to get credible information regarding the status of investigation and authenticity of

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

the documents and records being cited in various media reports. What's wrong about it? What wrong did the Government of India do? When they brought the information, they immediately took this action. What is wrong if our Prime Minister took up this issue with the British Prime Minister to find out the truth and to take action? Why are you saying that whatever our Prime Minister has done should be tabled in the House? I don't mind if it can be done, but that is immaterial; material thing is that the Prime Minister has taken the correct steps to find out the truth. He wanted the help and assistance of the British Prime Minister.

Sir, the matter was also taken up through the MEA with the Indian High Commission in London in view of the alleged involvement of British consultant and the fact that the contract had been signed with M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. A show cause notice was also issued to the company on 15th February in terms of contract and the Integrity Pact to explain as to why action should not be initiated for cancellation of the contract and recovery of all payments made by the buyer on account of violation of terms and conditions of contract and the Integrity Pact, and any other action as may be appropriate. So, it is absolutely clear here. Show cause notice has already been issued. Sir, it is the normal practice of the law. Before cancellation, you have to issue the show cause notice. Here, the Government of India issued the show cause notice asking as to why the contract should not be cancelled. So, they have done the correct thing.

Lastly, I would like to say that in response to this letter, on 13th February, M/s Agusta Westland has categorically stated that the Company has not undertaken or instigated any financial transaction with Indian individual or entity which was in violation of the integrity pact or any other terms and conditions of the contract. They have said it very clearly. The Company has said it very clearly that no Indian is involved. What more can they say? In addition to that, our hon. Minister ordered a CBI inquiry. Now, some Members are saying that in addition to CBI inquiry, they would like to have a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Sir, I recall that at the time of 2G spectrum issue, they demanded the JPC, and, the JPC was formed but what happened after that? Why did they walk out? What happened thereafter? Even if it is agreed to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee, what is the guarantee that the same JPC will continue to work? Sir, you are making

5.00 P.M.

unnecessary remarks, creating problems or giving such a picture that all the deals were corrupt. Somebody says it this way or that way, or, they are trying all the time to question somebody; what a wrong practice is going on. Are you enhancing the image of the country or are you reducing the image of the country? Our functioning is absolutely transparent, and, anybody in the world can challenge the transparent agreement which has been entered into by the Government of India. Sir, I think, the action which has been taken by hon. Defence Minister is correct, and, I would request all the hon. Members of the House to kindly accept it and support our honest and sane Defence Minister, Mr. Antony. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Not speaking. Okay. Next speaker is Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I would like to raise a few general observations. I am not an expert or I do not have access to all the facts related to this case. But the Parliament has acknowledged some serious scam has taken place in the purchase of helicopters and that is the reason why we are having a debate in this House. And it is an acknowledged fact that there was a scam.

Sir, it is shocking to see that scams one after the other are taking place in our Defence establishments. We had the Bofors scam, later on, we had the submarine scam, we had the coffin scam, sometime back, the former Army Chief told the nation that somebody came forward offering him a bribe for getting a sanction for the sub-standard vehicles. Now, we are seeing a helicopters' scam. Sir, it is shocking. I used to say, 'something rotten in our Defence establishment'. Once the scam came to surface, our hon. Defence Minister, Mr. Antony, made a very emotional statement. He said that nobody would be spared.

Country will not be allowed to incur any loss. Country's interests will be protected. I appreciate that statement. Mr. Antony is considered to be Mr. Clean and he wants to be Mr. Clean. But he should be aware that he is working in a very dirty atmosphere. There is dirt everywhere. Unless he takes steps to clean up this dirt, remaining Mr. Clean will not be helpful for the country and its progress. I appreciate he ordered CBI inquiry, but, I think, down the line, the CBI inquiry can be under the Supreme Court monitoring. I do not know what is the technical problem involved in not allowing it to be monitored by the Supreme Court. It is for the Government to explain.

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, there are two issues on which one should be very clear. One is the criminality involved in the scam and the other one is the policies involved in the entire scam. As far as criminality is concerned, the Government has already ordered a CBI inquiry. Whether a CBI inquiry will be effective as it is today or it should be Supreme Court-monitored CBI, I strongly feel it can be Supreme Court-monitored CBI inquiry. This is my first point. Secondly, as far as the policies are concerned, it needs to be scrutinized as to how policies were framed, by which Government they were framed, how policies were manipulated or allowed to be used by some middlemen to make money, to take kickbacks, to loot. This is a very serious issue. I think, we will have to evolve a kind of mechanism to scrutinize these policies. The JPC is one mechanism available for the Parliament, but I am skeptical of the success of JPC as I see what is happening with the present JPC. So, I am skeptical of that. One possibility is Government is sure of JPC taking up the policy matters, scrutinizing the policy matters, fixing the accountability, whoever may be the person. But can the Government assure the Parliament that it is serious in dealing with the situation? It is happening with our Defence establishment, Sir. That is all the more serious because what is going to happen to the security of the nation if such things happen in our Defence establishment? Then, it should not lead to knee-jerk reaction also. The Minister talks about indigenous production of equipment. When he talks about indigenous production of equipment, he talks about allowing private sector, he talks about PPP model. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should have the capacity. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should enhance the capacity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Raja, you please address the Chair. Your time is also over.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. My hon. colleague says the Government does not have the capacity. Whether the Government does not have the capacity or the coalition which is ruling the country does not have the capacity, what is the problem? I think, Mr. Antony will clarify all these things because if you have the political will, you can act. Do you have the political will? That is the issue before the Parliament. So, you clarify your position as to what is Government's take on these issues. The Government must prove that it is serious. It is all happening in Defence establishment and it is very sad, very shocking, for the country. Mr.

Antony, you are Mr. Clean, but you are sitting in the midst of dirt. Try to look at where you sit, where you work and try to do something.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Kindly confine yourself to the time.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, normally, in this House, I speak in English or Hindi. But, today, though it is an international issue and though it is a Defence issue, I would like to speak in my mother tongue, that is, Marathi. This is because today is Marathi Rajbhasha Din and to pay rich tributes to the heritage of my language, I would like to make my speech in Marathi.

Yesterday, I had given a notice so that all my fellow Members can listen to it in the choice of their language. I hope that is done.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

*उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अगस्ता वेस्टलैंड से वी.वी.आई.पी. हेलीकॉप्टर की खरीद के बारे में जो अल्पकालिक चर्चा हो रही है उस चर्चा में बोलने का मौका दिया मैं इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। जैसा कि हम हर दिन जब हम अखबार पढ़ते हैं या शाम को टीवी पर खबरें देखते हैं तब हमारे पेट में मरोड़ आ जाता है। तब हमें सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर देता है कि कौन से भ्रष्टाचार का पर्दाफाश होने वाला है। हर बार नये-नये भ्रष्टाचार का पर्दाफाश हो जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार की खबर सुनते ही ऐसा लगने लगता है कि इससे पिछले वाला भ्रष्टाचार का मामला इसके सामने कुछ भी नहीं था। पिछले कुछ दिनों से हम इस अगस्ता हेलीकॉप्टर की खबरें सुन रहे हैं।

महोदय, मुझे कई बार संदेह हो जाता है कि क्या हम सरकार चला रहे हैं या इस देश को बेच रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि देशवासियों में बहुत से लोग ऐसा सोचते होंगे। वे सोचते होंगे कि हमारे राजनेता देश चला रहे हैं या देश की दुकान बना कर उसे बेच रहे हैं। देश को बेच कर वे अपनी जेब गरम कर रहे हैं।

इस हेलीकॉप्टर खरीद में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है यह मान कर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम ये सौदा रद्द कर देंगे। लेकिन इससे क्या होगा, क्या हासिल होगा? इससे हमारी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छवि को धक्का पहुंचेगा। दुनिया भर में हमारी बदनामी होगी।

आज सबसे अहम सवाल है कि हमें दलालों की जरूरत क्यों पड़ती है? हमें अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में दलालों की जरूरत पड़ती है। बोफोर्स मामले में हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में अपनी छवि धूमिल कर चुके हैं। दुनिया भर में हमारी तस्वीर खराब हो चुकी थी। तत्कालीन सरकार अपनी सत्ता खो चुकी थी। तत्कालीन सरकार में मौजूद नेताओं पर दलाली खाने के आरोप

* Hindi version of the original speech made in Marathi.

