

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 18th December, 2013/27th Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair.

RE: DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 181, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करने का नोटिस दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we have a very important point to raise. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, अमेरिका में भारतीय राजनयिक, देवयानी के साथ जो बर्ताव हुआ है, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, यह देश की सुरक्षा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, देवयानी वाला जो इश्यू है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, इसको ज़ीरो ऑवर में उठा लीजिए। It is listed for Zero Hour ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करके इस पर चर्चा करवायी जाए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ मामला है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : सर, यह देवयानी वाला इश्यू है, जिसको हमारे गहलोट जी उठा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, ज़ीरो ऑवर में उठा लीजिए, This is listed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मेरा आग्रह है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, इससे पूरा देश चिंतित है। ...(व्यवधान).... इससे पूरा देश गुस्से में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। ...(व्यवधान).... प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान).... प्रधान मंत्री जी बात पर जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह पूरे हाउस की फीलिंग है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह पूरे हाउस की ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की फीलिंग है, इसलिए क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड किया जाए और इस मामले को उठाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मेरा आग्रह है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... कृपया मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, एक-एक मिनट या दो-दो मिनट सबको बोलने दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house is adjourned for 15 minutes. I would like the leaders of political groups to see me in the Chamber.

The House then adjourned at two minutes

past eleven of the clock.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Public humiliation of Indian Deputy Consul General in New York

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, as agreed a few minutes back, the leader of the representative from each political group will take two minutes each to express their sentiments on this matter.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Chairman, the entire House is extremely grateful to you for allowing the suspension of the Question Hour to express the concern of this House on a very serious incident that involves the national honour. The fact is that an Indian diplomat can be arrested in violation of the immunity that is granted to a diplomat. The fact that it is a lady diplomat, who is not only arrested, but also paraded with handcuffs on the streets of Manhattan, kept in police custody in the midst of hardened criminals, not extended the courtesies that are normally extendable in the circumstances of this kind, is a matter of grave concern, as far as India is concerned. It involves the honour of a lady Foreign Service Officer. It has rightly caused concern and anguish in the entire country. And, it is a concern that should be reflected by the Government and conveyed by the Indian Government to the United States' Government at the highest level.

This is in clear violation of article 31 of the Vienna Convention. Article 31 of the Vienna Convention very clearly says that there is an immunity granted to a diplomat. The American viewpoint is that for the officers involved in Consular Services there is a separate arrangement, as far as they are concerned. Article 41 of that arrangement with regard to Consular Services also does not permit this arbitrary one-sided arrest. In fact, facilities are granted even to non-diplomats that they must go and appear before police authorities, rather than being raided, paraded, handcuffed and given a treatment of this kind. This has been done in violation of all the norms and it is a matter of extreme concern.

Why is it that the situation has come to such a pass? It may be too simplistic analysis to say, well, the United States is a big international power and, therefore, whether at their airports or otherwise, where courtesies are extendable to persons from other countries, they are not being extended. That would, Sir, be too simplistic

a view. I think it is also required, as far as India is concerned, for us to analyse and introspect where we stand in terms of our Foreign Policy. We have expressed concerns with regard to our neighbours some of whom have been violating our sovereignty. Even small neighbours have been not listening to us and have been bypassing Indian interests. Why have things come to such a pass? Many countries in the world protested on the snooping incident of the United States, where their intelligence agencies were keeping an eye on what is happening in the world. Foreign Heads of State cancelled meetings, India did not utter a word. Our elected representatives are denied visas. We give a kind of nudge that we are happy with this rather than protest on this. If we conduct our Foreign Policy in a manner that we can be taken for granted, then, these incidents are bound to be repeated. I would, therefore, express the concern not only of my party but almost everybody in this House that it is time that the Government of India take these bilateral relationships extremely seriously. We should negotiate as equals. We should cosy up in our relationships only when the other negotiating nation is interested in cosying up to us to that level. If they are not interested, this one side cosying up comes to an abject surrender as far as Foreign Policy is concerned. Therefore, we must take this incident in all its seriousness and lodge not only the strongest protest but in respect of these actions which we have taken in the last 24 hours, we must ensure that necessary correctives are also taken. केवल यह आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हम पेड़ पर चढ़ जाएं और फिर अचानक एक दिन नीचे उतर जाएं। उसमें हम लोग क्या हासिल करते हैं इस घटना के संबंध में, यह भी भारत सरकार के लिए अनिवार्य होगा। सरकार इसके ऊपर, वे क्षमा मांग रहे हैं, इसको अनडू किस प्रकार से कर रहे हैं, इसके संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रही है, आप उसकी जानकारी इस सदन को दें।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has raised something which has been a matter of national outrage and concern. The Government has taken...
..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह जवाब है, हमें जवाब नहीं सुनना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions).. Please, he is not responding. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not responding. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is participating. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I am not giving an answer. ...(Interruptions).. अभी मैं जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is participating. He is not responding ...(Interruptions).. He is participating. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... रामविलास जी, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I am not giving an answer. ...(Interruptions).. Sir, after listening to the Leader of the Opposition . . . (Interruptions) . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. You are participating in the expression of ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Yes, Sir, that is why I said.(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN : बैठ जाइए, देखिए(व्यवधान)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : What I have said is that it is a matter of national outrage. The Government has taken a very stern view. ...(Interruptions)... and the Government will make a statement. ...(Interruptions).. The Government will make a statement. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप क्या चाहते हो(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : गवर्नमेंट का रिएक्शन क्या है।(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : हम आग्रह करते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता को बुलवाइए(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : रामविलास जी, समय जा रहा है आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जो विचार माननीय सदस्य ने दिए हैं, रामविलास जी से भी मैं सहमत हूँ। कांग्रेस का भी विचार मिलेगा, लेकिन सदन में बात उठी है, देश के सम्मान से संबंधित है, देश गुस्से में है आक्रोश में है, तो सरकार की तरफ से भी इसका जवाब दिया जाएगा, यह मैं सदन को कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, मेरा मानना यही है कि हम सब को सुनें और सरकार जरूर जवाब दे।

श्री आन्नद शर्मा : जरूर जवाब देगी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : हम वही चाह रहे हैं कि आप हम सब को सुन लें, ताकि इस सदन की गुस्से की जो सहमति है, उसका असर आप समझ लीजिए, उसके आधार पर आप जवाब दीजिए। ऐसा हम जरूर जाहेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, precious time is being lost. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We agreed on two minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please, it is not a question of.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, ऐसा न हो कि सरकार का जवाब सिर्फ विपक्ष को ही मिले।
.....*(व्यवधान)*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सबको सुनने के बाद।*(व्यवधान)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, you want to speak at the end. Bahujan Samaj Party.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Let him speak at the end. Please speak at the end.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, it is a pity that there is not a single person from the Congress who is ready to speak on this.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Instead of giving a clarification ...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... मायावती जी। आप बोलिए।*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए।*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Give your opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... मायावती जी। आप बोलिए।*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए।*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अपने देश की एक महिला, जो अमेरिका में इंडियन डिप्लोमेट की हैसियत से कार्यरत थी, उसकी शर्माक डंग से चैकिंग की गयी। उसे जिस डंग से चैक किया गया, उसका तरीका

बहुत शर्मनाक और अपमानजनक था। इसलिए हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले को बहुत ही गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। सभापति जी, हमें जो जानकारी प्राप्त हो रही है, उसमें डिप्लोमेट का कोई कसूर नहीं था। उसकी सर्वैट के कारण उसे जिस तरीके से बेइज्जत किया गया, उसे अपमानित किया गया, उस मामले में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इतरी देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। आज उस घटना को घटे कई दिन हो चुके हैं। इस घटना को लेकर पूरे देश में इस महिला के प्रति हुए दुर्व्यवहार को लेकर महिलाओं में काफी रोष है और खास तौर से दलित वर्ग के लोगों में जबर्दस्त रोष है क्योंकि यह महिला वीकर सेक्शन में शेड्यूल कास्ट से ताल्लुक रखती है। आज पूरे देश में वर्तमान सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को को लेकर यह चर्चा हो रही है कि इस महिला के साथ और वह भी एक शेड्यूल कास्ट की महिला के साथ अमेरिका में जो जुल्म-ज्यादती हुई है, उससे शेड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रति काफी रोष है कि इस महिला के स्थान पर यदि किसी और जाति की महिला होती, जब कि इस मामले में जाति को बीच में नहीं लाना चाहिए(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावती : आज पूरे देश में दलित वर्ग में यह चर्चा है कि यह महिला, चूंकि शेड्यूल कास्ट कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखती है(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावती : यदि इस के स्थान पर किसी और जाति की महिला होती तो ऐक्शन लेने में इतनी डिले नहीं होती।(व्यवधान).... सभापति जी, जब कि इस मामले में जाति को बीच में नहीं लाना चाहिए(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावती : तो हमें जातीयता से ऊपर उठकर, अपने देश के स्वाभिमान को ध्यान में रखकर, उस महिला से स्वाभिमान को ध्यान में रखकर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए था। इम मुद्दे पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी बनती थी और खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी बनती थी, जिस में उन्हें अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट से बात करनी थी। तो अब तक ऐक्शन हो जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन अमेरिका की सरकार से बात करने के बजाय, जैसा कि टीवी पर दिखाया जा रहा है, यहा पर हम उनके लोगों की सुरक्षा हटा रहे हैं, इस ढंग से काम नहीं चलेगा। उस महिला के साथ, देवयानी के साथ चैकिंग के दौरान जो जुल्म-ज्यादती हुई है, जो अपमानजनक तरीका अपनाया गया है, वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। मैं समझती हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में जरूर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए और इस मामले को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, जैसा कि विभिन्न दलों के नेताओं ने दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, एक स्वर में यह मुद्दा उठाया है, मुझे अच्छा लगता यदि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट 24 या 48 घंटे के अंदर ऐक्शन लेती, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐक्शन में नहीं

आई। खासतौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग जो धिल्ला रहे हैं, उनको जो हकीकत है, उसे मान लेना चाहिए कि वह महिला अधिकारी शेड्युल्ड कास्ट कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखती थी जो अगर वह शेड्युल्ड कास्ट की जगह किसी और कम्युनिटी से होती, तो आप लोग पूरे देश में हल्ला मचा देते।(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज।

सुश्री मायावती : वह शेड्युल्ड कास्ट कम्युनिटी की एक महिला थी, इसलिए आप लोगों ने इसमें इतना डिले किया है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी गंभीर नहीं हैं।(व्यवधान)... यह बड़े दुख की बात है।(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावती : इसलिए मैं माननीय सभापति जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी की आप पूरे सदन की ओर से उनको निर्देशित करें, क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है, खासतौर से इस मुद्दे को लेकर वह अमरीका गवर्नमेंट से बात करें और जो हमारी विदेश नीति है, उसके बारे में भी हमें पुनर्विचार करना होगा। अमरीका में यही घटना नहीं हुई, इससे पहले भी वहां और बहुत सी घटनाएं हमारे इंडियन्स के साथ घट चुकी हैं। इतनी जुल्म-ज्यादती वहां होती हैं, लेकिन हमारी कंट्री शांत रहती है।

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : जब अमरीका के लोग इधर आते हैं, तो हम उनको कितना आदर-सम्मान देते हैं। इसलिए जो हमारी विदेश-नीति है, उस पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : सर, हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि वे वहां हमारे साथ, हमारे लोगों के साथ क्या बर्ताव कर रहे हैं और हम लोगों का उसके प्रति क्या रवैया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए और जो कुछ वहां पर जुल्म-ज्यादती हुई है, इसमें बिना कोई देरी किए, वैसे तो देरी बहुत हो चुकी है, तो बिना कोई देरी किए प्रधान मंत्री जी को सीधे दखल देकर कोई न कोई कार्यवाही जरूर करनी चाहिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I rise to share, I think, the unanimous sentiment of this august House and on behalf of the people who have elected us, on behalf of the entire country to express our anger, our anguish to say that we are aghast at this outrage that has been committed against India's sovereignty and this is something that cannot be tolerated or accepted. There is no need to repeat that this goes against all norms and international conventions and this is something that cannot be accepted by any self-respecting sovereign country.

The question that arises is as to why the situation has come to such a pass. We have had such instances happened in the past also. When I travel to the United States of America, though there is a ten-year multi-entry visa that I have, my boarding pass always comes with four 'S's printed on it—fourth level of security—and we go through that grind, and I always convince myself that there have been Cabinet Ministers of either the NDA regime or the present UPA regime who have been subjected to this, and we allow this to happen. There has not been a protest at the right moment that India has made. We have willy-nilly accepted that this is the 'big brother'; we have willy-nilly accepted that the USA is the world's policemen and they can get away with the laws that they will define as international laws.

Now, Sir, this message has to be given. We are building a strategic relationship with the USA. That strategic relationship cannot be in violation of the principles of the *Panchsheel*, which, I think, continue to guide our foreign policy. You cannot violate the *Panchsheel* in any strategic relationship with any country, and *Panchsheel* ensures you that there will be mutual respect for each other, there will be mutual respect for each other country's sovereignty, there will be mutual respect for the domestic laws of each other country and the relationship will only be on the basis of mutual benefit. All these principles are being violated and that is precisely why things have come to such a pass. It is very correct whatever has been said and happened in that entire scandal of surveillance. We are the sixth country in the world, as the papers have suggested, where there is large-scale surveillance by the National Security Agency of the United States of America and there has not been a word of official protest. You have the German Chancellor cancelling meetings. You have the French President expressing protest in international fora. But as far as India is concerned, you have just taken it for granted. It is a sad state of affairs. So, Sir, this attitude has to change. I am glad, and I would like to place it on record, that on this occasion, the Government of India has moved for a change. A city, in which I have grown up in my youth, one road was not accessible because it was on the backside of the US Embassy. That has been cleared since last night.