[डा. भरत कुमार राउत]

लग चुके हैं। उनको सत्ता से बेदखल होना पड़ा था। हमने बोफोर्स केस से कुछ भी सीख हासिल नहीं की। उसके बाद भी रक्षा सौदों में हम दलाल और दलाली को त्याग नहीं सके। दुनिया भर में हमारी छवि ऐसी बनी है कि भारत अपनी रक्षा जरूरतों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर खरीद करने वाला देश है। यह सब खरीद वह विदेशों से करता आया है। रक्षा जरूरतों का उत्पादन करने वाली बड़ी-बड़ी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हमारे देश को अपना उत्पाद बेचने के लिए एड़ी चोटी का जोर लगा रही हैं। फिर भी हम दलालों के हाथों ही सौदा करते हैं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? यह दलाल किसके लिए काम करते हैं। क्या वे उन रक्षा उत्पादन कंपनियों के फायदे के लिए काम करते हैं या भारतीय राजनेताओं को फायदा पहुंचाने का कार्य करते हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश की जनता इस बात का जवाब चाहती है। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री जावडेकर जी ने अपने भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि इस रक्षा सौदे के कारण जिस देश में यह पैसा जा रहा है उन्होंने इस सौदे में हुई अनियमितता की जांच शुरू की है। वहां जांच हो रही है, इसलिए हमें इस भ्रष्टाचार की जानकारी मिली है। लेकिन अब तक हमारे देश में इस बात की कोई जांच नहीं हो रही है। हम किसको बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? इस हेलीकॉप्टर सौदे से संबंधित देशों में जांच शुरू हो गई है। वहां कार्यवाही भी हो रही है। लेकिन हम जांच के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, इसके पीछे क्या कारण है?

हम कार्यवाही इसलिए नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि करदाताओं का पैसा किस तरह लुटा है यह सबके सामने आ जायेगा। इसलिए सरकार इस सौदे की जांच करने से कतराती है।

उपसभापति महोदय स्व. राजीव गांधी जी ने एक बार ऐसा कहा था कि यहां कुछ लोग सत्ता के दलाल हैं। वही सत्ता के दलाल इस सरकार में भी बैठे हैं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। सरकार, प्रशासन, सेना आदि स्थानों पर यह सत्ता के दलाल बैठे हैं, पावर एजेंट बैठे हैं। इन लोगों को ढूंढ़ जाना चाहिए। रक्षा मंत्री जी को जांच करके उनका पर्दाफाश करना चाहिए। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री चंदन मित्रा ने मायकेलन हस्के का उल्लेख किया है। यह कैसे सामने आया? जब मैं इस नाम के बारे में सोचने लगा तो मुझे याद आया कि यह नाम भारत के लिए नया नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हुए थे तब भी यह नाम काफी उछला था। कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स की जो अलग-अलग कमेटियां थीं, उनके संचालन मंडलों में यह मायकेल हस्के था। यह आदमी उन कमेटियों में कैसे आ गया कौन उसको वहां लाया था? क्यों लाया था? कई सवाल खड़े हो जाते हैं। इन सब बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए। यह समय की मांग है। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर आज इस बात की जांच नहीं की और बात को यहीं दफन किया जाता है तो यह बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी।

इसी सदन में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि VVIP हेलीकॉप्टर क्यों खरीदे जा रहे हैं? हो सकता है कि हमारे VVIPओं को जमीन से जाने में डर लगता हो।

इसलिए ये हेलीकॉप्टर से जाना उचित समझते हैं। कारण जो भी हो हम जो हेलीकॉप्टर खरीद रहे हैं वे अच्छे दर्जे के हों ऐसा मुझे लगता है। क्या हमारे देश में इस तरह के हेलीकॉप्टर बन सकते हैं? ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि यह हेलीकॉप्टर हमारे देश में ही बनें। जब तक हम हमारे देश में ऐसा उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते तब तक हमें कोशिश करते रहना चाहिए।

हम जिन कंपनियों से रक्षा जरूरतों के लिए खरीद करते हैं, उन कंपनियों का पूर्व इतिहास भी देखना चाहिए। क्या सरकार ने इससे पहले कभी इस कंपनी के साथ कोई सौदा किया है? उस सौदे का नतीजा क्या रहा। इतना बड़ा सौदा करने से पहले पूरी जांच करनी चाहिए थी। अगर आपने जांच की है तो वे जांचकर्ता कौन थे। वे कौन हैं जिन्होंने इन हेलीकॉप्टर की सिफारिश की थी?

एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि इन हेलीकॉप्टर की जांच की गई थी। वह जांच इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में की थी। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड का क्लाइमेट पूरी तरह से अलग है। जो हेलीकॉप्टर वहां चल सकते हैं क्या वे हमारे देश के क्लाइमेट में चल सकते हैं? यह एक अहम सवाल है। हमारे देश में असम या नागालैंड में क्या यह हेलीकॉप्टर चल सकते हैं? पंजाब और राजस्थान में चल सकेंगे या नहीं इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए था। इन हेलीकॉप्टरों की खरीद के बाद यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि हम किसके जानमाल से खेल रहे हैं? हमें ऐसा निम्न श्रेणी का उत्पाद खरीदने का क्या हक है? हमें ऐसा कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं मिला है जिससे हम लोगों के जानमाल से खेल सकें या करदाताओं के पैसे से खेल सकें। दुर्भाग्य से आज हम इसी बात पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। दुर्भाग्य से आज हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उनमें सामंजस्य का अभाव है। उनमें आपस में काफी झगड़े हैं। इन सब बातों का दलाल लाभ उठा रहे हैं। हम आपस में अन्य विषय पर झगड़ सकते हैं लेकिन रक्षा, सुरक्षा के मामलों में एकमत होना चाहिए। रक्षा उत्पादों के सौदों में सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। देश की सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में हमें एकमत होना चाहिए। यहां अलग-अलग दलों में बांट कर नहीं सोचना चाहिए। अगर देश को सुरक्षा के मामले में कोई खतरा पैदा होता है तो क्या होगा, इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पूरे सौदे की सीबीआई से जांच की जानी चाहिए। उसमें प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय या गृहमंत्री कार्यालय का कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि देश के उच्चतम न्यायालय की निगरानी में सीबीआई इस सौदे की जांच करे। इस सौदे की जांच JPC द्वारा न की जाए। जेपीसी की जांच कैसी होती है यह हमने देखा है, उसके नतीजे हमने देखे हैं। इसलिए मैं महाराष्ट्र की जनता की तरफ से यह मांग करता हूं कि उच्चतम न्यायालय की निगरानी में इस सौदे की पूरी जांच हो और दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो। जिससे देश के करदाताओं के धन का दुरुपयोग न हो।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to seek certain specific clarifications from the hon. Defence Minister for whom I have the highest respect. He is one man known for his integrity; and he wears the coat of his integrity too closely. The impression is that even if a post card reaches you making a complaint you stir into action. The hon. Defence Minister what has troubled me enormously is I have got the entire statement of the Defence Ministry in the wake of this scam. Based on this statement, I am going to put specific questions and seek clarifications. I will be grateful if you respond. In spite of so much information available for the last one year how do you explain your gross inaction?

I have got the editorial of leading English daily, *The Hindu* of 16th February, 2013. Honourable Defence Minister, in the present day politics, this kind of an expression is rarely used against a politician. It was used for you; and I wish to read that. "When the United Progressive Alliance Government chose Mr. Antony as Defence Minister, the rationale was not that the man with a strong reputation for probity would be able to prevent corruption in defence purchases, but that he would act as a shining shield for the political establishment to deflect charges of wrong doing. But a clean image is no guarantee for efficiency in governance."

In spite of my profound respect for the hon. Defence Minister, the surrounding circumstances are so suspicious that I tend to agree with the kind of analysis that has been made in the editorial.

Now, let me put straightway the first question. The issue is not of technical specification, the issue is not about the quality of helicopter, the issue simpliciter is kickbacks in violation of the integrity pact and terms of the contract.

Today, two things are clearly admitted. The main company is owning up payment of kickbacks in the investigation. Who are the middlemen, it has become known. The only thing required to be known in India is who are the recipients, who got the kickbacks. If that is the case, let me take from your statement five specific instances as to why you did not choose to act. Now, paragraphs 20 to 24 of the statement of the Defence Ministry says that the first information about unethical dealings came to light in February, 2012. You write to the Embassy in Rome, "Please take information." They do not get it. My second query in this regard is very specific. Paragraph 26 of your statement says that in the light of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs directing the Embassy to approach the prosecutors in Italy, a formal request was made on 16 July, 2012 to the Naples prosecutors. What has happened thereafter? The entire statement is silent thereafter. Why didn't the Government of India pursue the matter with the prosecutors in Naples in view of the enormity of the situation? That is my second question. I would like to have a very clear and categorical reply.

My two colleagues, Shri Prakash Javadekar and Dr. Chandan Mitra have elaborated on the matter. On 19.4.2012, nearly a year before, one Mr. Edmund Allen of Ganton Limited writes to you. He sends an e-mail to you containing many classified documents. Did you order a CBI investigation to go into how classified documents went to him? Did you order a CBI investigation to know the veracity of the allegations made? A CBI investigation was ordered way back on 19.4.2012. Let me read it to you. It says, "MoD had written on 19.4.2012 to CBI and Enforcement Directorate for necessary action, as Abhishek Verma and others were also being named in various media reports." I am sorry to take the name of the media. I wish to take the name because they are required to be given the credit. *The Indian Express* reported a series of reports in this connection. The Times Now Channel in March, 2012 reported a series of reports on this regardless of the objections the Congress Members had. They have done a great job in exposing this. They showed the agreement of Ganton as to how the commission was offered. The second opportunity for you was this. What did the CBI do in terms of the Defence Ministry report in April, 2012? What has happened thereafter? Your Ministry puts the CBI into action and you don't take any further follow up action. This is something really doubtful. Then para 32 of the statement of your Ministry, on which I would like to have a clarity from you, says, "In November, 2012 a letter was received in MoD from the Director, Income Tax (Investigations) regarding allegations against Indians possibly involved in the deal as middlemen." You had the third clear occasion when nearly five months ago, a letter from the Income Tax Department said that the matter required serious scrutiny and, therefore, the MoD needed to swing into action. Why was action not taken then and there? Therefore, there were five clear occasions. The sixth was the great follow up action done by my esteemed colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar. He asked a question on 12 January, 2012. Let me read the reply of the hon. Minister, it says, "On the request of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken up the matter with the Government of Italy to get further details. However, in the absence of any

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

specific information, the Government has not started any formal probe in this regard." Now, you tell the Parliament on 12 December, 2012, "No formal probe", but in April, 2012 you have asked CBI to undertake a probe.

The Income Tax Department is approaching your Ministry. You tell your agency to approach the prosecutors at Maples in Italy, and they file an application on 16th July, 2012. Therefore, three parallel investigations are going on; that is, one by the CBI, from April, 2012, then by the Income Tax Investigation Department, November, 2012, and then your own formal application to the prosecutor on 16th July, 2012. Therefore, there were three occasions, hon. Home Minister, coupled with very categorical questions. What made you say that no formal probe is needed in the absence of information? If so many leads were available, then, why did your Department not initiate a formal probe? And, if that is the case, then, how is it that when Orsi, the CEO, was arrested, suddenly, your Department stirs into action? A CBI team goes to Italy and comes with all the information. The CBI, in a week's time, returns and makes a formal statement, and let me read the formal statement of the CBI. "Two middlemen, from their share of commission, allegedly paid huge sums of money to several Indian nationals through Tunisia and Mauritius route in the garb of engineering contracts with two India-based companies." Who are these several Indians? I am making a quote from the formal note of the CBI pursuant to the registration of a preliminary inquiry. Therefore, hon. Defence Minister, regardless of my personal respect for you, the surrounding circumstances are too suspicious where your integrity cover has been used as a shield because someone somewhere was trying to save someone. And knowing India, as we do in the last so many years, such a huge kickback could not have been paid only to Tyagi, the former Air Chief, or to his very exotic cousins, Julie and Docsa. There are other people involved. The CBI says, 'several Indians'. Hon. Defence Minister, we will be very grateful if these specific queries of mine are pointedly responded to. We want a proper probe because Italy did not arrest Mr. Orsi overnight. The investigation was going on for so long. And the country is not prepared to accept that in spite of your effort, you could not get the information, and that when Mr. Orsi is arrested, you get everything in a week's time. No one is going to buy this logic. I repeat, someone was trying to save someone because of some reasons. Therefore, we want a fair probe. Who have paid the money is too well-known. Through whom the money came is also established. Who received the kickback in India is

only the limited nature of inquiry. We demand that inquiry to be fair, time-bound so as not to meet the fate of what happened in Bofors. The Government of India was available to save the gentleman at that point in time. Therefore, when you could not act in time, Mr. Defence Minister, now, the entire record of your public life is under a serious scrutiny. Assure this House of a fair probe and a timely probe. Assure this House that regardless of the stature of these recipients, they will not be spared, and that you will ensure that regardless of the high connections they have, they will be caught, they will be prosecuted, because the company which has flouted the integrity clause should not be spared. These are my specific queries, and I will be grateful if you kindly respond.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank all the hon. Members for giving their valuable suggestions as also criticisms, in this helicopter deal, particularly, and also, in a larger context, on many controversies surrounding the Ministry of Defence.

I fully agree. On the one hand, every scam concerning the public exchequer is a matter of serious concern to the country and we have to go to the root of the scam, find out the truth and have to punish the culprit, because every pie of the Government's exchequer is received from the tax payer. It cannot be wasted. Whoever tried to swindle the public money have to pay the price. They have to be booked and seriously punished. I fully agree with this.

My good friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, started the discussion. I share his initial comments. He said that he was participating in this debate with a heavy heart. I also fully share that feeling. But, at the same time, I am not trying to score a point. At the end of his speech, he was enjoying the scamsone-by-one. I felt very sad about that. Scams taking place here, there and anywhere in the country is not a matter of enjoyment; it is a matter of shame. That is my feeling. We can't enjoy the scam. As Defence Minister, as a public worker, I feel ashamed whenever any controversy comes around my Ministry. But, for a moment, forget your politics. Think about our track record. At any time when I received a complaint, have I ever thrown that complaint in the waste paper basket or not acted upon it? See the track record. Whenever any complaint comes from any quarter, even from an ordinary man, we used to start a preliminary inquiry. After preliminary inquiry, if anything is found, we used to take actions. On minor things, we took

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Departmental action. On major things, there is a Court of Inquiry by the Armed Forces. Beyond that, we used to refer the matter to the CBI. I have ordered many CBI inquiries, dozens of CBI inquiries. Why? We don't believe in cover-up. That is why we ordered dozens of CBI inquiries. It will be a record. One media friend criticised me. All these inquiries did not go waste. In one of the inquiries, somebody was caught. One Chief Executive of the Ordnance Factory Board was caught. He was arrested by the CBI. The inquiry continued. Then CBI recommended blacklisting of six companies. Out of them, four are internationally powerful companies. They have branches. One of the companies has branches in hundreds of countries. They are very powerful foreign companies. They are M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK), M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI), M/s Corporation Defence, Russia (CDR) and two Indian companies. They are all powerful. What have I done? What has the Ministry of Defence done? We have shown no mercy. We cancelled their contracts, all the contracts, and we have blacklisted the companies for ten years. Is it a cover-up? For ten years these companies were blacklisted. And I have got a complaint. My good friend, Mitraji, was also mentioning about one Abhishek Verma. I got a complaint from one Mr. Allen sitting in US, by an mail, ten months back.

In that, he mentioned that one of the companies which were supposed to be blacklisted gave money to one, Mr. Abhishek Verma, to influence the Government of India and the MoD to prevent blacklisting. We have blacklisted that company. Also, this man is involved in many Defence deals. It is only an E-mail. I don't know this man. Sir, this E-mail was sent from the US. And, immediately, we started taking action. On 19th April, 2010, our Ministry sent this complaint to the CBI, the Enforcement Directorate and to no other person. After that, the CBI conducted the Inquiry. Mr. Abhishek Verma was arrested and he is still in jail. He is still in jail. Nobody else took the initiative; we took the initiative. That is our track record. So, while discussing this, while criticizing my ordering the CBI inquiry, you go to the track record. We took strong actions at every stage. And, one of the actions ended with blacklisting six of the powerful companies — four are the world's powerful companies and 2 are Indian companies. That is our track record. So, we don't believe in cover-up. We will not be a party to cover-up. Whoever is involved in this case, we will take action. We will go to the root cause and whoever is involved will be booked, they will be punished and they will have to

face the serious consequences. That is my assurance to Parliament. That is our policy.

I now come to background. Many of the speakers have spoken, including the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha from BJP who is my good friend. I know him for long. He questioned just like a very effective criminal lawyer to come to me. Most of the time, in public life, you have to receive brickbats and only a few times you can receive Bouquet? Actually, Sir, brickbats are good. You will be alert all the time. If you receive bouquet and sycophancy, you are finished. So, in a way, this kind of criticism always alerts me. But, I will give my reply in a cool manner. Please hear me also.