You Should see the celebration of youth of those days who actually went on that road as a free Delhi citizens which was not permitted earlier. You had bent backwards to create conditions as per their demand and this is what they do to us. This is simply just not acceptable. Therefore, this has come to such a pass, Sir, when we criticize the United States of America even the electricity in the Parliament

goes off. Lights go off in the House Please understand the depth of bending backwards that you have done in the strategic relationship. Only when we assert our voice does the current come back. Lights came back! Therefore, I would only want this Government to please assert your voice and to accept the fact that this behaviour exposes the universal values' hypocrisy that the United States of America follows. Finally, Sir, with your indulgence, I just want to recall the fact when President Obama visited us and spoke to us at the Central Hall, we, the Left and the Communist, made a departure. The Communist are treated with a different yardstick when we enter the United States of America. We made a departure and allowed that speech to take place without boycotting it. We thought that we should hear President Obama. He wrote in our Golden Book, Sir, saying 'Greetings from the world's oldest democracy to the world's largest democracy.' Later in the evening at the banquet, I had the occasion to remind him, "Sir, I don't think that it is factually correct. The African-Americans in the United States of America had the universal right to vote a year after President Obama was born. Therefore, to say the United States of America is the oldest democracy is not historically correct."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is with pride that I say my country, India, had given universal suffrage from day one. So, if there is any country in the world that has done that from day one, it is us and we belong to that mature democracy.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : Thanks to Dr. Ambedkar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, thanks to Dr. Ambedkar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Agreed. I accept it completely. But the point is that we should deal with that degree of maturity with such insults and we want the Government to rise to the occasion. You have taken some steps which I applaud. But that, I don't think, is sufficient. We should take a sufficient measure forward and we will all support you in that. We would want to assure the support of the nation if the Government takes up this issue strongly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All India Trinamool Congress.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, to say that we as a country condemn this incident would be an under statement. But I am, in this moment of sadness and anger, happy. I am happy that the Foreign Minister has just walked in because we have a specific suggestion to make in the light of what has happened. Sir, we believe that it is time now to codify all privileges India gives US diplomats. We need to codify these privileges. We need to share these codified privileges which we give them in a statement to Parliament. Then we need to tell Parliament what privileges our Indian diplomats are given in the US. And my understanding is that there is a big gap between the privileges that we give to US diplomats and the privileges that our diplomats have in the United States. We believe that if the Foreign Minister could make a statement after this stating the intent to do this and this ought to be done where the two privileges meted out on both sides are equal and reciprocal. Sir, the second point is more a comment. We keep using the term that we live in a 'global village', and I think it was the former President, K.R. Narayanan, who aptly said, 'We live in a global village but we don't need a global village headman.' America should stop pretending to be the self-appointed Lokpal of the world.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : शुक्रिया चेयरमैन साहब। सर, सिर्फ सदन के अंदर ही गुस्सा नहीं है देश के अंदर गुस्सा है, रोष है और सब लोग यह चाहते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क अमेरिका को कायदे से जवाब दे। यह पहला मौका नहीं है जैसा देवयानी के साथ हुआ। इसके पहले भी लगातार, लम्बे अर्से से अमेरिका हमारे साथ इसी तरह का व्यवहार करता रहा है। हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति अब्दुल कलाम साहब के साथ जो घटना हुई थी, वह भी हम लोगों को याद है और इस सदन में कई सदस्यों ने उस घटना के प्रति रोष व्यक्त किया। हमारे नेता जार्ज फर्नांडिस साहब के साथ अमेरिका में जो कुछ हुआ, वह भी हम लोगों को याद है। यही नहीं हमको यह भी याद है कि जब इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं और उस समय देश में अकाल पड़ा था, हमारे यहां खाने की किल्लत हो गई थी और पी.एल. 480 के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों ने वहां से अनाज मंगाया था। उसी समय वियतनाम में अमेरिका ने mapalm bomb छोड़ा था और कई बच्चे उस घटना में जलकर मर गए थे। हिन्दुस्तान ने बाकी मुल्कों की तरह इसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट किया था और उस समय लिंडन जॉनसन साहब अमेरिका के प्रेसिडेंट थे। उन्होंने इंडियन डिप्लोमेट को बुलाकर धमकी दी थी। हमारे डिप्लोमेट ने कहा था कि इसका हिन्दुस्तान की तरह और देशों ने भी विरोध किया है, तो इंडियन डिप्लोमेट को जवाब मिला कि और देश अपने यहां अमेरिका से अनाज नहीं मंगाते हैं। अमेरिका का यह तरीका रहा है। जैसा कि नेता विपक्ष ने बताया है कि वियना कन्वेंशन का उल्लंघन हुआ। अमेरिका किसी कन्वेंशन को कहां मानता है? इराक में जो कुछ हुआ, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को

टेंगा दिखाकर अमेरिका ने वहां पर बमबारी की, उसने गलत रिपोर्ट बनवाई कि उसके पास रासायनिक हथियार हैं। अमेरिका का व्यवहार हमारे प्रति बहुत ही अपमानजनक रहा है। अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी ने ठीक ही कहा। अभी जो सर्विलेंस का मामला आया, उसको हमारे मंत्री जी ने जिस ढंग से यानी बहुत हल्के ढंग से टाला कि उससे हम लोगों ने अपने आप को अपमानित महसूस किया। इतना बड़ा हमारा मुल्क है और हम अपने देश में किससे टेलिफोन पर बात करते हैं, इंटरनेट से हम क्या कम्युनिकेशन करते हैं, इन सारी चीजों पर अमेरिका निगरानी रख रहा है और हमारा देश प्रोटेस्ट भी दर्ज नहीं कर रहा है और कह रहा है कि यह तो सामान्य किस्म की घटना है। देश का नेतृत्व अपने आपको अपमानित करवाता रहा है और उसी का नतीजा है कि आज उसका मनोबल इतना बढ़ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग प्रोटेस्ट कैसे करेंगे! फिर भी, हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने पहली दफा इस मामले में कदम उठाया है। सुश्री मायावती जी कह रही थीं कि यह कदम देर से उठाया है, देर से ही सही, पहली, दफा मजबूती के साथ सरकार ने कदम उठाया है। हम चाहेंगे, जैसा कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने कहा कि पेड़ पर चढ़ गए और अचानक नीचे उतर गए, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। कम से कम दो शर्तें अमेरिका को हमारी माननी चाहिए। एक तो देवयानी पर जो मुकदमा दर्ज हुआ है, वह मुकदमा वापस हो और दूसरा, अमेरिका अपने इस कृत्य के लिए हमारे देश से माफी मांगे तभी हम लोगों को पीछे हटना चाहिए, यही मेरा आपसे आग्रह और अनुरोध है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मुझसे पहले जिन वक्ताओं ने इस गंभीर मामले पर अपनी बात रखी है, मैं उनसे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। पूरे देश में इस बात को लेकर गंभीर रोष है और रोष ज्यादा इसलिए भी है क्योंकि एक बार नहीं, अनेकों बार हमारे नेताओं के साथ, हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स के साथ इस तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनको अपमानित करने की घटनाएं हुई हैं, चाहे जार्ज फर्नांडिस साहब का मामला हो, चाहे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति अब्दुल कलाम साहब का मामला हो, चाहे शाहरुख खान को harass करने का मामला हो, चाहे आजम खान को harass करने का मामला हो, चाहे अमेरिका में ही नियुक्त जो हमारी महिला राजदूत थीं, उनको अपमानित करने का मामला हो...।

चाहे अमेरिका में नियुक्त हमारी महिला राजदूत को अपमानित करने का मामला हो। जब अमेरिका में ही हमारी राजदूत नियुक्त हों और उनको अपमानित किया जाए, तब भी हमारी सरकार को रोष नहीं आया तो इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि न्यूयार्क में स्थित हमारे परमानेंट मिशन में एक सीनियर महिला डिप्लोमेट के साथ इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। उनको अरेस्ट करके क्रिमिनल्स के बीच रखना और बहुत ही भद्दे तरीके से सर्व करना, उनको न्यूयार्क के मैनहैटन में हथकड़ी लगाकर ले जाना, इस तरह की बातें इसलिए हुईं क्योंकि लगातार जो घटनाएं घटती गईं, उनके प्रति हमारा जो रिएक्शन होना चाहिए था, हमें जो अपनी बात रखनी चाहिए थी, वह सही तरीके से नहीं रखी गई।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब अमेरिका का मामला आता है तो हम कहीं न कहीं अपने आपको उसके सामने inferiority complex से पीड़ित महसूस करते हैं। अमेरिका के सामने यह जो हीनता की गांठ बन गई है, यह बहुत ही दुखदायी है। अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट इससे नहीं उबर सकी तो इस तरह की घटनाएं आगे भी होती रहेंगी। तिवारी जी ने यह बात सही कही है कि देवयानी के खिलाफ वहां जो मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट जोर दे तथा उसके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है, उसके लिए खेद व्यक्त करे। इससे कम पर हमारी सरकार को किसी चीज के लिए तैयार नहीं होना चाहिए, वरना जैसा व्यवहार हमारे साथ हो रहा है, वैसा ही व्यवहार करने के लिए, आपने जो उनको अत्यधिक सुविधाएं दे रखी हैं, उन पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, on behalf of my party, All India Anna DMK, and my party chief, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, I rise to express our anguish, anger and outrage at this insult to our national honour. This incident should not be viewed in isolation. In fact, it is a classic case of policy paralysis. Pakistanis behead our *jawans* and our External Affairs Minister welcomes the Pakistani premier; the Lankan Navy attacks our Tamil Nadu fishermen day in and day out and our External Affairs Minister goes and shakes hands with Rajapaksa; and now America has done it to our diplomat and yesterday our External Affairs Minister had a meeting with the US Congress delegates. In fact, he may say that he would have protested to that delegation, but I will say the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Union Home Minister, Shri Rahul Gandhi and the Gujarat Chief Minister, have expressed their protest in a more assertive manner by not meeting that delegation. In fact, time has come for us to be assertive and express our view not only to our neighbours but also to one and all in the world as to where we stand and we need to reorient our foreign policy. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Thank you, Sir. An IFS officer from India, a woman, has been handcuffed, insulted and bodily searched in a foreign country. A diplomat in a very high position, she is entitled to protection. But the US Government has not taken that into consideration. A point of a community was brought in here and there was a lot of objection. But I would like to bring that point again because for a woman from a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe community, to even go to school is a big step in her life and to cross the ocean to go to another country, what kind of trouble she might have gone through personally. This woman who has to set an example, pave a path for so many of the women from the same community as somebody who has to be an example of that community and lead the

others, today she is being insulted and we are going to take that. This incident is going to actually create a fear in everybody here back home and all those girls who look at her and aspire to become something in life. If we continue to allow this, it is going to affect us in many ways.

We cannot just close our eyes to the fact that this woman diplomat comes from a Scheduled community, which has been treated vary badly and shabbily by the society and the country for years.

Sir, we have to also understand that, time and again, our leaders have been insulted, have been shabbily treated at airports in many situations by the U.S. and some other countries also. But we have never reacted strongly. We have never really risen to the occasion and showed what India is to them. This is just a continuation of what has happened, what we have accepted quietly without any protest.

I would also like to say that this is a true reflection of what has happened in our neighbourhood. I am sorry to say this, but not many people seem to be happy about bringing up the issue of Indian fishermen. Hundreds of them are languishing in Sri Lankan jails. What have we done about that? We have not been able to negotiate in this matter. We have not been able to release them. Sir, nobody takes us seriously. We are not negotiating from a position of power. We are negotiating from a submissive position. We are asking for our rights. We are not fighting for our rights. We are not standing up for it. We are negotiating from a very submissive position. If we continue to do this, our diplomats, our people, our leaders will continue to be treated badly. I think this is the moment when we have to sit up and rethink our Foreign Policy considering how our people, our citizens are treated all over the world.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha) : Sir, I must thank the Chair for allowing this discussion to express our anguish over the very sorrowful incident.

Sir, I share my concern and views with other Members on behalf of my party, Biju Janata Dal. Certainly, this is a case where the whole country feels insulted because we believe in mutual respect between countries.

The hon. Chairman has served in the Indian Foreign Service for a long period. A diplomat, who serves outside the country, does not serve for himself. He serves for the country. He represents the country. Devyani represents the whole of more

than one billion people of our country. She is a woman whether a dalit woman or not. Naturally, it is an insult to the whole country. We respect the women. It is well known to the country that we generally respect women and we respect not only the women of our country but we also respect the women of the whole earth. This is a clear violation of Vienna Convention. Appropriate action has to be taken by the American Government. They are only at the enquiry process. They have not apologised for this thing. Even a mere expression of apology is not there. We are expecting appropriate action from our Government, appropriate steps keeping in mind bilateral relations. We don't want to hurt the bilateral relations. But we can't have bilateral relations at the cost of our dignity and prestige. This much we are expecting from the Government.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, the senior Indian woman diplomat has been treated in the most atrocious, undiplomatic manner by the United States. The untruth of the U.S. Administration is exposed because some sections were saying that they have looked into the matter and what the marshals have done. Marshals are saying that they have no authority to act without the go ahead from the U.S. State Department. This is the situation.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition has explained in detail the incidents. If you look at it, Sir, this is not merely harassment. This is torture. And this kind of torture of a senior diplomat of a country is nothing but humiliation of the whole nation. Therefore, the country is rightly outraged against it. I want to share with the hon. Members one incident I was witness to. This was in November, 2003 when we were travelling with the then Minister of State for External Affairs who, unfortunately, is no more in the world. He used to be our friend and a Member of this House. He was absolutely searched and then he was asked to take his clothes off. This is the behaviour that the US security agencies do with our visiting Ministers. When I asked the senior diplomat who had come to receive the then Minister, the diplomat said that he could not do anything and this is how the Americans behave. They had protested so many times, but it all goes in vain.

Sir, therefore, I would not repeat the points raised by hon. Members, but what Mr. Sitaram Yechury said is that we have to see it in the context of the overall American attitude to all these countries including India. This is the reflection of that continuous attitude. Many Members have pointed out about the treatment meted

out to the former hon. President, many Ministers and many leaders. I am not again repeating it to save time, but I must point out for the consideration of the hon. Members and the people of India that one of the greatest strengths of the Indian State and the people had been that our Foreign Policy is not foreign. This Foreign Policy was not made in any other country. It has been formulated and implemented in India by the Indian State keeping in view the interests of the nation and the prestige of the nation.