Many friends reported a news item appeared in the *Indian Express* Delhi edition on 24th February, 2012, about the Indian chopper deal. What have we done? News item appeared on 24th February. Look at our past record. Whenever any complaint received, first, we will have a preliminary inquiry. If there is any *prima facie* evidence in the preliminary inquiry, we used to refer the case to the CBI. In this case also, when a newspaper reported about this scam on 24th February, immediately, on appearance of the above news item, the MoD requested our Ambassador at Rome on the 25th February, within one day, within 24 hours — to send us the factual report. They have started their inquiry. Our Ambassador then informed their counterpart — the Government of Italy. From that day onwards, MoD has correspondence with the Italian Government and the UK Government. It is because, even though the company is owned by Italy, our contract is with M/s Augusta Westland, UK. So, first time, we wrote to the Government of Italy. Later, to the Government of UK and many times — eight times — our Ministry has correspondence with various agencies.

We contacted the Prosecutor at Milan twice, once, directly through our Ministry and then, through the Ministry of External Affairs, to see if we could get anything. We tried eight times. The first time, the prosecutor did not respond. The UK Government said that the investigations were going on in Italy and, so, at that stage, they could not say anything. The Italian Government said that, as per their law, their Judiciary was independent and that they could not do anything. They said that preliminary inquiry was going on and that, at that stage, they could not do anything. We tried again and again. Finally, the prosecutor informed our embassy. Now, the discussions we are having are on the basis of the contents of

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the Italian prosecutor's documents. That is what you have got. But I will tell you what we are getting. The Italian prosecutor informed our Embassy in Rome, "in fact, the investigations are at a preliminary stage during which, as per article 329 of the Code of Penal Procedure, all information is covered by secrecy. At the moment, only the parties and their lawyers are allowed to have access to the information, and documents", and so, they said, they were not in a position to share information as per their law. It was added that when the secrecy obligation was over, they would be glad to share all that information with the interested parties. So, after our repeated attempts, they said that, as per their law, at the stage of preliminary investigation, they could not share information with anybody. So, what can we do? Here, in India, you are all reporting on the basis of documents in the investigation report. But the investigator goes to the Embassy of India in Rome and says that, as per their law, they could not share it with anybody. So, the Government cannot start a legal process without getting the information. There is another issue here. The CBI team also met the Italian prosecutor, Ms. Busto Arsizio. The prosecutor said that she would not share the information or even talk about the ongoing court proceedings with anybody. However, she agreed to talk on general matters such as the court procedure being followed in Italy. On the same day the team met the concerned Judge, Mr. Luca Labianca, who had issued the search warrants against Mr. Orsi, and he clarified about the secrecy clause of the Italian law and told us that at the stage of Preliminary Enquiry, only the arrested persons and their lawyers could have access to documents and other related matters. He also apprised that on the conclusion of Preliminary Enquiry, documents and related material could be shared with interested parties.

The Italian prosecutor, the Italian Judge, have told us that they would not share it officially with us. They could not share it with us as per their law and that is why this delay took place. Then, when the Prime Minister of U.K. came here, none other than our Prime Minister took up the matter with the Prime Minister of U.K. He also assured us that they would fully cooperate with us. But he said that, at the moment, we would not get any official document from the Italian Prosecutor unless the Preliminary Enquiry was over. Many of my colleagues have got more faith in the Italian court. It is an independent court, beyond the Government of India, beyond even the Italian Government. They will - complete the process within a few weeks or months. The report would come out. Nobody can throw that report in the basket.

So, nobody can hide the facts from their inquiry also. So, one inquiry is going on in Italy, independent of the Indian Government. Along with that, when the Chief was arrested, we also ordered a CBI inquiry. That inquiry is going on. The CBI team went there. They had discussions with various people. On the basis of their findings, the CBI ordered a preliminary enquiry. And also, in the preliminary enquiry, they have ordered enquiry against 11 individuals and against four companies. Out of the 11 individuals, one is an Italian, the other is a U.K., another I do not know. So, six are Indians and five are foreigners and four Indian companies. If you want, I can give the names.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is the problem in naming the culprits?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: No problem; but at this stage, it is a preliminary enquiry. But I am naming them. Air Chief Marshal, Shri S.P. Tyagi; Shri Juli Tyagi; Shri Docsa Tyagi; Shri Sandeep Tyagi; Shri Gautam Khaitan; Shri Praveen Bakshi; Mr. Giuseppe Orsi; Mr. Bruno Spagnolini, CEO, M/s. Agusta Westland; Mr. Guido Ralph Haschke; Mr. Carlo Valentino Ferdinando Gerosa; Mr. Christian Michel; M/s Finmeccanica of Italy; M/s. Augsta Westland, U.K.; M/s IDS Infotech, India; M/s Aeromatrix, India and other unknown persons. So, the CBI has registered a preliminary inquiry, they started an inquiry. That inquiry is going on. So, one inquiry is going on in Italy. All these media reports are on the basis of the Italian inquiry. I appreciate you have got official documents. But as Government of India, when we approached them, they say, "As per our law, during a preliminary enquiry, we cannot share the information." So, that inquiry will complete. They will come out with their truth. The CBI inquiry is going on.

Regarding this contract also, I have to say something. I never brought politics in Defence Ministry. I have politics; I am a Congressman. But in Ministry, I do not have politics. I have always told my-Service Chiefs, Armed Forces, Ministry officials I have politics, but this Ministry has no politics. My clear direction to them is, whichever the State Governments, you must cooperate with them. We need their cooperation; they need our cooperation. This Ministry has no politics. So, I don't want to bring politics here. But in a different context I am telling it. This procurement started 11 years ago. It is a long process.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: And a never-ending process!

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: It ended in 2010. Now, the inquiry. The inquiry will also end. It is not an indefinite inquiry. We are determined to find out the truth. We will see to it that this ends in a logical conclusion. The search for this procurement started in 1999 as per the request of the Indian Air Force. The Indian Air Force was telling that the present VVIP helicopters' time was expiring.

So, they said that they could not take risk in the security of VVIPs and the Government should procure helicopters because anything might happen. They said, "It is high time that you procured most modern helicopters." In the year 1990, the then Air Force Chief wrote to the Government of India. On the basis of that note, the RF, in 2000, sought to purchase eight helicopters. Somehow or the other, it was almost ended in a single vendor. One company, I think, Eurocopter, was almost to be selected. Then, in 2003, there was a meeting by the then Principal Secretary to PM. He felt that ending up with a single vendor was not acceptable. He also has mentioned, "Why this 6,000 metres altitude? Prime Ministers and Presidents do not usually fly at 6,000 metres altitude. Reduce it to 4,500 metres." So, he directed. And, he also wrote to the MOD, "Why in a helicopter deal, concerning the security of VIPs, the PMO was not involved?" That time onwards only, the PMO was involved. They said that the security issue was involved. So, the almost-nearing-deal to purchase helicopters from Eurocopter was cancelled. Again, at various levels, discussions started to reduce the altitude. So, from 6,000 metres, it was reduced to 4,500 metres. The negotiations went on from 2003 to 2010, at various levels, under various Governments, various Ministers, various Air Force Chiefs—I think, six Air Force Chiefs were there during this period, six Defence Secretaries, five Defence Ministers. At all the stages, the procedure was completely followed. There are 10-11 levels. At all levels, it is collective. DIC means Defence Minister presiding, Minister of State, all three Service Chiefs, Defence Secretary, Secretary-Defence Production, Secretary-DRDO, DG-Acquisitions. Defence Production Board means presided by Defence Secretary, three Service Chiefs, and other Secretaries. Trials means all stake-holders. In this case, at every stage, since it was procurement of helicopters for VIPs, the selection was on the recommendation of, mainly, Air Force, and, on certain parameters by the SPG. So, the procedure was completely followed. Nobody doubted the procedures. Ultimately, as you said, even though the official records are not with us, doubt is there. I also have got a doubt. That is why we ordered the CBI inquiry. The inquiry started, on the one hand, as I said, in Italy, and, on the other, the second

inquiry by the CBI. We have issued a show cause notice to the companies, as per integrity pact. Before entering into any contract beyond Rs.100 crores, the company will have to enter into an integrity pact with the Government, the Ministry of Defence.