Therefore, at this juncture, I support the response of the Government, but we have to be tough continuously for the implementation of the principles enshrined in Vienna Convention and whatever diplomatic behaviour and immunity is granted should be implemented and no high-handedness of any country to humiliate our diplomats and torture them should be permitted. Therefore, finally, I would only request the Government to take a tough stand as they say in Sanskrit, शठे शाद्यम समाचरेत्, all those who are wicked and guilty should be treated like that. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I join with the House that our diplomat in the US, Ms. Devyani, was assaulted, treated and humiliated. The Foreign Affairs Minister is present in the House. He must understand what is going on in the country. The whole country is outraged. We are not a small country. We must take it very seriously and we must talk with the US people. I was there last month. We must talk as equals. Hon. Members have diplomatic passports. The US security forces don't at all bother about the Indian Government. Why? They must understand that we have certain privileges. We must talk to them as equals. As hon. LoP and other Members have said, we must talk to the US people as equals and tell them that they may be a superpower, but they must understand that ours is also not a small country. You keep quiet with China; you keep quiet with Pakistan. Sir, why our Foreign Policy is like that? In respect of Sri Lanka, you people are just watching what is going on. You don't even react properly. Ours is not a small country. They are also a big country like India. India must react immediately to this kind of a treatment to our diplomat. It is a treatment to us. We must understand the feeling of the whole country. It is not a personal issue of any of us; it is an issue of the country. We must talk as equals to the US people. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

12:00 Noon

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on behalf of my party, Shiva Sena. At the outset, I condemn the incident of arrest of our diplomat, Mrs. Devyani Khobragade in the United States; and the way she was treated. According to the Vienna Convention, the immunity granted to the diplomats has been violated. I express my serious concern about it. This is not the first time that an Indian diplomat has been put to such humiliation. Mrs. Khobragade comes from Maharashtra. She is the pride of Maharashtra. *..(Interruptions)..* Yes, she is the pride of India. We are all proud of her. Such incidents have taken place in the past also involving our former President, Ministers, our senior diplomats and Members of Parliament. They were all put to harassment by the U.S. security agencies. I feel that Indian foreign policy needs to be reoriented and revisited. Our neighbouring countries also have not behaved properly against India. I feel that the Foreign Minister, as well as, the Government of India has taken things lightly. Being the largest democracy; and the kind of power that India has, needs to be demonstrated and asserted to our neighbouring countries, as well as, to the United States. We need to take a tough stand against them. We also need to take retaliatory action. Unless it is done, these things would continue. The Government of India is looked down by the Indian citizens as to what it would do. We are also with the Government of India that we should take a tough stand against the U.S. Government. If need be, all Indians unitedly show this kind of support that we are against this kind of treatment and humiliation against our lady diplomat. We should also show to the U.S. that we are also capable of giving a reciprocal treatment to their diplomats in India. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Honourable Members, it is 12 o'clock. Do you wish to continue, or, shall we go to our routine business? *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar) : Sir, we need to have a response from the External Affairs Minister. He is present in the House. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. *..(Interruptions)..* All right. Next, Mr. Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Thank you, Sir. This incident is a culmination of years of weak-kneed and compromising approach of our Government with scant regard to our national interests and pride. Sir, a former President was humiliated. Cabinet Ministers were humiliated. Many of us holding diplomatic

passports have been humiliated at the airports of the United States. Yet, on the other hand, even if a second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy was to arrive here in India, he is received as if he is a State guest. Let this be a wake up call for the ruling establishment that Indians demand respect; and wish to live with pride and with their head held high. Our officers who are serving this nation need to be provided full protection. We must send a very strong message to the United States and demand an unqualified apology from them . Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. Next Shri Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Thank you, Sir. My party also shares the sentiments expressed by various leaders; and these sentiments are sentiments of the people of our country. This is not the first time culmination of the attitude of the U.S. They consider India as a second grade country. They can do anything because there won't be any reaction from India.

When every country and every Government protested against the snooping incident, our reaction was that it is normal and there is nothing unusual. That gave the courage to the United States Government to humiliate our diplomats, our political leaders, our Ministers and others. Anyway, this time the reaction of the Government of India is welcome, and my only request is that our response and reaction must be in such a way that this is the last incident of this type. Thank you.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार) : मान्यवर, देवयानी के साथ अमेरिका में जो हुआ, वह कोई पहला इंसिडेंट नहीं है। हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स को, हमारे पोलिटिशियंस को न केवल अमेरिका में बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों में भी अपमानित किया गया है, क्योंकि हम एक सॉफ्ट नेशन हैं। सारी दुनिया यह समझती है कि हम लोग कमजोर हैं। इटेलियन मेरिन्स ने यहां मर्डर किया और वे चले गए। सर, पाकिस्तान में एक अमेरिकन डिप्लोमेट ने एक सिविलियन का मर्डर कर दिया और उसको एक हफ्ते के अन्दर अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट वापस अमेरिका ले गई। हम लोग कोई 'बनाना रिपब्लिक' नहीं हैं(व्यवधान)...

सर, जिस तरह से डिप्लोमेट्स को अपमानित किया गया है, यह पूरे देश का अपमान है। मेरे एक साथी अभी कह रहे थे कि वह महाराष्ट्र का गौरव है, लेकिन यह पूरे देश का अपमान हुआ है, सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र का अपमान नहीं हुआ है। इसमें रिजनलिज्म नहीं लाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इस तरह के इंसिडेंट्स पहले भी दूसरे मुल्कों में भी हुए हैं। पाकिस्तान में दो-तीन हफ्ते पहले हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स को सड़कों पर पीटा गया है। श्रीलंका में हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स का अपमान हुआ है। चाइना में भी हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स का अपमान हुआ है। एक डिप्लोमेट के

ऊपर हनी ट्रेप का एलिगेशन लगाकर और उसको *persona non grata* करके अपमानित किया गया। मैं माननीय सलमान खुर्शीद साहब का और सब लोगों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ और आपको बधाई भी देता हूँ कि आपने पहली बार फर्म स्टैंड लिया है। **But take it to its logical conclusion. Don't give up so easily. We must keep it in mind that if the case against Devyani is not withdrawn, she can be punished with rigorous imprisonment of up to 15 years. So, we must keep that in mind.** तो इसको लॉजिकल कन्क्लूजन तक लेकर जाया जाए और पूरी दुनिया में मैसेज दिया जाए कि हम इन इश्यूज के ऊपर कोई कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करेंगे। अगर हमे अमेरिकंस की आवश्यकता है, तो उनको हमारी हमसे भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। **It is a two-way situation. It is not a one-way situation.** मैं पूरे सदन का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इस पूरे इश्यू पर हम सब लोग एक साथ हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको लॉजिकल कन्क्लूजन तक लेकर जाया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति : श्री मोहम्मद शफी।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी राय दे दी है। मैं भी उनके साथ हूँ।

श्री सभापति : शुक्रिया। श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious matter. I am standing here to express my anguish against the USA for their uncivilized and uncalled for behaviour towards our lady Consulate. This is not an insult to Devyani alone, it is an insult to the entire nation. We want good relations with every country, including the USA, but not at the cost of sovereignty, dignity and prestige of our nation. This is a very serious matter, I would like to request the Minister of External Affairs to take up the matter with the USA very seriously. The USA should immediately withdraw the case against her; otherwise, her life would be in a very pitiable condition. No doubt, Devyani is not alone. The entire nation is with her. We condemn it very strongly. And, I believe, the Government of India will take the matter very seriously and fully use all the channels including diplomatic channels. I also hope that, in future, this type of uncivilized behaviour will not happen towards any Indian. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण ही नहीं, अति महत्वपूर्ण ही नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता से जुड़ा हुआ जो मुद्दा है, इसके ऊपर आपने सभी दलों के नेताओं और सदस्यों से राय मांगी है। सर, एक होता है कि **unknowingly** कोई चीज हो जाती है, तो उसमें डिफेंड किया जा सकता है, लेकिन जो

चीज जान-बूझकर की जाती है, वह मनोवृत्ति से जुड़ी हुई होती है। हमें इस बात को कबूल करना चाहिए या हमको कहना चाहिए कि हम सोवरेन कंट्री हैं या हमको कहना चाहिए कि अमेरिका गलत या सही जो भी करे, हम उसके साथ हैं। अमेरिका **superiority complex** से ग्रसित है। वह डरता नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वह चीन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कभी नहीं कर सकता है। चीन भी हमारे ही समकक्ष था, लेकिन हमारे साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार लगातार होता आ रहा है। भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति, भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री, प्रफुल्ल पटेल, मीरा शंकर, आदि के साथ भी इसी तरह का व्यवहार हुआ। मीरा शंकर का क्या कसूर था? वह भी महिला थी और वह हिन्दुस्तानी ड्रेस में थी। वह साड़ी पहने हुए थी, इसके कारण उसको बेइज्जत करने का काम किया गया। सर, यह मनोवृत्ति से जुड़ा हुआ है और जब तक अमेरिका की मनोवृत्ति चेंज नहीं होती है और हमारी भी मनोवृत्ति चेंज नहीं होती है, तब तक इसमें सुधार नहीं होगा।

सर, इस देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि अमीर समझता है कि हम अमीर बाप के बेटे हैं, तो हम अमीर हो गए और गरीब समझता है कि हम गरीब बाप के बेटे हैं, तो हम गरीब हैं। दोनों की सोच एक ही है। हम यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि अमेरिका सुपर पावर है और अमेरिका यह मान कर चल रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान जीरो है। आपके नए राष्ट्रपति या प्रधान मंत्री गद्दी पर आएंगे, तो वहां उसकी न्यूज फोर्थ या फिफथ पेज में भी नहीं आती है। सबसे दुखद बात यह है कि वाशिंगटन में जो अमेरिकन प्रवक्ता है, उसने इसको सही करार दिया है। इस पर खेद व्यक्त करने के बजाए उसने कहा है कि यह सही है, इसलिए, सर, मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। यह किसी पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। हम सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने इस पर कार्रवाई की है, लेकिन सिर्फ बैरिकेड हटा देने से या सिर्फ इस तरह की कार्रवाई से समस्या का निदान नहीं होने वाला है। यदि समस्या का निदान करना है, तो आपको कड़ा संदेश भेजना पड़ेगा।

सर, हम चाहते हैं कि चेयर की तरफ से एक सर्वसम्मत रेज़ोल्यूशन आए। चूंकि यह राष्ट्र के सम्मान का मामला है, इसलिए इस पर एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव यहां आना चाहिए कि इस तरह की जो घटना हुई है, हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं और इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। अगर किसी के नाम के आगे खान लिखा रहेगा, किसी के आगे पटेल लिखा रहेगा, किसी के आगे कुछ लिखा रहेगा, तो वह उसके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करेगा? क्या यह अमेरिका की * चल रही है?

सर, हमारी तीन मांगें हैं। पहली मांग यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदन के द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पास हो। देवयानी खोबरागड़े के साथ जो बर्ताव किया गया है, उसको हथकड़ी लगाई गई, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है? उसकी बच्ची स्कूल में पढ़ रही है और वह अपनी बच्ची को लाने के लिए स्कूल गई, तो उसको गिरफ्तार कर

* Expugned as ordered by the Chair.

लिया गया और उसको हथकड़ी लगाई गई। मैं उसको जानता हूँ। मैं तीन-चार बार अमेरिका गया हूँ, वह बहुत शालीन महिला है। हम कोई कास्ट का मामला नहीं उठा रहे हैं, वह इतनी शालीन महिला है कि आप उससे एक बार बात कीजिएगा, तो आपको उस पर इतनी श्रद्धा हो जाएगी, जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

श्री सभापति : कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। उस महिला के हाथ में हथकड़ी लगा कर उसको क्रिमिनल्स के साथ रखा जाता है। सर, यह बहुत ही अपमानजनक मामला है और पूरे देश में इसके प्रति रोष है। इसी दिल्ली में एक महिला के साथ कार्रवाई हुई, तो पूरी दिल्ली जल उठी थी और आज हमारी महिला को विदेश में इस तरह से अपमानित किया जाता है, तो हम यहां चुपचाप बैठ कर नहीं देख सकते हैं। इसलिए इस पर सर्वसम्मति से एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पास हो। वहां की सरकार माफी मांगे और देवयानी के खिलाफ जो मुकदमा है, उसको वापस लेने का काम करे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Parliament represents the nation, and the outrage which we are witnessing from all sides of the House is the national outrage. I am sure, the Americans are watching the proceedings and the message will go there that we are rightly outraged. Behaviour of the American authorities towards Devyani is indeed uncivilized और यह बदतमीजी है, थोड़ी भी नहीं, बहुत ज्यादा बदतमीजी है and any insult to Devyani is an insult to India and that is why the country is rightly indignant about it. It reminds me of the old phrase the Americans used years ago and say that this is arrogance of power and also in 1960s it became very prevalent what was called 'the ugly American'. The incident reminds me of that. America certainly does not come out well from all what has happened on this issue. The niceties which are sought to be drawn in Washington, that the diplomatic immunities are enjoyed by the embassy staff and not of the Consulates is sheer nonsense. Devyani represents India and that is why India is feeling insulted and they have to make amends. Some steps have been taken by the Government of India but let us make it clear to the Americans that the friendship is not a one-way street and there are limits to ours patience. Thank you, Sir.

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सभापति जी, सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भावनाएं इस विषय पर व्यक्त की हैं, सबसे पहले मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। कभी-कभी ऐसा समय आता है कि आम तौर से हम जिन बातों की चिन्ता नहीं करते, कोई एक घटना होती है, वह घटना ऐसी चिंगारी पैदा करती है, ऐसी मशाल जलाती है कि सारा देश उठ खड़ा होता है। पहले भी घटनाएं हुई हैं। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि उसके बारे

में लोगों ने सोचा नहीं, लेकिन जैसी प्रतिक्रिया इस समय हुई हुई है, वह एक ऐसा प्रतीक है जो आगे के लिए हमारा रास्ता खोलता है। यह भी सही नहीं है कि भारत हमेशा दूसरे देशों के सामने झुकता रहा है। इसके अलावा भी कुछ बातें सही हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सामने संसार का कोई भी नेता अपने को बड़ा नहीं मानता था। इंदिरा जी के सामने अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति जिस अदब के साथ खड़ा होता था, वह हमने देखा है।

हमें 1971 भी याद होना चाहिए, बाकी भी याद होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि काफी समय से अमेरिका का वर्चस्व दुनिया में बढ़ा है। वह एक ऐसा देश बन गया है, जो कुछ भी कर सकता है, किसी के साथ कुछ भी कर सकता है और करके निकल सकता है। आखिर क्यों? हमें कहीं अपनी मानसिकता के बारे में सोचना होगा और उस मानसिकता को बदलना होगा। जब से हम भारत को बाजार के रूप में स्वीकार करने लगे हैं, तब से शायद यह दशा हुई है। भारत बाजार नहीं है, भारत देश है। अगर उसकी 300 साल की संस्कृति है, तो भारत की 5,000 साल की संस्कृति है, इसका एहसास देशवासियों को होना चाहिए, हम सबको होना चाहिए।

मैं आज गांधी जी का एक वाक्य आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अमेरिका या किसी विशेष देश के बारे में चिन्ता नहीं करता। एक बार किसी पत्रकार ने उनसे पूछा कि आप सब जगह जाते हैं, लेकिन आप कभी अमेरिका नहीं गए? गांधी जी ने कहा, मेरा अमेरिका जाने का मन नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने पूछा, क्यों? तो गांधी जी ने कहा कि वहां डॉलर भगवान की पूजा होती है। वह एक छोटा-सा वाक्य, वह एक साधारण-सा वाक्य बहुत कुछ कहता है। वह भारत की पूरी परम्परा को समझाता है, यहां के राजनीतिक दर्शन की बात करता है, वह हमारे दृष्टिकोण को बताता है, हमारे स्वाभिमान को बताता है और हम किस तरह से अपने पैर जमीन पर मजबूती के साथ रखे हुए हैं, इसको भी वह प्रदर्शित करता है।

इस घटना से जो संदेश जाना चाहिए, वह गया है। सरकार ने जिस तरह से अपना रुख दिखाया है, जिस तरह के कदम उठाए हैं, सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोगों ने जो एक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, लोक सभा की स्पीकर ने जो एक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, अलग-अलग नेताओं ने जो एक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हमारा सिर ऊंचा हुआ है, हमारी इज्जत बढ़ी है और हमें इसको बनाए रखना है। इन्हीं थोड़े से शब्दों के साथ, मैं सदन के साथ अपनी भावनाएं मिलाता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Does the External Affairs Minister want to speak?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart. But, I also rise with a sense and confidence that this House has expressed the feelings that each one of us has in his heart. We cannot

be divided on an issue of such importance to us as a nation, as people and as human beings. It is no longer about an individual. It is about our sense of ourselves as a nation and our presence in the world. I only urge the hon. Members to share with me my sense of responsibility in circumstances in which responding in a disproportionate matter is easy. Saying things that you might regret later is easy. But, to keep my vision directed entirely on the immediate concern—which is the dignity, safety and comfort of someone who, today, for us is not just a representative of India, but I think a part of her heart and a part of her family is more important.

I have met the officer's father who himself was a distinguished officer of the Indian Administrative Service. I saw a great fortitude, determination and a sense of rationality in him. I thanked him for it in very difficult circumstances the manner in which he stood by his daughter. And, I believe, that we too, from here, will stand not just by his daughter but our sense as a nation, as people and as human beings that what has happened is totally and entirely unacceptable.

I know the hon. Members used different words and one could search dictionary for the strongest possible word that would express our feelings of distress, disquiet and outrage. But, I do believe, this is time to go beyond words and to show some deeds. We have, immediately, reacted and taken some very specific steps about which I dare say there are some people who have said that we are overreacting and overreaching. But, I do believe, the general sense in the country and in this House is what we have done is appropriate. And, on the other, hon. Members have said that we must sustain steadily and get ourselves to the destination that we want to reach. I think, the most important and immediate concern is to ensure that no further indignity is inflicted upon the young officer. And, we are taking immediate steps to ensure, legally, whatever is possible to implement.

In terms of giving a strong, unambiguous, direct message to the USA whatever I believe we were supposed to do, we did immediately. We can cavil and disagree about the extent of meetings that might have happened who should have met and who should not have met. But, I only want to urge one simple thing. Whatever we do, we are doing in a *bona-fide* manner, with honesty, sincerity and with the overall interest of the nation and the person concerned.

If we appear, outside this House, on television channels, to be divided even

on this—even if the division is a very minor one—we will look like a weak nation. Today we speak in one voice on this and I urge you, request you and I plead with you let that voice be one single voice. I will not let you down. This Government will not let you down, no matter how overarch your emotions may be. But, please reflect, for a moment, that we will do what is absolutely important and necessary and I have the confidence to say that we will overcome and we will succeed. But, I do want to share with the House and, I think, it is important to share with the House to understand that we are not overreacting simply because somebody has behaved in a manner that is adverse or hurtful to us. There is a history behind this.

And that history fortifies our position. It is not something that has happened out of the blue. It is not something in which the allegations may or may not be substantiated by the prosecution. It is not something in which the prosecution had the right to do something, and that is writ large in black and white. There is a history that this House must know. This is an issue which we would handle in due course in a larger manner. And I am glad that the Finance Minister is here; we have to consult the Finance Ministry on important changes that we want to make in the arrangements for people who go with our officials abroad and serve them as their employees. But that would come later.

There is also an issue of the Vienna Convention, the Convention that applies to our Diplomatic Missions. There is also a different Convention that applies to the Consulates. These are two separate Conventions. Be that as it may, whatever further negotiations are required, that would come only later.

Today, our paramount concern, interest and determination is to be able to intervene effectively and specifically to ensure that the dignity of our officer is absolutely preserved.

Sir, the tragedy is that this is not a story in which only two countries are involved; this is a story in which individuals from our country are involved. It is not something that is being done *suo motu* by the American agencies, bad as it might appear. There is participation of somebody who holds an Indian Passport, somebody who offered their services to work with our diplomatic officials and somebody who sought employment and went to the United States of America, and the conduct of those people is now writ large. And in whatever we say to the United States of America, we would have to keep in mind why this happened in this manner,

irrespective of who instigated it, who accepted it, who was not careful about the motives and the reasons why it was being done.

Sir, it goes as way back as June and July of the year in which our Deputy Consul-General found that this person who was working with her had suddenly disappeared. We tried to register a complaint with the relevant agency which looks after the employment in the Mission. But we did not get the cooperation that we needed. We, then, reached out to that lady's husband who was in India and that lady's husband who was in India was unwilling to give us cooperation to help us find that lady and, then, be able to talk to her directly. Then, the Deputy Consul-General received a phone-call from a lawyer who refused to identify herself, who offered a settlement which included obviously some terms which would have arranged for a permanent residence for the employee in the United States of America and also for a huge compensation. It became clear at that point that this was a conspiracy by which some people had virtually trapped our official into a situation where she would have to do something illegal in order to help those people remain in the United States of America. It is not the illegality she is accused of; it is the illegality she refused to subject herself to that brought about this unfortunate situation upon her.

On the 5th of July, the Deputy Consul-General registered a complaint with the New York Police Department for a crime of aggravated harassment against her, and no action was taken by the New York Police Department on that complaint. Then, a complaint was filed in India. A complaint was filed in New Delhi against the lady who was working for her and her husband under Section 420. An FIR was registered in Delhi on the basis of the complaint that was made. That complaint, under Sections 420, 120, 403 and 408 of the IPC, essentially said that that lady and her husband—and I am not taking their names because they are not present here—had obtained an Official Passport and a US Visa with Government assistance with the intention of illegally immigrating to the United States of America. This is in the Fatehpur Beri Police Station and the FIR Number is 20130348.

Thereafter, we requested help from the U.S. Embassy in this matter. However, the U.S. Embassy could not or didn't provide any feedback. Thereafter, it was the husband of DCG who then filed a report with NYPD for theft of cash, Blackberry phone, two SIM cards, a metro card and documents such as contracts signed,

receipt books-cum-working hour log, etc., etc., on the 22nd of June, 2013. We had already attempted to get access to that person. We were willing to cooperate with the agencies in the USA, but that was not done. The FIR had been registered here. Also, the High Court issued an injunction against the husband and wife from doing anything in this matter or proceeding in this matter against the Consul General.

So, we had done everything that was possible. On 15th of July, they had filed a writ petition against the Government. But, that writ petition was withdrawn. Therefore, all possible things that we could have done were done; we ensured that there was compliance with the law. The anti-Suit injunction was granted by the Delhi High Court on 20th September, 2013. A non-bailable arrest warrant was issued by the metropolitan magistrate of South Delhi in New Delhi against that lady concerned on 6th December, 2013. This was forwarded to the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi requesting them to instruct relevant authorities in the U.S. to arrest and repatriate that person to India through the Consulate in New York so that the due process of law, prosecution, could be done in India. No action was taken in this regard. Instead of actually paying heed to our legitimate arrest warrant issued from a court in India which was served on them through proper process, on the 12th December, 2013, the Deputy Consul General was arrested by the Diplomatic Security Service, who then, in turn, handed her over to the marshals of the New York Police. She is now on bail and, of course, trial and hearings have started.

We summoned the U.S. Ambassador on the 13th December, 2013, to express shock at the manner in which the DCG had been humiliated by the U.S. authorities. The MEA spokesperson immediately made a statement. I took up this matter as the first item with the U.S. Congressional delegation. I do believe that the response that we received was positive, was indicative of some sensitivity and some sincerity in responding to what I had said although they were not directly involved.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : लेकिन नतीजा कुछ और निकला।

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID : Sir, I don't know what the hon. Member wants to say. अभी नतीजा कुछ और नहीं निकला है। कहानी अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। मैंने आपसे कहा(व्यवधान)

सुश्री मायावती : आप इधर-उधर की बात करने के बजाय यह बताएं कि देवयानी के मामले में आपने क्या कदम उठाया है?(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री सलमान खुर्र्शीद : मायावती जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, आप सुन लीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : और अगर अमरीकी गवर्नमेंट आपकी बात नहीं मानती है, तो आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? यह बात आपको बतानी चाहिए।

श्री सलमान खुर्र्शीद : मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : जरा आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री सलमान खुर्र्शीद : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। हमने तत्काल फिर कुछ निर्णय लिए और हमने जो तत्काल निर्णय लिए हैं, वह मैं आपको विस्तार से बता देता हूँ। We have written to all Departments of State Protocol, the U.S. Consulates located in Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata, that the Consular identity cards issued by the State Protocol may be withdrawn and reverted to the MEA Protocol for review and processing no later than 23rd December, 2013. All current airport passes made available to the U.S. Consulates may be turned in to the State Protocol latest by 19th December, 2013. The State Protocol has been requested to obtain details of Indian staff employed by the U.S. Consulates and its associated offices with this information being sent to the MEA by 23rd December, 2013. Likewise, details of Indian nationals employed by the U.S. officials serving in the U.S. Consulates or its associated offices in domestic service duties of any description, together with copies of contracts including of emoluments paid and bank accounts in which these emoluments are being transferred, as well as the PAN in each case. Going forward, we have also requested the State Protocol to take no further action on applications for various clearances, approvals relating to issue of identity cards, clearances of personal effects, sales, purchases of cars, exemption certificates for duty-free import of liquor, food, etc. I don't think this has ever been done in this country in the past. But I accept...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand) : Cancel the defence agreement. These are nothing. Cancel all the purchase and... ..(Interruptions)...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : प्रोसीजरल चीजों के बारे में आप बता रहे हैं, लेकिन इस इंसिडेंट के संबंध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या करने जा रहे हैं, वह बताइए?

श्री सलमान खुर्र्शीद : मैंने बताया है।(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सतीश जी, सुन लीजिए... सतीश जी, सुन लीजिए प्लीज़।(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : यह तो आप कोर्ट की तरह बहस कर रहे हैं।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुख है कि आप कह रहे हैं कि बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं आपकी भावना को ही सम्मान देते हुए अपनी भावना को उससे जोड़ते हुए वह कह रहा हूँ, जो कुछ हमने किया है और हम लगातार इसी पर लगे हैं और लगे रहेंगे। मैंने आपसे यह भी नहीं कहा(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सुनिए..सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए।(व्यवधान) प्लीज़...प्लीज़।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैंने किसी से इतना भी नहीं पूछा और किसी भी माननीय सदस्य से इतना आग्रह भी नहीं किया है कि आप आगे के लिए, जितने भी समय की हमको आवश्यकता है, आप अमेरिका जाने से बहिष्कार करें मैंने ऐसा भी नहीं कहा। मैं कह रहा हूँ, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। इस जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह हम करेंगे, लेकिन अगर हमें यहां अपनी बात को पहुंचाना है और अगर हम एक भाषा, एक ध्वनि, एक आवाज़ में नहीं बोले, तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हम कमज़ोर पड़ेंगे। सर, यह मेरा दायित्व है, उस महिला को वापस लाना है, उसका सम्मान फिर से स्थापित करना है। वह मैं करके दिखाऊंगा और नहीं करके दिखाऊंगा तो मैं आ करके आपके सामने(व्यवधान)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Projects for Upliftment of weaker sections

*181 SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects being implemented by Government for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society; and

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Major schemes and projects implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for Educational, Economic and Social development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and Victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse and the number of beneficiaries of each scheme during the last three years are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11 No. of Beneficiaries	2011-12 No. of Beneficiaries	2012-13 No. of Beneficiaries Provisional
1	2	3	4	5
Development of Scheduled Castes				
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes	4112466	4819436	5172501
2.	Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations	614143	686237	454490
3.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana:			
	Hostels for Girls	2506	2300	2856
	Hostels for Boys	3244	2565	1700
4.	Upgradation of Merit of SC students.	2893	2507	1527
5.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	906732	1199217	758683
6.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention) of Atrocities), Act, 1989.	26967	25853	30072
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to students studying in Class IX and X (New scheme implemented from 1.7.2012)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	4055905
8.	Free Coaching Scheme for SCs and OBCs	8700	5079	5765

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs.	39351	27817	19202
10.	“Top Class Education” for Meritorious SC students	1036	1259	1306
11.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Higher Education	2000	2000	2000
12.	National Overseas Scholarships	30	30	Under Process
13.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	47728	43772	50048
14.	National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation	16121	18776	16787
15.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment gives the Central Assistance to the selected villages with more than 50% Scheduled Caste population for creating of infrastructure, which benefits all the villagers.		
Development of Other Backward Classes				
16.	Post Matric Scholarship for Students of Other Backward Classes	1310469 *	1988775 *	2206616
17.	Pre Matric Scholarship for Students of Other Backward Classes	2097386 *	2810182 *	1817737

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Hostels for Boys and Girls of Other Backward Classes. (No. of Seats)	4035	2578	2100
19.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of OBCs	3715	2250	1125
20.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	128537	139100	145970
Social Defence				
21.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	38785	34630	30775
22.	Scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.	110700	128412	74904
Persons with Disabilities				
23.	Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances	233943	154245	Data not received from Implementing Agencies
24.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	230365	255307	150692
25.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	6356	10625	13296
26.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India	78227	99141	157841

***Provision**

Inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule

*182 SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to include more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India;
- (b) If so, the language-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has appointed any committee for this purpose and if so, the report submitted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present there are demands of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujjar/Gujjari, (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali (33) Rajasthani, (34) (Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(c) A Committee of Linguistic Experts (Sitakant Mohapatra Committee) was constituted in 2003 to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals / representations for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined and finally disposed of. The report of the committee has been received. The matter of evolving a set of uniform criteria for deciding inclusion or other-wise of a language in the Eighth Schedule is currently under consultation with various stake holders. The pending representations for inclusion of more languages into the Eighth Schedule could be considered only after a set of criteria are evolved and finally approved.