In this contract also, before the contract, the company and the MoD entered into an Integrity Pact. As per the Integrity Pact, the vendor, the company agrees that if any foul play, any middleman is bribed, then the Government has got the main power, I am telling you, to immediately cancel the contract if already signed without giving any compensation to the bidder, to recover all sums already paid by the buyer, to encash the advance bank guarantee and performance bond if furnished by the bidder, to cancel any other contract to the bidder to debar the bidder from entering into any bid from the Government of India for a minimum period of five years. It may be further extended at the discretion of the buyer, not at their discretion, to recover all sums paid in violation of this Pact by bidders to any middleman or an agent or a broker with a view to securing the contract. So, as per that, we sent a show cause notice. They have replied, they have denied the whole thing. We do not believe it because we do not believe their reply. We are waiting for the CBI. The CBI has now started the preliminary inquiry. The Italian Prosecutor, Italian Judge has told the CBI that their secret inquiry is in the final stage. During this period they will not reveal anything to us. But once the secret inquiry is over, they are also willing to share all information with us. If they share it or not, the CBI is inquiring. Once we get a report of the preliminary inquiry from the CBI and otherwise also if we get any evidence from other quarters, I assure you that we will take the strongest action as per the Integrity Pact. There is a doubt that this kind of action will affect the modernisation. Our Government is very serious about modernisation. In the last many years, a lot of things we have done. This is not the opportunity. Whatever may happen to this contract, this will not affect our steady and continuous modernisation. We will support the Armed Forces to the maximum, even in this kind of position, even in this kind of financial difficulty, we will give maximum support to Armed Forces for speedy modernisation. That will not slacken. All of us, the entire Government and also our Party, everybody is very serious that this case ends in logical conclusion. Whoever are the guilty, they will be punished. Nobody will be spared. Whoever are the guilty, they will get the maximum punishment as per Indian law and as per the mutually agreed Integrity Pact. We

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will implement it *in toto* as per the Integrity Pact. Nobody will be spared. We can assure you of this. This is our position. But even after the Italian inquiry, independent inquiry is going on which is also at its fag end. The secret inquiry is almost at the fag end. The CBI started the preliminary inquiry. In addition to these two inquiries, if the hon. Members feel that one more inquiry is needed, the Government is willing to have an inquiry consisting of all political parties' representatives from this side and that side. We are also willing to accept a JPC inquiry. The other thing is that the Supreme Court is not in my hand or in the Government's hand. It is for the Supreme Court to decide, it is for the Supreme Court to take a decision. But whatever is in our hands, we are willing for a JPC inquiry. Finally, I end by saying that in the case of scam or allegations especially in the Defence, considering the security of the nation, we will not compromise at any time.

At any time, we will not compromise with the allegations in the Defence. We will not throw any complaint into the wastepaper basket. We will first make preliminary inquiry, then, CBI inquiry or any other inquiry to see that the truth comes out. We will not rest until the culprit is punished. Sir, my good friend from TMC also spoke on the issue. Sir, I am here because I want to know the truth. I don't want to run away. I want to punish the guilty, whoever he is. That is why I am here. I thought I must pursue this case. I must find out the truth. Whoever it is, howsoever powerful, we will see that he is found out and punished to the maximum. That is my duty. I will not run away from my duty. The Government of India is fully backing me. My party is fully backing me. The UPA is fully backing me, because we want to find out the truth. We will not spare anybody. This is what I would like to humbly submit before the House. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister has very forcefully said that he is determined to go into the truth of the matter. And, that he has tried all possible methods of finding out the truth. Sir, I have no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the hon. Defence Minister. But, in the sub-text of what he has said, there is a sense of helplessness. The sense of helplessness is, "I have tried with the British, I have tried with the Italians, and they have told me that it is a secret matter, we are not going to cooperate with you. In the absence, for the last year, of cooperation by them, there is nothing I can do. Therefore, my sign of *bona fide*

6.00 P.M.

is that I am willing to refer it to the JPC. Or, as soon as I get the details from there, I am, then, willing to take the concerned people to task for it." Sir, let us now dissect the Statement and read between the lines. It is a strange case that there is a bribe giver whose identity is known, who has been arrested. There is a transaction, the details of which are known. The quantum of the bribe is also known. The only curious fact is that the identity of the bribe taker is not known to us. The bribe taker is not the middlemen who facilitated the transaction. Middlemen only get commissions. They are brokers. The bribe takers are those who swing the decisions, who play a crucial role in making sure that an order is placed on a certain factor. From the statements which Mr. Prakash Javadekar referred to, where references are made to "my boss in India and money is being paid to some entities", I have not the least doubt that it is a transaction where the Government of India places an order; the bribe taker cannot be sitting elsewhere. The moneys which have been paid as bribes have been masked. They have been masked through alternative transactions. Through Tunisia and Mauritius, those moneys have travelled back into India. Therefore, identifying the bribe taker is neither the job of the British Prime Minister nor of the Italian court. The bribe taker is in our jurisdiction. It is your responsibility, Mr. Defence Minister, to identify who the bribe taker is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, in this entire Statement, please don't pass the buck on to the Italians and say, "I am helpless, because the Italians are not cooperating with me." I will now tell you, from the entire Statement, where you have gone wrong.

The Indian Express informed you on 24th of February, 2012 that this is a transaction where bribes have been paid. How do you get the details of a transaction? You get the details of a transaction not merely by writing a letter. Those who commit these crimes are no angels that they will immediately tell their Government that 'we are willing to tell you the truth.' Immediately, on the 24th of February, 2012, you had to register an FIR. The first step in a criminal case is, register an FIR. You don't register an FIR. The principle of international cooperation is that two conditions have to be satisfied. No country cooperates with you till those two conditions are satisfied. One, that there must be a case under investigation in India; two, that it must operate on the principle of dual criminality that since it is an offence in our country, it is an offence in the

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cooperating country. Obviously, bribery is an offence in both jurisdictions. So, you had to register an offence in India. By writing administrative letters to your Ambassador — and he is making diplomatic requests — you don't get the details. What would you have done? From 24th February till today, the Government of India does nothing. You waited for 365 days till 24th of February, 2013 before registering a Preliminary Enquiry. Now, let me tell you the difficulty. The bribe-faker is in India. Till two days ago, you didn't even have a Preliminary Enquiry. Can you arrest the people? Can you search premises? Can you interrogate people? Can you extradite people? You can never do it till you have a case under investigation. Even in a Preliminary Enquiry, if the CBI today wants, it cannot arrest a man, it cannot extradite anyone, it cannot move for extradition. It cannot interrogate anyone. It cannot search any premises. So, there are some Indian accused or Indian persons being investigated in your Preliminary Enquiry. Preliminary Enquiry is an informal method by which you can call them, request them, ask them some questions. You can't arrest them. You can't take them for custodial interrogation. You can't raid their premises. And what has happened in these 365 days plus the last two days? If you give to any culprit such a long time, he will destroy every piece of evidence which will lead to his ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, having a veneer of bravado is good, but there is also a real sense of helplessness and then you are going so slow legally that you don't register a case, you don't search a premise. Why these Indian agents should not have been taken into custody and put in for custodial interrogation? In three days, you could have charged them. You mentioned that you received in March, 2012 an email from the United States or somewhere. Media reports that one Mr. C. Edmund Anrold wrote to you. The CBI is enquiring. And, he says that he sends you documents from the Defence Ministry's files. That's what media has reported. The CBI is enquiring how did those documents get leaked out. You had to enquire at that stage in March, 2012 as to who are these people who have got Rs. 370 or Rs. 400 crores as a kickback or as a bribe. So, you keep waiting till the Italian courts decide. You be at the mercy of those people. They have done their job by arresting the bribe-giver. You have to do your job by arresting the bribe-taker, and, here, for the last three decades, Sir, we have a policy of no middlemen. Unlike the United States, we don't have a law relating to lobbyists. We have no registration of lobbyists; there is no code of conduct, the do's and don'ts that they will have, and, in India, the

dividing line between lobbying, middlemen and bribery is almost obliterated. It is very thin; it doesn't exist, and, yet, for three decades, you have a no middlemen policy. You may have registered a dozen cases, as you said, with the CBI.