Communal riots in the country

†*183 SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of communal riots registered in the country during the year 2012-13; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise details of the number of persons killed / injured and rendered homeless due to these riots, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal riots and maintaining data in this regard rests primarily with the respective State Governments. However, as per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country, State-wise, and the number of persons killed/injured due to such incidents in 2012 and in the current year upto October 2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*)

Details like extent of loss of property and persons rendered homeless in such incidents etc. are not maintained centrally.

Statement

*Details Showing Communal Incidents, No. Of Persons Killed / Injured Therein
During The Years 2012 and 2013 (Upto October 2013)*

State	2012			2013 (upto October 2013)*		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	60	2	122	14	0	61
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	21	3	172	48	7	237
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	0	10	3	0	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	3	0	28	3	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	0	1	0	3
Gujarat	57	5	201	61	7	169
Haryana	2	0	0	2	0	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	3	3	59
Jharkhand	11	1	35	11	2	26
Karnataka	69	3	221	61	1	223
Kerala	56	0	71	39	1	68
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92	9	245	70	8	225
Maharashtra	94	15	280	64	11	285
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	4	0	9	2	1	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	2	0	3	2	0	0
Rajasthan	37	6	117	46	2	183
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	2	37	30	3	69
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	118	39	500	250	95	313
West Bengal	23	9	66	14	1	46
TOTAL	668	94	2117	725	143	1978

*Tentative

Corruption in Defence deals

*184 SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence deals with foreign players in which tender norms have been reported to be flouted, during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the details of defence deals in which Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended vigilance enquiry during the current year for flouting the tenders;

(c) the year-wise details of cases of corruption registered during the last three years in defence deals; and

(d) the number of officials of Ministry of Defence found guilty in irregularities in defence deals with foreign players during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY: (a) to (d) Procurement of defence equipment in Capital and Revenue

heads is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) respectively. Other organizations like Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) have their own procurement procedures. As and when complaints alleging irregularities / violations of procurement procedures are received from any source, the same are examined and after due scrutiny, wherever necessary, the case is referred to appropriate agency for further investigation. During the current year, there are seven cases relating to alleged irregularities in Defence purchases which the Central Vigilance Commission has referred for further action / report.

2. The details of cases registered by the CBI in matters relating to defence procurement in the last three years are as follows:

Year	Number of cases registered by the CBI
2010	3
2011	2
2012	9
2013	9
(upto 30.11.2013)	
TOTAL:	23

3. Out of the above, six cases involve foreign companies and relate to procurement matters of VVIP Helicopters for Air Force, Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters for Army, Tatra trucks for Army and award of contract by OFB Kolkata. The cases are at various stages.

4. No official of the Ministry has been found guilty during the last three years and the current year.

Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to launch Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor,
- (b) if so, how soon the project will be launched.
- (c) the details of main characteristics of the project;
- (d) the details of States and areas to be covered; and
- (e) in what ways the concerned States will participate and the details of benefits that would accrue to them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA: (a) The proposal to set up the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) to (e) The Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 10.06.2013 to examine the feasibility of setting up of Amritsar - Kolkata industrial Corridor (AKIC), using the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) as a backbone, along with the structural and financing arrangements that would be required to operationalize it at the earliest. The AKIC is envisaged to cover seven States, *viz.* Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

The IMG has given recommendations regarding the approach for AKIC, *inter-alia* delineating role(s) / participation of Centre and the States concerned and other structural and financial arrangements, which are under consideration of the Government.

Demonstration by visually impaired persons

*186 SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in the recent past visually impaired persons staged demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi under the banner of Indian Joint Organization of Blind for special job quota;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that protesters demanded that at least one per cent of jobs may be reserved for such persons in the private as well as in public sector;

(c) whether they have also demanded unemployment allowance for those who are registered with employment exchanges; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to mitigate their sufferings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) On 3rd December, 2012, visually impaired persons held a demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi under the banner of the Indian Joint Organization of Blind on Special Recruitment Drive and other issues concerning persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) As per the available information, the demonstrators demanded one per cent reservation in Government jobs for visually impaired; filling up of all backlog vacancies for the visually challenged in various Ministries and Departments; and incorporating the suggestions made by the National Federation of the Blind in the finalization of draft of a 'new legislation' on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities.

(d) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 provides for reservation of not less than three per cent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from blindness or low vision, hearing impaired and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability in various Government Establishment including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) issued instructions on 14th December, 2012 regarding carry forward of the unfilled reserved vacancies, interchange of vacancies among the three categories of disability and lapsing of unfilled reserved vacancies so that reservation of vacancies meant of PwDs is implemented to the maximum. Instructions have been issued by DoPT regarding reservation roster register for the persons with disabilities starting from the year 1996.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 8-10-2013 has, *inter-alia*, held that the computation of reservation for persons with disabilities has to be done

in case of Group A, B, C and D posts in an identical manner viz, computng 3% reservation on total number of vacancies in the cadre strength. Hon'ble Supreme Court has accordingly directed DoPT to amend their circular dated 29.12.2005. In compliance of the said order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, DoPT have amended their circular dated 29.12.2005 vide O.M No. 36012/24/2009-Estt (Res) dated 3.12.2013.

As per Section 41 of PwD Act, 1995, the appropriate Governments and local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide incentives to employers both in public and priavate sectors to ensure that at least five per cent of their work force is composed of persons with disabilities.

Under the scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons With Disabilities, 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/-

As regards unemployment allowance for persons with disabilities, section 68 of the PwD Act, 1995 provides that the appropriate Governments shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development have to frame schemes for payment of unemployment allowance to the PwDs registered with Special Employment Exchange for more than 2 years and who could not be placed in gainful occupation.

The Central Government has now finalized the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2013 after extensive consultations with the Central Ministries / Departments, States/UTs and various stakeholders.

Increase in Provident Fund Pension

*187 SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to increase the Provident Fund pension, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total deposit as contribution from the employees towards Provident Fund pension; and

(c) the contribution of the employees, the employers and Government to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) A proposal for providing minimum pension of Rs.1000/- (to member pensioners) under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Employees do not contribute to Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

(c) The contribution of the employees, the employers and the Government to Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is as under

Sl. No.	Particulars	% of Wages
1.	Employees' Contribution	NIL
2.	Employers' contribution	8.33%
3.	Government contribution	1.16%

Pension and assistance to elderly people

*188 SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide pension and assistance to the elderly people, if so, the details of the initiative;

(b) the details of the number of elderly people benefited by the schemes during the past five years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development is administering the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which 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.

The other major Schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of elderly people are:

1. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)
2. National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 under which financial assistance is provided to Governments / Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies and voluntary organizations etc. for running and maintenance of the projects as given under:

- * 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.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing the National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan since the year 2010-11. The objectives of the programme are to provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly persons at various level of health care delivery system of the country, to strengthen referral system, develop specialized man power and promote research in the field of diseases related to old age. The programme is funded through central support in the form of grant-in-aid to States/UTs with 80 per cent of the programme expenditure borne by the Central Government and the remaining 20 per cent share borne by the concerned State Government /UT Administration.

Besides, various other Central Ministers provide concession and facilities to elderly people. The Ministry of Railways provides the following facilities to senior citizens:

- * Separate ticket counters for senior citizens at various (Passenger Reservation System) PRS centres if the average demand per shift is more than 120 tickets.
- * Provision of lower berth to male passengers of 60 years and above and female passengers of 45 years and above.
- * 40% and 50% concession in rail fare for male passengers aged 60 years and above and female passengers aged 58 years and above respectively.
- * Wheel chairs at stations for old age passengers.

The Ministry of Finance provides the following facilities for senior citizens:

- * Income tax exemption for senior citizens of 60 years and above up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.
- * Income tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 80 years and above upto Rs. 5.0 lakh per annum.
- * Deduction of Rs. 20,000/- under Section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays medical insurance premium for his/her parent or parents, who is a senior citizens of 60 years and above.
- * An individual is eligible for a deduction of the amount spent or Rs. 60,000/- whichever is less for medical treatment (specified diseases in Rule 11DD of the Income Tax Rules) of a dependent senior citizen of 60 years and above.

The National Carrier, Air India, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation provides 50 per cent discount on the highest economy class basis fare to the senior citizens, who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey for travel on the domestic network on production of proof of age (Photo-ID) and nationality.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken initiatives for providing reservation of two seats for senior citizens in front row of the buses of the State Road Transport Undertakings. Some State Governments are giving fare concession to senior citizens in the State Road Transport Undertaking buses and are introducing Bus Models, which are convenient to the elderly.

(b) and (c) The number of elderly people benefited during last five years under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme is given as under:

Year	No. of Beneficiaries Reported
2008-2009	15020640
2009-2010	16333578
2010-2011	17081556
2011-2012	21384404
2012-2013	22717749

The number of elderly persons benefited during the last five years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons is given as under:

Year	No. of Beneficiaries Reported
2008-2009	32,560
2009-2010	33,100
2010-2011	38,785
2011-2012	34,630
2012-2013	30,775

Attack by Somalian pirates on Lakshadweep Islands

†*189 SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of attacks by Somalian pirates on Lakshadweep Islands during the last three years;

(b) to what extent the Somalian pirates had entered into the Indian waters during their attack on Lakshadweep recently; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In last three years there have been no incidents of attacks on Lakshadweep Islands by Somalian pirates. Isolated incidents of piratical activities in the East Arabian Sea shipping lanes passing close to the islands took place between December, 2010 to February, 2011.

2. Further, no incidents of attack by Somalian pirates on Lakshadweep have happened recently.

3. Indian Navy and Coast Guard ships and aircraft continuously maintain surveillance and patrolling of the Island Territories. In addition, one Indian Naval warship has been deployed in the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy patrol since October, 2008 continuously. The Indian Naval ship has escorted 2660 merchant ships since then and has thwarted 40 piracy attacks. Other measures taken include Joint operational exercises on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State / Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. A chain of radars and a network of Automatic Identification System (AIS) covering the country's entire coastline has been operationalised for round the clock surveillance.

Miserable condition of artists

*190 SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to improve the plight of artists who are living in miserable condition in various parts of the country due to the indifference of Government towards folk art and culture; and

(b) the step taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect the interests of such artists?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: (a) and (b) The Ministry of Culture administers a scheme namely

'**Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund**', earlier called "Scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts, and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents". Assistance from the Government is in the form of monthly allowance. Such allowance given to the Artistes recommended under the Centre-State Quota is shared by the Centre and State Government / UT Administration concerned, with the latter paying a monthly allowance of at least Rs. 500/- per month per beneficiary. The monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases is not more than Rs. 3500/- per month per beneficiary and in cases of those recommended under Central Quota the assistance is not more than Rs. 4000/- per month per beneficiary. The assistance is remitted by LIC, directly into the artistes' bank accounts. The scheme has been in operation since 1961.

Besides, financial help subject to the prescribed limit, in case of hospitalization and other exigencies is provided to the Artistes already covered under Pension Scheme and the spouse / dependents after the Artistes death.

The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres with the main objective of the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of different parts of the country.

Non-settlement of land rent by Army in Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army had not settled rent for the lands under its occupation in Anantnag and other areas in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the list of such areas along with the dates by when rent would be settled?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) In Anantnag and other areas in Kashmir region (as distinct from Jammu and Ladakh regions of J&K) rents have been settled in 719 cases. Rentals for these lands are being paid regularly. There are 125 pending cases of settlement of rentals.

(b) Details of 125 pending cases of settlement of rent are given in the Statement (See below). Settlement of these cases involves various agencies including the State Government authorities. Continuous liaison is made with the State Government authorities for expeditious settlement of the cases. As different agencies and procedural issues are involved, it is difficult to fix a definite time-frame in which the cases can be resolved.

Details of 125 Pending Cases of Settlement of Rent

Sl. No.	District	Number of Cases
1.	Anantnag	17
2.	Budgam	17
3.	Ganderbal	7
4.	Pulwama	10
5.	Shopian	2
6.	Srinagar	4
7.	Kulgam	1
8.	Bandipora	7
9.	Baramulla	28
10.	Kupwara	32
TOTAL:		125

Holding up of purchase of ULH Artillery guns from USA

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

(a) whether Government has held up the purchase of 145 Ultra Light Howitzer (ULH) artillery guns from the USA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of technical parameters, cost effectiveness and economic viability of the guns; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to enhance the fire power of armed forces, especially in mountain regions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government is uthe procurement of 145 Ultra Light Howitzers through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route as per Defene Procurement Procedure.