But, have we made a breakthrough in a single case? Therefore, you must make sure that this case does not go that way. What appears from your reply is that you have already wasted 367 days. Take people into custody, register a case. Once you have a chargesheet ready, ask for extradition. The Italians may not oblige you by handing their citizens over. You have to send a letter rogatory to them. You can't send a formal letter rogatory even under Indian law till you have a case under investigation. A Preliminary Enquiry is not a case under investigation, and now you are creating this entire facade of the JPC. What did the Bofors JPC do? Your eventual FIR and your chargesheet did not tally with that. The JPC said that these were only winding-up charges. Are you willing to have a JPC headed by an Opposition Member? If you want to know the truth, please answer the question. Have a JPC headed by an Opposition Member, so that we will know where the shoe pinches. A JPC itself will not find out. What is it that we need in this transaction? Everything is known. The name and the identity of the bribe taker has to be revealed. How can Members of Parliament, sitting in a Committee, give you the name of a bribe taker? It is only an investigation, interrogation, arrest, letter rogatory, through a coercive criminal process, which can find out the name of the bribe taker. And, unless you resort to those processes, you will never get the name. You can put us on another diversion and say, ask Members of Parliament to find out the names of the bribe takers. Well, if you do go on that course, at least, my suspicion will be further strengthened that you don't want to know the name of the bribe taker.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has made some valid points and he tried to point out that there were some flaws in my presentation. I am not a legal person and I am in no position like him, dispute his ability. I was also a lawyer but I stopped it 45 years ago, during a student struggle. I am a non-practising lawyer. There is one flaw in his argument. The whole argument of my colleagues from the Opposition is that the Government of India is not doing anything; it is the Italian Government that is acting; the Italian Government is finding the truth; they are filing charges and they are making arrests. So, even they are accepting that nobody has escaped. The Italian Judiciary,

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independent of the Italian Government, are in cognizance of the fact. Enquiry is going on, and as per the Italian Prosecutor and the Italian Judge who presided over this prosecution, their preliminary inquiry is in the final stage. Once the inquiry is at a preliminary stage, as per the Italian law, they can give details of the inquiry only to the arrested persons and their lawyer, nobody else. *...(Interruptions)...* But they are in the final stage. The result of the Italian inquiry would come out soon, within a few months. So, nobody would escape from the Italian inquiry. Even the Leader of the Opposition would believe in the sanctity of the Italian Judiciary. So, that inquiry is going on on the one side; the Indian CBI is also conducting an inquiry. Preliminary enquiry has started. As far as we are concerned, whatever may be the past, our experience of CBI inquiry into a defence deal has been that after a CBI inquiry, they chargesheeted six of the most powerful defence companies. Out of them, four were foreign companies. They are chargesheeted, six companies were blacklisted.

Our track record is that we take action and that is why they are blacklisted. *...(Interruptions)...* That is our record. *...(Interruptions)...* My short point is, actually there are two inquiries going on parallel. One inquiry is independent of Indian Government and one inquiry is going on in Italy and that inquiry is also independent of Italian Government. That inquiry is also at the final stage. Our CBI has also started making inquiry. These two inquiries are going on. We feel that as a result of these two inquiries, we will be able to find out the truth. Since many of you on many occasions boycotted the Parliament for weeks together on the issue of JPC, we thought to satisfy you. So, to respect your sentiments, we are going to constitute the JPC also. *...(Interruptions)...* This is what I would like to say. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* Please allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: You called me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* You want to speak about the JPC. Unless the Motion is there, how can you speak? If the Motion is there, only then can I allow. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has

given a very detailed reply and the hon. Leader of the Opposition has also made his final remarks. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister move the Motion. After that I will allow.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

"That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 10 Members from Rajya Sabha and 20 Members from Lok Sabha, be appointed to inquire into the allegations of payment of bribes in the acquisition of VVIP Helicopters by the Ministry of Defence from M/s. Augusta Westland and the role of alleged middlemen in the transaction.

2. That the Committee shall have 10 Members of the Rajya Sabha as its Members:—

- (1) Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
- (2) Shri Birender Singh
- (3) Shri Jesudasu Seelam
- (4) Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi
- (5) Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
- (6) Shri Satish Chandra Misra
- (7) Shri T.K. Rangarajan

Remaining three names will be filled later by the House.

3. That the Chairman, Rajya Sabha will nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.
5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.

[Shri Kamal Nath]

6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.
7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House within 3 months of its first sitting.
8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman, Rajya Sabha may make.
9. That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of 20 Members appointed from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The question was proposed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I just want to give the concrete reason as to why we are opposed to this Motion. The concrete reason is that ultimately, the endeavour is the pursuit of truth, that we must come to know who the bribe taker is. This proposal is really intended to send that pursuit into a tailspin. When the Government of India is pleading helplessness that it cannot find out the truth till it gets the information; it has to wait for months till it gets that information, only ten Members of Parliament will sit along with their colleagues from Lok Sabha and that information will descend from heaven and we will suddenly be able to give to the country the name of the bribe taker. Is it conceivably possible? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow me to complete. What you need, and I am repeating, what you need for an honest pursuit of truth is a proper case under investigation. You need to extradite people. You need custodial interrogation of people. You need to search people, and that is something you need to raid people and get the documents out. The JPC has none of these powers and, therefore, the JPC cannot extradite people, cannot interrogate people and cannot have custodial interrogation. The JPC will be an exercise in futility and, therefore, this Government, which has not followed the correct legal procedures, is going in for diversionary tactics. I, therefore, oppose this Motion.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I want to state our position. Sir, existing alleged complaint of bribe and corruption in Defence can be dealt by a criminal investigation agency. In that sense, we are opposing the

formation of JPC. But, if the Minister still insists and the House approves, we will not oppose that.

Then, in that case, comrade T.K. Rangarajan, ...(Interruptions)... is our representative. ...(Interruptions)... That is our position. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, in spite of that statement by the Defence Minister, the country recently has crossed all the previous records of corruption and scams. I want to make this point.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, unfortunately, the whole scam's route cause is the Andhra Pradesh Government. The Andhra Government purchased one helicopter when the same person - Haschke - himself is running a foundation in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak only about the Motion.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, he is running a foundation. We oppose the JPC because the CBI inquiry is going on. I would like to ask from the Minister concerned whether this ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, take your seats ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, regarding these helicopters, even the local newspapers also reported ...(Interruptions)... Rs.65,000 crore controversy ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If everybody speaks at a time, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... If all of you stand up, I will put the Motion to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: They say that almost Rs.15,000 crore is the maintenance charges for this ...(Interruptions)... I want to know from the Minister whether that is also included in the inquiry or not because he has not yet responded to this. He is silent on this issue. We want to know from the Minister concerned whether this will also be included in the inquiry or not. We oppose the Joint Parliamentary Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up ...(Interruptions)... I must call one by one.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: And, we want to put it on record that the TDP opposes the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please, take your seat.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, हम एक संशोधन के साथ जेपीसी के समर्थन करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम एक संशोधन के साथ जेपीसी का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा संशोधन यह है कि जेपीसी की अध्यक्षता नेता प्रतिपक्ष को सौंपी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यदि ऐसा हो, तब हम जेपीसी का समर्थन करना चाहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, why don't you look this side?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have been waiting since long.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I would call you. Once I have given you an assurance, you have to take the seat.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But you have put me in the queue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once I have told you that I would call you, leave it to me. Now, Dr. Maitreya, talk only about JPC.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the swiftness and the speed with which this Government has acted in constituting a JPC, if they had shown the same pace in filing an FIR, this country ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, please speak only about the JPC.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will speak only on the JPC. Sir, we want the truth to come out, and, we want it quickly. By forming a JPC, you are giving it a political cover-up. They do not want the truth to come out. JPCs have history of not going anywhere. In protest, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are walking out.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this Government is run by the people who are ...*(Interruptions)*... In protest, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Behera, Mr. Behera, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, we want a JPC but we want it to be headed by one of the Opposition Members, and, in protest, we are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम लोग सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य कक्ष से बाहर चले गए।)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we are also walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion. ...(Interruptions)...

The Minister wants to reply.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, it is an extraordinary situation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is something which. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is an extraordinary situation. The whole Opposition is walking out. Several Parties are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want?

SHRI D. RAJA: He will have to defer it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him reply first. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Raja, let the Minister reply. ...(Interruptions)...

Let him make his position clear. You take your seat.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am making my position clear. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has a right to reply. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

The Members are free to walk out or express their views. Equally, the Minister is also a Member, he has a right to reply. You cannot question that. ...(Interruptions)...

No, no, don't question that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am also a Member. You will have to protect my right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I protect you. What do you want? If you want to say something, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, sorry, let him speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the point is that we have reached a very extraordinary situation. The principal Opposition Party has disassociated and walked out. Several other Parties have walked out. Several other Parties have expressed their reservations. In such a situation, is it fair to take vote on this Motion? I appeal to the Minister to have some broad consultations, and, till then, you should defer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have heard the points made by the Leader of the Opposition, and, I have also heard the points made by my colleagues here from the CPI. Sir, we must not forget that the people who are opposing the JPC today were the same people who did not let the Lok Sabha function for one whole Session, demanding a JPC on the 2G spectrum issue. In that, there was a CBI investigation. That was being monitored by the Supreme Court. Whenever such a thing happens, there has been a desire in both the Houses to have a JPC. If we are not to have a JPC, we will be accused that we did not have a JPC. Sir, this was discussed in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha many times when such a scandal has broken down. The JPC will monitor, the JPC certainly will not send people to do an investigation but the JPC will monitor what the CBI is doing. The JPC will monitor the speed at which the investigation should take place, whether the speed is correct or not. It was the same Opposition, the same NDA who has walked out today. I do not understand why they are walking out, why they are running away. They are not walking out, they are running away from a JPC. For one whole Session, they said that they did not trust the CBI investigation, and, therefore, JPC must be constituted.

Sir, a JPC consists of all political parties from both the Houses. They will be able to monitor it. They will be able to give their views. They may also get more information. After all, the Members of Parliament also get information from many sources. So, this is nothing but playing politics after having made demands for JPC. First, they said that they did not trust the CBI. At the first instance, when this case broke out, there were statements, 'CBI inquiry is bogus; we do not want a CBI inquiry because CBI is not going to come to truth.' Here, the Government has accepted to let the JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Here, in the absence of unanimity ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prasanta, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, in protest, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members, left the Chamber.)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, consistent with the demands made in many, many cases, the Government agreed in the first instance so that the House could run, so that the Members could get a chance, the JPC could get a chance to monitor it, to pursue it and to ensure that we get to the bottom of this case as fast as possible. I move this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the motion to vote. The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 10 Members from Rajya Sabha and 20 Members from Lok Sabha, be appointed to inquire into the allegations of payment of bribes in the acquisition of VVIP Helicopters by the Ministry of Defence from M/s. Augusta Westland and the role of alleged middlemen in the transaction.

2. That the Committee shall have 10 Members of the Rajya Sabha as its Members:—

- (1) Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
- (2) Shri Birender Singh
- (3) Shri Jesudasu Seelam
- (4) Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi
- (5) Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
- (6) Shri Satish Chandra Misra
- (7) Shri T.K. Rangarajan

Remaining three names will be filled later by the House.

[Shri Kamal Nath]

3. That the Chairman, Rajya Sabha will nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.
5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.
6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.
7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House within 3 months of its first sitting.
8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman, Rajya Sabha may make.
9. That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of 20 Members appointed from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation in Goalpara district in Assam

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Sir, an issue was raised in the House concerning deaths of people in connection with the Panchayat elections in Goalpara District of Assam due to large-scale disturbances and violence resorted to by people protesting the elections. Sir, in this regard, I would like to first provide the background of this incident.

The State Government of Assam had established a Rabha-Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) in 1995 through a State legislation.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, we want to ask some questions.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, we want to ask some questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You first listen to the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The Council was primarily created for socio-economic, educational and cultural advancement of the Rabha tribe. There had been demands for inclusion of all Rabha villages in the Council. After long deliberations, 779 villages were notified as falling under RHAC. These villages are located within the geographical boundaries of Goalpara and Kamrup districts. From time to time, demands have been raised to bring the Council under the VI Schedule to the Constitution of India. Other tribes and non-tribals living in this area are opposed to this demand. It is to be noted that the RHAC being under a State legislation, continuation of Panchayati Raj institutions in the area remained mandatory under Constitutional provisions.

When the Panchayat elections became due, the Rabhas demanded elections to RHAC to be conducted before the Panchayat elections. But the Council constituencies were awaiting delimitation. Considering this and other logistical and law and order issues, the State Election Commission decided to hold the Panchayat elections first in the month of February and the elections to RHAC on 30th April, 2013.

Out of the eight districts which went to third phase of the Panchayat elections on 12th February, 2013, polls passed off peacefully in seven districts. But, in Goalpara district, it was disrupted by a large group of miscreants who attacked polling personnel as well as the security forces at many places. Twenty-five security personnel and ten polling personnel got injured. The security forces had to resort to firing to control the violence at six places. This resulted in death of 14 persons. Other seven persons died due to ethnic clashes.

Despite the disruption of poll process, polling could be completed successfully in 636 polling stations out of 807 polling stations going to polls in the district.

In order to control the situation, Army was deployed in the area. Besides, additional six companies of Central Armed Police Forces were provided to the State

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

Government in addition to 43 companies of CAPF deployed in Goalpara district on 12.02.2013. Curfew was clamped in the violence-affected area and Army flag march was conducted. Another four columns of army were kept as standby. The situation which had the potential to become an ethnic carnage could be controlled in less than 24 hours.

An *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 5 (five) lakh to the next of kin of those killed in police firing and Rs.50,000 to the injured has been declared by the State Government. Adequate compensation to those whose houses and other properties were damaged during the violence will also be provided. Necessary arrangements for food, shelter, health, sanitation and water supply facilities have been provided to the persons staying in the relief camps. As on 25.02.2013, 14,888 persons were staying in the relief camps, 4,008 persons had moved to their native places or villages.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Just seek your clarifications. That's all.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this incident was engineered on January 24, 2013 when 72-hour bandh was called by RHJMC, Rabha Hasong Joint Movement Committee. But, on February 2, 2013, miscreants set ablaze the Rabha Students Union office in Goalpara. Sir, on February 13, 2013, the Chief Minister categorically stated that there were some lapses and they had no prior information. But, all concerned authorities knew that there would be such a situation. All the political parties including the Asom Gana Parishad boycotted the elections because they did not want to put their nominees for elections. In 2008, there was no election. But, here, this year, the election has been imposed and even the State Election Officer had said sorry for that. But, it is a very sorry state of affairs and 24 persons have been killed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Most of them are women. They are tribal Rabha people. Sir, I just want to know this from the hon. Minister. It should be clarified in the House. Again there are so many Councils in the State. There is confusion. An examination of the functioning of these Councils shows a picture of confusion. The

Panchayati Raj system continues to exist in these areas, as there is no constitutional basis for their removal. These areas are not exempt from Panchayati Raj in the manner as other areas such as Nagaland and hill areas of Manipur have been exempted. The problem is, institutional overlap in such areas is thus further compounded by the formation of these Councils. There are authorities operating in parallel in these areas, namely, the Council, the State Departmental system and the Panchayati Raj system. Three systems are there. These issues must be urgently solved so that there is one single authority. The inherent contradiction within the RHAC set-up has widened existing fault lines and the imposition of Panchayat elections in the Rabha Assam areas without addressing these incongruities has provided the current cycle of bloodshed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, my appeal to the Government is that they should cover at least these issues because these issues are prevailing since long. On the other hand the Gauhati High Court has also given a directive that elections should be held within six months. But, three parallel set-ups are there. There should be one institution so that these problems should never come up again. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the hon. Home Minister has given the statement, but certain real fact is missing from his statement. Firstly, Sir, this is a very serious and important issue. Election was called in the interest of the people, but what is happening in the Rabha Hasong area of Assam area? It is known to everybody.

Before elections, the Chief Minister of Assam nominated a group to discuss the issue with all the organisations. They have discussed the issue with the Rabha Students Union also. After the discussion, the Rabha Students Union suggested to the Government of Assam to discuss the issue with all the groups; and the Government of Assam agreed to hold it. But later they did not hold the meeting. Suddenly they have imposed the elections. The problem is that due to lack of awareness, due to lack of seriousness and due to lack of proper information, 24 people were killed during Panchayat elections in Assam. Elections were conducted in the interest of the people. But in the name of elections 24 people were killed. Most of the people killed were women and tribals. I would like to say one more thing. It is very important. Let the Election Commission say, "We are sorry for the incident." The Government said that this type of incident would not happen. After killing 24 people they are saying sorry. Although the State

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Government has instituted a One Man Judicial Commission of Inquiry, the Government has not taken confidence the other group. May I know from the Home Minister whether he would consider taking the other group also into confidence during the inquiry?