(c) The Upgradation / modernization of the Artillery is being undertaken as per road map laid down in Artillery Profile 2027, which envisages induction of long range guns and rockets with adequate firepower for the mountain regions.

Mismanagement of defence lands

*193 DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of unauthorised use of defence lands for golf, parks, clubs, hotels, etc., poor management of leases and huge variation of records across the country, if so, the facts and details thereof;

(b) whether the various defence authorities have failed to set things right on the land management front; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to fix responsibility on various defence authorities who are mismanaging defence lands?

THE MINISTER Of DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Four Golf courses are runing on defence land leased in terms of the statute and rules for leasing of defence land. Key Location Plan (KLP) authorises open spaces and play field in a military station / cantonment. These open spaces and playfields help in maintaining the ecological balance of the area as well as in training of troops. Many sporting activities including golf are undertaen on these open spaces. Defence land is also used for parks, clubs and institutes for recreational purposes of the defence personnel and residents of cantonment areas. There is also a policy for leasing of defence land in cantonments for Hotel purposes. Details of land used for playing golf, parks, clubs and hotels are not maintained centrally.

So far as Management of leases is concerned about 4200 acres of defence land had been given on lease to private parties under the provisions of the Cantonment Codes 1899 and 1912 and the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925 and 1937. These leases were given long time back, and the lease rent and premium (wherever applicable) was fixed at that point of time based on the prevalent land value. There are a number of leases which have expired and difficulties have been encountered in their timely renewal on account of absence of renewal application with full documents, violation of lease terms, non-mutation due to disputes etc. Instructions have been issued to either renew the leases in a time bound manner or cancel the same.

DEOs are responsible for maintaining records of all Defence land. Reconciliation of land records held by the DEO and the records of the Military units and that held by State Revenue authorities is a continuous process. Services have been provided a computerised database of Defence land holdings to facilitate reconciliation. In addition a project for survey, demarcation and verification of Defence lands is under implementation which will help settle variations in records held by different authorities.

The total holding of Defence land is 17.57 lakh acres. This land holding is managed by various land users based on Statutes, Rules and Government instructions. In this process the needs of the armed forces and that of the civilian population have to be balanced. Defence land management is therefore a complex exercise. All attempts are made to apply prescribed laws, rules and instructions scrupulously and take action in case of violations and deviations. Policies and instructions are regularly reviewed and updated and new policies are promulgated to remove loopholes and improve land management. Whenever a case of individual negligence or misdemeanour in the matter of land management comes to the notice of the Government, it is investigated departmentally or is got investigated through an independent agency, as the case may be.

Revamping of Doordarshan's DTH Service

*194 SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to take steps to infuse a new

dynamism into and completely revamp Doordarshan's Direct to Home (DTH) Service to make it world class as well as competitive with other DTH operators in the country, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to convert its free-to-air analog channels into digital as well High Definition channels/ start fresh High Definition channels, if so, details of channels proposed to be started and by when; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure that its DTH consumers are provided good quality set top boxes and dish antennas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan's Direct-To-Home (DTH) platform, DD Direct+ has since been rebranded as 'DD FREE DISH'. The trademark has been registered and it highlights its unique proposition of being free from any monthly subscription/payment for lifetime. It has placed a large number of popular channels on its free-to-air DTH service. Channel list is given in the Statement (*See* below). A scheme to enhance the capacity of DTH platform so as to enable carriage of more channels has been approved under the 11th Plan. The scheme *inter alia* envisages procurement of equipment of latest technology subject to financial limits.

(b) The present DTH service is in digital mode. At present, Prasar Bharati has no proposal to start High Definition channels.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the scheme of expansion of DTH platform will also be accompanied by provisions for authorizing Set Top Box (STB) manufacturers, who comply to BIS standards. Department of Electronics and Information Technology *vide* Gazette Notification dated 7.9.2012 has made it mandatory that all the STBs should comply with safety requirements as per BIS standards and should be tested from an approved test house.

Details of Present Status of DTH Channels as on 12-12-2013

Sl. No.	Name of Channel	Duration of Agreement	
1.	Star Utsav	16-08-2013	15-08-2014
2.	P-7 News	16-08-2013	15-08-201

Sl. No.	Name of Channel		Duration of Agreement
3.	Cinema TV	16-08-2013	15-08-2014
4.	Big Magic	16-08-2013	15-08-2014
5.	News Nation	16-08-2013	15-08-2014
6.	Zee Anmol	16-08-2013	15-08-2014
7.	Zee 9X	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
8.	Dangal	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
9.	Aastha Bhajan	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
10.	Aalmi Sahara	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
11.	News 24	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
12.	Charhdikala Time TV	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
13.	Sadhna National	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
14.	Sahara Samay	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
15.	Disha TV	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
16.	B4U Movies	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
17.	India News	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
18.	Aastha	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
19.	Enterr10	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
20.	Zee Smile	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
21.	4 Real News	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
22.	Dabangg	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
23.	Sony Mix	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
24.	Upasana	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
25.	Masti	01-11-2013	31-10-2014

Sl. No.	Name of Channel	Duration of Agreement	
26.	Sobhagaya Mithila	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
27	Zee Etc Bollywood	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
28.	Sanskar	01-11-2013	31-10-2014
29.	Gyandarshan-I	07-09-2013	31-03-2014
30.	Gyandarshan-II	15-11-2013	31-03-2014
31	CEC-UGC Channel (Vyas)	09-03-2013	08-03-2014
32.	Russia Today	30-11-2012	29-11-2013
33.	DW	01-08-2013	31-07-2014
34.	NHK World	09-04-2013	08-04-2014
35.	ABC	01-11-2013	31-03-2014
36.	France 24	01-11-2013	31-03-2014

Total DD Channel on DTH Platform-21

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha -02

Total Private Channel on DTH Platform - 36

Total 59

List of DD Channels

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1. | DD-1 |
| 2. | DD (News) |
| 3. | DD-Sports |
| 4. | DD-India |
| 5. | DD-Bharati |
| 6. | DD-Urdu |
| 7. | DD-Bangla |
| 8. | DD-Chandana |

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9. DD-Gujrati
 10. DD-Kasmir
 11. DD-North-east
 12. DD-Oriya
 13. DD-Podighai
 14. DD-Sahyadri
 15. DD-Saptagiri
 16. DD-Malayalam
 17. DD-Punjabi
 18. DD Bihar *w.e.f* 01-05-2013
 19. DD-M.P *w.e.f* 15-05-2013
 20. DD-UP *w.e.f.* 16-08-2013
 21. DD-Rajasthan *w.e.f.* 16-08-2013

1. Lok Sabha
 2. Rajya Sabha
-

Central armed police forces institute of medical sciences

*195 SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a Central armed police forces institute of medical sciences in the country, if so, the details in this regard;
- (b) the details of the facilities likely to be provided in the said institute; and
- (c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred in establishment of the institute along with the details of funds so far allocated and by when it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has approved establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with a 500-bed

General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Speciality Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1368.53 crore. Sanction order has been issued by MHA on 22.10.2013. A sum of Rs. 1300.00 crore has been allocated to CAPFIMS under Plan Scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17). An amount of Rs. 193.50 crore has been allotted in Budget Estimate 2013-14 for this purpose. The time for commencement of the functioning of the Research and Referral Hospital is given as 2016-17 and that for the Academic services as 2017-18.

Increase in incidents of road rage

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

(a) whether the incidents of road rage have considerably increased in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, like the number of persons killed /injured including public representatives due to road rage separately; and

(c) the steps being contemplated/taken to check such cases in future in coordination with State Governments, with some action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Data relating to road rage are not maintained certainly. However, the details of number of cases of road accident cases, persons injured and persons died during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime 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 focussed attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement*Details of State/UT wise Number of Road Accident Cases, Persons injured and Persons Died during 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010			2011			2012		
		No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42428	53616	15337	41066	49542	15158	39344	46003	14966
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	280	383	139	263	438	126	204	305	136
3.	Assam	5485	5804	2030	6569	6505	2342	6535	6709	2291
4.	Bihar	8441	4981	4693	9355	5243	5072	10320	7142	5056
5.	Chhattisgarh	7802	5446	2888	9195	6611	3454	13511	13488	3167
6.	Goa	4574	2676	342	4561	2244	338	4288	2126	302
7.	Gujarat	20498	21232	7384	30199	28472	8006	27267	27254	7855

8. Haryana	11161	10334	5006	10553	9555	4681	9971	9450	4598
9. Himachal Pradesh	3077	5311	1099	3099	5436	1083	2899	5446	1109
10. Jammu and Kashmir	6142	8945	1029	6665	10092	1140	6637	9209	1426
11. Jharkhand	4228	3192	2140	3901	3599	2053	4625	4215	2512
12. Karnataka	46220	61740	9574	44696	59563	8958	44448	58659	9448
13. Kerala	35082	41473	3950	35216	41379	4145	36174	41915	4286
14. Madhya Pradesh	30127	32057	8539	30573	32084	8256	29173	28051	8506
15. Maharashtra	50619	48353	14063	47120	45374	13680	45247	43758	13936
16. Manipur	602	1139	153	691	1104	156	771	1391	158
17. Meghalaya	257	302	184	261	258	229	355	350	213
18. Mizoram	125	252	82	97	215	81	110	172	77
19. Nagaland	44	123	44	32	94	36	42	38	56
20. Odisha	9413	10804	4105	9398	10602	3797	9285	10715	3701

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21. Punjab	2439	915	2439	915	2133	6496	4081	4897	6328	3993	4795
22. Rajasthan	24302	31033	24302	31033	9163	23245	28666	9232	22969	28135	9528
23. Sikkim	186	399	186	399	71	129	321	106	123	235	44
24. Tamil Nadu	64996	75445	64996	75445	15409	65873	74245	15422	67757	78348	16175
25. Tripura	901	1274	901	1274	236	834	1028	245	888	1237	272
26. Uttar Pradesh	25416	16672	25416	16672	15099	24513	15334	14996	24478	14923	15109
27. Uttarakhand	1479	1656	1479	1656	917	1495	1712	922	1455	1577	827
28. West Bengal	14725	16108	14725	16108	5470	14468	15551	5646	15608	15991	6222
Total States	421049	461665	421049	461665	131279	430563	459348	134257	430812	460835	136771
Union Territories											
29. A & N Islands	285	373	285	373	27	235	299	17	236	288	25
30. Chandigarh	456	415	456	415	138	441	370	136	412	397	114

31. D&N Haveli	79	134	62	103	210	63	85	122	53
32. Daman and Diu	36	28	23	21	9	21	50	39	29
33. Delhi (UT)	7220	6567	2170	7280	6870	2107	6937	6633	1866
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	1529	1505	239	1480	1689	233	1510	1599	233
Total (UTs)	9605	9022	2659	9560	9447	2577	9230	9078	2320
Total (All India)	430654	470687	133938	440123	468795	136834	440042	469913	139091

National Skill Development Corporation Programme

*197 SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has met the target of providing vocational training to eligible candidates under the National Skill Development Corporation Programme;

(b) the target-wise, year-wise and State /UT-wise; number of such candidates in the last three years, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target-wise and State/UT-wise number of candidates who have passed out, have been employed based on NSDC's vocational training during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has tied up with various industrial associations like FICCI, CII to run such vocational training programmes under their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT: (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Year-wise training targets and placements for the last three completed financial year pertaining to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) are as under:

	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13
Training Target	20,000	1,60,000	4,00,000
Training	20,484	1,81,691	4,02,507
Placement	70%	79%	54%

State-wise training and placement data for financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the statement (*See below*). NSDC has not captured this data for 2010-11.

(d) In August 2013, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) wrote to 58 heads of industries, and suggested that between 15% and 20% of CSR funds be allocated to skill development activities. NSDA has also offered support to the CSR teams of these industries in order to facilitate the process.

Statement

*State-wise training and placement data for the financial
year 2011-12 and 2012-13*

State	FY 2011-12		FY-2012-13	
	Training	Placement	Training	Placement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13100	11442	45,648	28,771
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	62	55
Assam	3789	3789	3,081	2,843
Bihar	8514	8391	10,852	4,641
Chandigarh			7	2
Chhattisgarh	8690	8506	23,970	3,722
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	3	3	15 7	15 7
Delhi	8472	6359	20,505	13,917
Goa	7	7	101	101
Gujarat	11728	5121	12,739	9,272
Haryana	2728	2562	10,024	7,523
Himachal Pradesh	2187	1720	1,647	1,258
Jammu and kasmir	533	533	1,822	1,160
Jharkhand	2286	2280	4,281	1,669
Karnataka	12858	7598	66,868	27,150
Kerala	1186	974	4,367	3,391
Lakshadweep	10	0	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	9138	8183	36,956	9,368

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	24082	15224	31,379	22,403
Manipur	118	113	90	79
Meghalaya	1263	159	1,919	444
Mizoram	6	6	77	40
Nagaland	265	265	274	265
Odisha	7356	6561	11,328	6,591
Pondicherry	63	16	59	59
Punjab	7720	7499	14,872	10,595
Rajasthan	10533	8551	13,654	6,484
Sikkim	376	62	1,909	1,152
Tamil Nadu	11820	7418	22,816	14,940
Tripura	123	123	770	142
Uttar Pradesh	14349	12874	19,811	11,070
Uttrakhand	4030	3648	4,130	2,469
West Bengal	9669	7683	24,129	10,339
Other (Data not captured state-wise)	4674		12,338	
Total	1,81,691	1,37,675	4,02,507	2,01,939

Fencing and floodlighting along Tripura-Bangladesh Border

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

(a) the present status of fencing and floodlighting along the Tripura-Bangladesh border;

(b) whether the project is still affected adversely by insurgency along the said border; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken to tackle the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Border Security Force (BSF) is guarding 4096.70 km of the Indo-Bangladesh Border which includes 856 km of border in the State of Tripura. The Government has sanctioned construction of 848 Km of border fence and 718.47 km of border floodlighting in the State of Tripura. Fencing work along the stretch of 775.70 km and border floodlighting to the extent of 632.26 km has been completed out of the approved length.

(b) and (c) The Border Security Force (BSF) is deployed as border guarding force along the Indo-Bangladesh border and it also provides security to the workforce of the construction agencies entrusted with execution of border infrastructure projects, at the project site. There is no report of the projects getting affected by the insurgency along the Indo-Bangladesh border in the State of Tripura. However, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the insurgency in the State of Tripura are as under :-

- (i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders, viz, patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the International Border (IB) and strengthening of existing defence of the Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- (ii) Fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh Border.
- (iii) Installation of border floodlights along the Indo-Bangladesh Border.
- (iv) Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance equipments such as Long Range Reconnaissance and Observation system (LORROS), Battle Field Surveillance Radars (BFSR), Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Night Visio Device/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc.
- (v) Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with the agencies concerned.
- (vi) Conduct of special operations along the border.

- (vii) Frequent visit to the border by unit Commandants and senior officers to supervise effective domination of the border.
- (viii) Better coordination with Border Guards Bangladesh including simultaneous coordinated patrol in these areas.

Non-filing of annual returns by NGOs

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

(a) whether over 17,700 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) receiving foreign funds have not filed their annual returns for the year 2011-12 with the Ministry under the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many NGOs have registered themselves under FCRA and how much foreign funds each NGO has received; and

(c) what strict action the Ministry is mulling against defaulting NGOs and to cancel their FCRA licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) As per record available in Ministry total 16756 NGOs have not filed their annual returns for the year 2011-2012 so far. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Total number of NGOs registered under FCRA, as on date are 41844. During year 2011-2012 Rs. 11548.28 crores was received by registered NGOs. State-wise figure of foreign funds received during the block year 2011-2012 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per section 18 of FCRA 2010, all Associations are required to submit annual returns. Associations, whose annual returns in the prescribed proforma are not received within the stipulated time period, are asked to furnish their returns along with the proof of submission. Those associations who are found to have not filed the annual return within the stipulated time period are asked to submit the same along with penalty of compounding the offence of non furnishing the return as per Government of India Notification SO 1070 E dated 26.04.2013. Registration can be

cancelled for violation of any of the provisions of the Act or Rule or order made thereunder.

Statement-I

State-wise details of FC-6 Returns not filed by NGOs for the year 2011-2012

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Total Number of Associations
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41
4.	Assam	195
5.	Bihar	1026
6.	Chandigarh	22
7.	Chhattisgarh	79
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	646
11.	Goa	89
12.	Gujarat	654
13.	Haryana	127
14.	Himachal Pradesh	78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58
16.	Jharkhand	248
17.	Karnataka	1195
18.	Kerala	755
19.	Madhya Pradesh	324
20.	Maharashtra	1734

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Total Number of Associations
21.	Manipur	447
22.	Meghalaya	50
23.	Mizoram	34
24.	Nagaland	99
25.	Odisha	1001
26.	Puducherry	35
27.	Punjab	103
28.	Rajasthan	283
29.	Sikkim	12
30.	Tamil Nadu	1827
31.	Tripura	25
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1820
33.	Uttarakhand	134
34.	West Bengal	1227
	TOTAL	16756

Statement-II

State-wise figures of FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block Year: 2011-2012

Sl.No.	State Name	Foreign Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Delhi	2285.75
2.	Tamil Nadu	1704.76
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1258.52
4.	Maharashtra	1107.39
5.	Karnataka	1101.09

Sl.No.	State Name	Foreign Amount (Rs. in crore)
6.	Kerala	1029.51
7.	West Bengal	726.66
8.	Gujarat	384.32
9.	Uttar Pradesh	265.01
10.	Odisha	239.06
11.	Bihar	179.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	154.74
13.	Rajasthan	145.14
14.	Jharkhand	143.81
15.	Himachal Pradesh	125.18
16.	Assam	120.37
17.	Uttarakhand	119.56
18.	Punjab	102.57
19.	Chhattisgarh	62.69
20.	Meghalaya	52.78
21.	Manipur	46.24
22.	Puducherry	35.76
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.15
24.	Nagaland	28.26
25.	Haryana	24.95
26.	Goa	19.04
27.	Chandigarh	12.80
28.	Sikkim	9.57

Sl.No.	State Name	Foreign Amount (Rs. in crore)
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.11
30.	Tripura	7.95
31.	Mizoram	5.86
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.98
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.32
34.	Daman and Diu	0.01
TOTAL		11548.28

ASI Protected Monuments in Odisha

*200. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the principle/guidelines/criterion for declaring monuments as Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments;

(b) whether it is a fact that till now ASI has declared only 78 monuments as ASI protected in Odisha, inspite of large number of monuments and heritage sites;

(c) If so, whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such monuments which deserve to be declared as centrally protected monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) As per section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains, as the case may be, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that there are 78 monuments protected in Odisha by Archaeological Survey of India under the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There are two proposals for protection of the monuments namely Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda and Group of Temples of Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir. As per sub-section 4(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Central Government may after detailed scrutiny, verification of revenue records, ownership issues, preparation of site plan, etc. take a decision to issue preliminary notification in the Gazette of India inviting objections/suggestions from interested persons on its intention to declare the same as of national importance.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Import of white poppy seeds

1396. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise total quantity and value of import of white poppy seeds in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government proposes to ban import of white poppy seeds to benefit Indian farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of cultivators of poppy seeds, especially in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) The year-wise quantity and value of import of white poppy seeds in the country during the last three years is as below:

Import of poppy seed (HS Code-12079100)

Year	Qty. (MT)	Val. (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	16537.08	179.09
2011-12	19605.64	177.57
2012-13	13209.55	151.03
2013-14*	8893.00	189.91

Note: Figures for 2013-14 (upto September 2013) is provisional.

(b) Presently there is no such proposal.

(c) The Government protects the domestic cultivators of poppy seeds against cheap imports in two ways, by: (i) imposing a customs duty and (ii) prescribing a minimum tariff value. At present, the effective customs duty on imported poppy seeds is 25.42% ad valorem and the minimum tariff value is fixed at US \$ 4,395 per MT.

Indo-Pak trade

1397. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise import and export-wise quantum of Indo-Pak trade during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise quantum of Indo-Pak trade across Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir during the same period; and

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce cash transactions in place of present barter system in cross LoC trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) The trade data between India-Pakistan for last 3 financial years is as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	2039.53	332.51	2372.05
2011-12	1541.56	397.66	1939.21
2012-13	2064.79	541.87	2606.66

Source : DGCIS, Kolkata

(b) The Line of Control (LoC) Trade is a Confidence Building Measure implemented through M/o Home Affairs. Eligible items produced on either side of the LoC are traded under this mechanism at Zero duty between Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. LoC trade in Jammu and Kashmir is not India-Pakistan trade.

(c) Present systems have not been changed.

Dumping of electronic items

1398. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of illegal dumping of electronic items and other goods in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to address the issue;
- (c) the details of impact of such illegal dumping on Indian economy and small businesses; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts antidumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumping and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedure and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made there under. During the period from 1.4.2013 to 30.11.2013, 25 number of Anti-dumping investigations have been initiated in respect of imports of various products including electronic items such as Electrical Insulators, Calculators, USB Flash Drives, etc.

(c) On the basis of evaluation of relevant economic factors such as declining trend in market share, profits, capacity utilization, return on investments, cash flow, effects on inventory and growth, it was found that the dumped imports have caused material injury to the concerned domestic industries.

(d) Based on the recommendations of DGAD for imposition of anti-dumping duties, Department of Revenue has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of 11 products including one electronic item *viz.* Recordable Digital Versatile Disc, during the period from 1.4.2013 to 30.11.2013.

Fall in coffee production

1399. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Planters Association of Southern India has stated that there will be a drop in coffee production this year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to encourage coffee production in the country in view of growing demand for Indian coffee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is likely to be a drop in coffee production this year. The initial condition of the crop was very good and the production at the post blossom stage was estimated to be 3,47,000 MT. However, immediately after the blossom, coffee areas witnessed a long drought period during April/May 2013 which resulted in heavy proliferation of White Stem Borer causing considerable loss to Arabica plants. The dry period was followed by monsoon with unusually heavy and continuous rains from June to August 2013. Heavy rains resulted in diseases like black rot, stock rot and berry drop due to wet feet conditions. Continuous rains did not even allow carrying out of routine cultural operations necessary to protect coffee plants. Rainy and cloudy weather is continuing even now affecting photosynthesis and regular development of the plants. The actual loss due to drought and subsequent heavy rainfall is being assessed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Govt. of India and Coffee Board are taking measures to develop coffee plantations in the country under the respective Five Year Plans and thereby increase coffee production in the country.

During the Eleventh Plan period, the Board has implemented the following schemes aimed at development of coffee plantations.

- (1) Development Support Scheme which includes the following components;
 - (i) Support for re-plantation of senile coffee plantations—to improve production and productivity.

- (ii) Support for water augmentation, quality up-gradation and pollution abatement.
 - (iii) Coffee Development in North Eastern Region (NER).
 - (iv) Coffee Development in Non Traditional Area (NTAs) (Andhra Pradesh and Odisha).
 - (v) Capacity Building for All Stake Holders.
 - (vi) Welfare Support to Labourers and tiny coffee growers.
 - (vii) Interest subsidy to growers on working capital loans.
- (2) Risk Management to the coffee growers - Rainfall Insurance Scheme for Coffee.
- (3) Support for Mechanization of farm operations.

It has been proposed to continue the above schemes during the XII Plan with suitable modifications.

Exports to emerging economies

1400. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Indian exporters to concentrate on emerging economies;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the countries in Africa, ASEAN, Latin America and CIS region are the major emerging markets and should receive Maximum attention; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the export performance shows that the traditional markets like the U.S. remain in the negative zone and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) and (b) It has been the endeavour of Government to encourage both product diversification and market diversification of its export. The Government has identified certain markets under the

Focus Market Scheme (FMS) in the Foreign Trade Policy. Such identified markets includes countries from Africa, Latin America, CIS and ASEAN.

(c) India's exports to Europe and USA for 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year (up to October, 2013) is given below:

(Value in billion US \$)

Region/ Countries	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13 (Apr.-Oct.)	2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) (Prov.)	% Growth
Europe	49.92	57.79	56.05	31.28	33.15	5.99
USA	25.29	34.74	36.16	21.49	23.35	8.64

Data Source : DGCIS, Kolkata

Exports to USA has not declined in the previous three years. However, exports to Europe had shown slight decline in 2012-13 over 2011-12. This is attributable to global economic crisis, sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in the developed economies which adversely affected demand for our exports. But exports to European countries in 2013-14 have shown improvement. In the first 7 months of current fiscal year, 2013-14 exports to Europe and USA has increased in comparison to the corresponding period last year.

Business through e-commerce

1401. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any specific data for last three years about business through mobile commerce, teleshopping and through online, if so, the segment-wise details . thereof; and

(b) whether Ministry has received any communication from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution about seeking its view for shaping out proper guidelines for protection of such consumers right, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Review of operation of Price Stabilisation Fund

1402. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has reviewed the operation of the Price Stabilisation Fund and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the modalities of Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the modifications proposed in the MPSF from the earlier Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme?

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

(b) and (c) The restructured and Modified Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme, addressing the identified bottlenecks of the ongoing Scheme and making it more beneficiary friendly, is under consideration of the Government.

Sectors adversely affected by trade deficit

1403. DR K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the import and export has caused a negative impact on the economic condition of the country during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sectors which are adversely affected;

(c) and the action taken to help such sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) (a) and (b) During the last

three years, *i.e.* from 2010-11 to 2012-13 exports as percentage of GDP has increased by 1.6% whereas Imports has increased by around 5%. The corresponding increase of trade deficit as percentage of GDP is around 3.5 %.

Year	(Value in US\$ Billion)				Percent share		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Deficit	GDP	Export as % of GDP	Import as % of GDP	Trade Deficit as % of GDP
2010-2011	251.1	369.8	118.6	1594.9	15.7	23.2	7.4
2011-2012	306.0	489.3	183.4	1743.1	17.6	28.1	10.5
2012-2013	300.4	490.7	190.3	1738.8	17.3	28.2	10.9

Source: DGCI & S

Exports of Engineering Goods, Gems and Jewellery, Textiles, Electronics Goods, Ores and Minerals, have come down in 2012-13 as compared to 2011-12. At the same time import of Petroleum (crude and products), Gold and Silver, Electronic Goods, Coal, Coke and Briquettes, Edible Oil and Fertilizers have increased in 2012-13 as compared to 2010-11.

(c) Government has announced certain export promotion measures as part of Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. Government has also enhanced the rate of interest subvention from 2% to 3% *w.e.f.* 01.08.2013.

Export promotion measures

1404. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced certain export promotion measures as part of Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18 April, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of the announcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) and (b) Certain measures to increase exports, were announced as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. Government has added Norway to Focus Market Scheme (FMS) thereby bringing the total markets under Focus Market Scheme to 125. Venezuela has been added to Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). 47 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items have been added to the Focus. Product Scheme (FPS). Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS) has been extended for the year 2013-14 and 53 Latin American and African countries have been added in the list of eligible countries *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013. The details of announcement are available on the website of DGFT at <http://dgft.gov.in>.

(c) All these measures were designed to increase exports and seem to be showing result. Exports during April-Oct. 2013 were to the tune of 179.02 Billion US\$ *vis-a-vis* 168.70 Billion US\$ in the same period last year. This is an increase of 6.11% in 2013-14 over the same period in the previous year.