According to the statement, more than 10,000 people are still staying in the relief camps. They have lost their houses. They have lost their properties. But there is lack of food, drinking water and medicines. I would request the Home Minister to announce a special package for the affected families for a better livelihood. An *ex-gratia* of Rs.5 lakhs has been announced by the Government of Assam to the next of kin of those killed in police firing. Is the Government of India going to announce some financial assistance for the families of the victims? I do hope the Home Minister will clarify these points.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, असम का अपना एक पुराना इतिहास है। अनुप्रवेश वहां की एथिलिक कम्युनिटी और वहां की जो मूल जाति के लोग हैं, इनडिजिनस पॉपुलेशन, इन लोगों का एक पुराना झगड़ा है। वहां पंचायती राज के अलावा कुछ जगह डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौंसिल, एथिलिक कौंसिल भी है। एक दुखद घटना ग्वालपड़ा जिले में हुई है। जिन लोगों ने असम का प्रवास किया होगा या जो असम के भूगोल की थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी रखते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि यह ग्वालपड़ा जिला भारत की सीमा में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत के गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार के पास जानकारी है या असम सरकार से भारत सरकार जानकारी लेगी कि अनुप्रवेश क्या इस सामाजिक तनाव का प्रमुख कारण हुआ है? जैसा हमारे असम के सदस्यों ने कहा, वहां राभा स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन के साथ असम सरकार की चर्चा हो रही थी, चर्चा पूर्ण नहीं हुई थी, चर्चा आधी-अधूरी थी, तो जल्दबाजी में यह एक जिले में पंचायत चुनाव का क्यों किया गया? वहां सामाजिक तनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए असम सरकार ने क्या किया? बड़े कैजुअली बाद में असम के चुनाव आयोग ने यह कह दिया कि I am sorry for the incident. भारत के मूल निवासी लोगों की जान क्या इतनी बेकार है? क्या 24-24 लोगों की ऐसी एट्रोसिटी से मरने के बाद यह कहा जाएगा कि यह इस प्रकार की दुखद घटना है? क्या भारत सरकार असम सरकार से यह जानकारी लेगी कि सामाजिक तनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुनाव को थोड़े दिन टाला नहीं जा सकता था?

श्री तरुण विजय (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं असम में अभी उसी ग्वालपड़ा क्षेत्र का अपने प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ दौरा करके आया हूं, जहां पर यह दुखद घटनाक्रम हुआ और जहां 22 राभा लोगों की जान गई।

महोदय, वे कहते हैं कि क्या आप दिल्ली के लोग हमें हिंदुस्तानी नहीं मानते? और, गृह मंत्री का जो यह बयान आया है, इसे पढ़ कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उनके घावों पर नमक छिड़का गया है। गृह मंत्री जी, हम आपके साथ चलेंगे, वे हमारे साथी हैं, हिंदुस्तानी हैं, हम राजनीति का भेदभाव भूल जाएंगे, हम भूल जाएंगे कि हम किस पार्टी से हैं और आप किस पार्टी से हैं, परन्तु उनको हिंदुस्तानी तो मानिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: खुले आकाश के तले धरती पर रह रहे हैं राभा लोग और आप कह रहे हैं कि उनको शेल्टर दिया हुआ है। बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए उनको आकर मारते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

श्री तरुण विजय: वे लोग केवल डेमोक्रेटिक राइट मांग रहे थे। आपने चुनाव होने नहीं दिया।

क्या चुनाव मांगने पर गोली चलाई जाती है, वह भी सीने पर और माथे पर? एक भी गोली घुटने से नीचे नहीं चली ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech, please. Put your question.

श्री तरुण विजय: गृह मंत्री जी, ऐसा मत करिए। वे हिंदुस्तानी लोग हैं, उनको अपना प्रेम दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech, please. Put your question.

श्री तरुण विजय: उनको आश्वासन दीजिए, यह बयान मत दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, put your question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I will put the question, but at the same time we should be given an opportunity in the House to counter the allegation that has been made by some of my friends in the Opposition. He is trying to make it a communal issue. He is trying to make it an issue between an Indian and a non-Indian. Sir, the Panchayat elections were held in 21 districts of Assam. Everywhere elections were held peacefully, except in the Goalpara district. Sir, two elections were announced: one for the Panchayats, which is a constitutional obligation. You cannot make an exception. It is a constitutional obligation. You have to hold elections in all the 21 districts of Assam. At the same time, there was a demand to hold elections for the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council. Therefore, two elections were announced: first, the Panchayat elections in all the 21 districts and second, elections for RHAC. Everywhere and even in that district, the elections were held peacefully. The Rabha Hasong Tribe demanded elections for RHAC before the Panchayat elections. But the other communities, non-Rabhass, other tribes, other Hindus and other Muslims wanted elections for the Panchayats. So, elections were held in- all parts of the State, except in a few places. Because of violence, elections could not take place at a few places. In the statement of the hon. Minister, it is very clearly mentioned that the violence was quelled within 24 hours and everything became peaceful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, when he visited the violence-prone area, it was all peaceful. The violence was quelled within 24 hours.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: It was peaceful after it became. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No arguments, please.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You are wrong, Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kalitaji, please put your question. There is no time for arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*... No arguments please. Mr. Kalita, please put your question. आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please put your question. Mr. Kalita, you are not here to reply to them. Please put your question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, what he is saying is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: The ground situation is different. It is peaceful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. That is over.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, violence was quelled within record time. My question to the hon. Minister is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कालिता जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is enough. Please take your seat. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Kalita, please take your seat.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: They should be provided proper security. Now they want to go back to their places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether proper security will be provided to the people to go back to their places, to go back to their homes. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bora, just put a question, nothing more.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I just want to make one submission. My esteemed friend, Shri Baishya, has stated that elections were imposed. I beg to differ with him. I would like to clarify that elections were not imposed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under Constitutional provisions, elections were held. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kalita, you don't have to get up. ...(Interruptions)... This way I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, यह बहुत sensitive issue है। Already Home Minister ने स्टेटमेंट में बता दिया है कि वहां क्या हुआ है। पंचायत निर्वाचन को लेकर वह घटना घटी थी। Actually वहां Rabha-Hasong Autonomous Council ने काउंसिल form होने से पहले भी उनको Sixth Schedule में लाने की डिमांड की थी और form होने के बाद भी वे Sixth Schedule में लाने की डिमांड कर रहे हैं। वहां पर काउंसिल बनने के 6 महीने के बाद इलेक्शन होने थे, लेकिन अब तक नहीं हो पाए हैं। इसमें बहुत सारी समस्याएं थीं, कोई गांव यह तय नहीं कर पाया था और कुछ disputed गांव अभी भी हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: मैं सिर्फ यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ वही काउंसिल नहीं, बहुत सारी ऐसी काउंसिल्स हैं, जिनको स्टेट ऐक्ट के अंदर बनाया गया है, लेकिन जो राभा जैसे छोटी-छोटी communities हैं, indigenous tribals हैं, उनका असेम्बली में कोई representative नहीं हैं। वहां पर कोई कानून बनाने से भी उनके फेवर में बोलने वाला या किसी समस्या के आने पर उसका प्रतिवाद करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है, इसलिए उन लोगों को constitutionally protection देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि under Sixth Schedule ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: अमेंडमेंट करते हुए उन लोगों के लिए क्या सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Raja. Just seek a clarification.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, the statement says, and I read: "As on 25.02.2013, 14,888 persons were staying in the relief camps, and 4,008 persons had moved to their native places/villages." My point of clarification is this. More than 10,000 people are still in relief camps. The conditions of relief camps are quite worse in Assam. I, personally, know about it. I had been to some camps earlier. Now, my clarification is this. What special efforts are being made by the Union Government for their rehabilitation and safe return to their villages?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने सभी साथियों की बात सुन ली है और मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वहां जो इलेक्शन हुए, आज ही वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मेरी बात हुई। उन्होंने Rabha के लोगों से पहले भी बात की थी, शांति से वे सहयोग देंगे - इस तरह की बात हुई थी और यह भी तय हो गया था कि 30 अप्रैल, 2013 को काउंसिल के दूसरे इलेक्शन भी हो जाएंगे। यह मैंने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: On a point of order.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Let me reply now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: This is not the correct position. Actually, what happened was that the Government of Assam held a discussion with the Rabha Students Union, and during the discussion, they agreed that before the election, they would discuss the issue.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: They agreed, but as per the agreement, they could not live in that area. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please take your seat.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: In the seven districts, elections took place and only in the Goalpara District, this incident happened, and that too, how suddenly hundreds of people could come with lathis there. That is why the Chief Minister has, categorically, appointed a one-man judicial commission to inquire into everything, which you have also mentioned. Basically, as you have all stated, there are still 10,000 people in the camps. Yes, they must go to their respective villages and houses.

If they need any police security, we give them security. As far as food is concerned, water is concerned, yes, the Chief Minister has told me, but, still I will instruct to give proper food, water and everything, and I think the elections which are going to take place on 30th April, 2013 will also be very peaceful and we are really very sensitive to Assam particularly because there are many ethnic caste people staying over there. Last time also, in Dhubri, the Prime Minister had gone, Sonia Gandhiji had gone there and still some people are not going to their houses. So, it is not that they are outside India. They are basically Indians. If somebody is trying to bifurcate and treat Indians like non-Indians, it is totally wrong. Please don't politicise this issue. I assure you that Government take precautions and I certainly instruct the Government of Assam on the suggestions that have been made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 1.30 p.m. tomorrow, the 28th February, 2013.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past six of the clock till thirty minutes past one of the clock on Thursday, the 28th February, 2013.