Exports of spices

1405. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY :

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU :

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

(a) the item-wise total quantum of the spices exported from India during the last three years and the current year, along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by Government and the Spices Board to encourage export of spices during the said period; and

(c) the year-wise and State-wise details of the workshops organized by the Spices Board in different parts of the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) :(a) The major item-wise export of spices from India for the last 3 years and the current year (Apr.-Sept.2013) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The promotion of export of spices and spice products from India is being undertaken through the Spices Board. The Board has been formulating development and promotional programmes which aim at equipping the exporters to have necessary competitive edge in sustaining and increasing export markets for Indian spices. The export development activities of the Board focus on quality improvement, value addition, technology transfer and upgradation. The quality improvement programmes of the Board have helped spices exporters to acquire capabilities that conform to international quality standards. The major thrust areas are Infrastructure development research on new applications of spices and new product development, promotion of Indian Spices abroad, setting up of Infrastructure for common cleaning, grading, processing, packing storing facilities (Spices Park) in major spice growing /marketing centers, promotion of organic spices/GI spices etc. Special programmes are proposed for entrepreneurs from North East.

The Board also undertake promotional activities through literature, exhibitions, field publicity programmes, campaign, training for farmers, exporters etc.

(c) The state-wise and year-wise details of workshops/training programmes organized by the Spices Board for the last three years are as follows :

State	No. of Workshop/Training Programmes/ Seminars conducted		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Kerala	131	148	148
Karnataka	129	143	116
Tamil Nadu	15	18	20
Sikkim	35	37	33
North Eastern region	76	68	36
Andhra Pradesh	50	32	85

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1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	-	3	5
Gujarat	-	37	41
Rajasthan	33	33	27
Madhya Pradesh	-	13	23
Uttar Pradesh	-	4	11
TOTAL	469	536	545

Statement

Major item-wise export of spices from India for the last 3 years and current year

Item-wise export of spices from India

Item	2010-11		2011-12(E)		2012-13(E)		April- September 2013 (*)					
	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Lakhs)	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Lakhs)	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Lakhs)	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pepper	18,850	38318.50	84.18	26,700	87,813.45	182.90	16,000	67,256.57	122.83	10,200	42,300.84	70.93
Cardamom(S)	1,175	13216.25	29.04	4,650	36,322.28	75.65	2,250	18,505.92	33.80	1,205	9,712.13	16.34
Cardamom(L)	775	4462.90	9.80	935	6,830.00	14.23	1,100	7,366.19	13.45	260	2,053.15	3.52
Chilli	2,40,000	153554.00	337.35	2,41,000	2,14,408.00	446.59	2,81,000	2,26,144.00	413.00	1,34,500	1,19,374.20	202.10
Ginger	15,750	12131.25	26.65	21,550	20,420.02	42.53	19,850	16,863.10	30.80	5,550	9,093.77	15.89
Turmeric	49,250	70285.15	154.40	79,500	73,434.40	152.95	80,050	53,985.40	98.59	38,500	31,668.85	53.60
Coriander	40,500	16663.25	36.61	28,100	16,401.85	34.16	37,100	21,076.90	38.49	21,300	17,231.15	29.17
Cumin	32,500	39597.75	86.99	45,500	64,442.05	134.22	79,900	1,09,317.60	199.64	67,500	89,902.45	151.07
Celery	3,750	2585.90	5.68	3,650	2,340.05	4.87	4,800	3,055.15	5.58	2,850	1,792.98	3.01
Fennel	7,250	6588.25	14.47	8,100	7,209.20	15.02	14,575	11,402.04	20.82	9,600	8,740.42	14.56

Fenugreek	18,500	6548.10	14.39	21,800	7,275.20	15.15	31,100	10,835.74	19.79	20,025	7,108.37	12.12
Other Seeds(1)	12,500	5558.05	12.21	13,050	5,881.25	12.25	18,600	11,612.10	21.22	12,300	6,375.65	10.68
Garlic	17,300	6977.30	15.33	2,200	1,415.70	2.95	24,000	7,449.21	13.60	7,500	3,412.30	5.82
Nutmeg and Mace	2,100	9776.80	21.48	3,620	24,097.51	50.19	3,645	26,095.06	47.66	2,700	15,584.62	26.52
Other Spices(2)	25,250	16015.30	35.18	35,900	32033.00	66.72	37,550	32849.95	59.99	18,400	16,716.80	28.94
Curry Powder/ Paste	15,250	21050.50	46.25	17,000	25,208.25	52.51	19,000	29,835.93	54.49	9,950	16,505.33	27.79
Mint	17,450	169679.00	372.77	14,750	2,22,372.00	463.17	19,980	3,32,179.30	606.65	10,650	1,33,437.20	222.13
Products(3)												
Spice Oils and Oleoresins	7,600	91062.45	200.06	7,265	1,30,438.28	271.68	8,670	1,31,286.33	239.77	5,765	80,772.85	136.91
TOTAL	5,25,750	684070.70	1502.85	5,75,270	9,78,342.48	2037.76	6,99,170	11,17,116.48	2040.18	3,78,755	611783.06	1031.11

(E) : Estimate

(1) include bishops weed(ajwanseed), dill seed, poppy seed, aniseed, mustard etc.

(2) include tamrind, asafoetida, cinnamon, cassia, cambodge, saffron, spices (nes) etc.

(3) include menthol, menthol crystals and mint oils.

Source:DGCI & S., Calcutta/shipping bills/exporters' returns.

Study on impact of us legislation on Indian companies

1406. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has studied the impact of USA legislation 'Border Security, Economic Opportunity and Immigration Modernisation Act, 2013' on the Indian companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken the Indian companies' case with US Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Indian Government is considering an appropriate response to this legislation, and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) Yes, sir. The Government has studied the impact of US legislation which has the following provisions which significantly impact Indian IT companies and their business model in the US:

(a) '50/50' requirement (visa will be granted to those applicants who are in the H1B and L-1 visa categories whilst as per the current law there is no such restriction),

(b) Higher wage requirements,

(c) Enhanced audit by US agencies,

(d) Non-displacement guarantee/ Additional recruitment notice requirements and

(e) Higher *visa* fees

(b) and (c) The Government has raised this issue at various levels with the US Government including Ministerial level, Diplomatic level, Commerce Secretary level and at various other bilateral meetings with the concerned authorities in the US highlighting the negative impact of the US legislation. Commerce Secretary has written to USTR apprising him of his concerns on the proposed legislation. Our Ambassador to the US has written to various US Senators on this issue as well.

Import of crude oil and export of petroleum products

1407. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the net negative balance annually, since April, 2009 of the import of crude oil and the export of petroleum products;

(b) the annual import since April 2009 of capital goods;

(c) whether imported capital goods are translating into higher growth rates of manufacturing; and

(d) if not, whether there is an apprehension of widespread over-invoicing of imported capital goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) The difference between import of crude oil and the export of petroleum products for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been US \$ 49.3 Billion, US \$ 51.2 Billion, US \$ 78.1 Billion and US \$ 83.7 Billion.

(b) The import of goods under chapter 84 to 90 (which primarily relates to Capital Goods) of the ITC(HS) since April 2009 is given below:-

Value in US \$ Billion					
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2013-14
				(upto Sep 2012)	(upto Sep 2013)
62.2	73.0	91.0	89.1	42.9	39.9

Source : DGCI & S

(c) and (d) Import of a product takes place either because that product is not manufactured in the country or because the domestic price is higher than the import price. Impact of Capital Goods on manufacturing sector comes with a time lag. Import of Capital Goods under EPCG leads to incremental exports and hence spurs domestic manufacturing. Import of Capital Goods if over invoiced would lead to higher duty incidence. Import of Capital Goods under EPCG scheme would lead to fixation of higher export obligation.

Extension of time to SEZ developers

1408. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise total number of SEZs sanctioned/functioning in the country;
- (b) whether Government has given more time to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers to execute their projects; and
- (c) if so, whether the developers who could not develop the SEZ in a time bound period have been penalized and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 574 proposals out of which 391 SEZs presently stand notified. A total of 175 SEZs have commenced export. A list showing State-wise distribution of formally approved, notified and operational SEZs is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Some SEZ developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects stating reasons including adverse business climate due to global recession, delay in approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, delay in environmental clearance, lack of demand for space in SEZs, changed fiscal incentive regime for SEZs etc. After deliberations and taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case, the Board of Approval for SEZs has granted approval for extension of validity of approval in the case of several developers for the execution of their projects. The State wise position of extension of validity of approvals granted for developers from 1.4.2012 till 30.11.2013 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of State-wise distribution of formally approved, notified and operational SEZs

(As on 05.12.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational (Exporting) SEZs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	78	40
2.	Chandigarh	2	2	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
4.	Delhi	3	0	0
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
6.	Goa	7	3	0
7.	Gujarat	43	30	18
8.	Haryana	45	34	5
9.	Jharkhand	1	1	0
10.	Karnataka	61	40	22
11.	Kerala	29	24	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19	9	2
13.	Maharashtra	101	65	20
14.	Manipur	1	0	0
15.	Nagaland	2	2	0
16.	Odisha	10	5	1
17.	Puducherry	1	0	0
18.	Punjab	8	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Rajasthan	10	10	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	67	53	34
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31	21	9
22.	Uttarakhand	2	1	0
23.	West Bengal	18	9	6
GRAND TOTAL		574	391	175

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of SEZ, Developers granted extension of validity of their Approvals for setting up SEZ (w.e.f. 1.4.2012 to 30.11.2013)

SI. No.	State	No. of SEZ Developers granted extension of Approvals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Gujarat	10
3.	Haryana	9
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Karnataka	12
6.	Kerala	15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2
8.	Maharashtra	18
9.	Nagaland	3
10.	Odisha	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	16
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6
13.	West Bengal	5
GRAND TOTAL		115

Changes in FDI policy for pharma sector

1409. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies are presently trying either to buy the Indian companies or to finish them;

(b) if so, whether Government has decided to make major changes in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy for the pharmaceutical sector to ensure that management control of existing Indian firms which produce cheap generic medicines does not go into the hands of multinational companies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, to what extent major changes in FDI is going to protect Indian firms which produce cheap generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) A number of major Indian pharmaceutical companies and facilities have been taken over by multinational corporations in the recent years.

(b) and (c) The government considered a proposal to review the FDI limit in the brownfield pharmaceutical sector to curb the takeover of domestic pharmaceutical companies having rare and critical facilities. Government did not approve the said proposal.

Revision of guidelines of MDA Scheme

1410. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put emphasis on exports and to facilitate this, various measures including Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme have been operating, if so, details thereof;

(b) the extent to which MDA scheme has been able to achieve its objectives so far;

(c) whether Government has revised the guidelines for Market Development Assistance for participation in buyer-seller missions/fairs/exhibitions abroad to explore new markets in-focus countries of Latin America;

(d) whether Government has obtained comments/views of various stakeholders before finalization of revised guidelines of MDA Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme assists exporters for export promotion activities abroad. The Scheme promotes focus export promotion programmes in specific regions like Latin America, Africa, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

(b) The Scheme has encouraged greater participation in emerging markets of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(c) Yes Sir. Details are available on the website of the Department of Commerce, <http://commerce.gov.in>

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The comments were received from most of the stakeholders.

**Violation of rules under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites
and Remains Act**

1411. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of FIRs registered for violation of rules/guidelines under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010, during last three years;

(b) whether without proper recommendations and requisite permission of the National Monuments Authority, several buildings have been constructed or reconstructed or repaired and renovated within protected and regulated areas in Sarnath, Varanasi as per the information furnished under the RTI Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof, for last three years; and

(d) whether Cambodian and Tibetan temples have requisite recommendations and permissions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) Generally complaints are lodged in the respective police station for violation of rules/guidelines under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. However, FIRs have been registered in few cases. The details of the FIR lodged during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of unauthorized constructions carried out in prohibited and regulated areas of centrally protected monuments at Sarnath, Varanasi, during the last three years, are as under:

Year	Number of Unauthorised constructions
2011	07
2012	16
2013	38

(d) Archaeological Survey of India, Patna Circle have received proposals from Cambodian and Tibetan temples, Sarnath which have been forwarded to the Competent Authority, Varanasi for further action.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise number of FIRs registered for violation of rules/ guidelines under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010, during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Circle	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4	1	1
2.	Assam	Guwahati	2	-	2
3.	Bihar	Patna	7	16	38

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Circle	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
4.	Delhi (U.T.)	Delhi Circle	-	4	5
5.	Goa	Goa	6	18	23
6.	Gujarat	Vadodara	32	13	66
7.	Haryana	Chandigarh	-	-	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	-	2	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	-	-	2
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	-	-	4
11.	Kerala	Trissur	-	-	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	-	-	72
		Lucknow	1	-	8
13.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun			1

Special Welfare Scheme for circus artists

1412. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry on representation to declare Special Welfare Scheme for artists of circus, as in the current era these artists are facing greater difficulties for their survival due to various reasons;

(b) whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any specific data about these artists, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) As per available records, no representation has been received in the Ministry to declare Special Welfare Scheme for circus artists. There is no specific Scheme with this Ministry to assist the Circus artistes.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Preservation and publication of archaeological manuscripts

1413. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to preserve and publish large collections of Palm leaf manuscripts, copies of archaic inscriptions and ancient coins discovered and recorded till date in the country;

(b) the modern scientific techniques adopted and practiced by ASI to record, preserve and digitally publish them;

(c) why ASI is not keen for digital publication of all discovered and deciphered temple inscriptions, copper plate inscriptions, Palm leaf manuscripts to facilitate archaeological research works; and

(d) the measures taken to execute resolutions passed by Central Advisory Board on Archaeology (CABA) in the spheres of Field Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Ancient Art and Architecture?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) to (c) Palm leaf manuscripts are preserved in a scientific manner by National Archives and are stored in a conducive atmosphere in repositories. Further in the year 2011, NAI and Soka University, Japan have jointly published facsimile copies of the Gilgit Manuscript (medium-birch bark and one in palm leaf). Besides above National Museum, New Delhi has collection of Palm leaf Manuscript and coins which are scientifically preserved and are encapsulated/laminated in special reversible polyester film to minimize effects of pollutants. Publication on Palm leaves and other manuscripts are being done by National Mission for Manuscript. Similarly, inscriptions and coins are scientifically preserved by National Museum, Epigraphy and Science Branch of Archaeological Survey of India, including making of estampages of inscriptions in conventional method on paper. The mending and pasting of photo estampages, a prelude for digitization, is under process.

(d) The Central Advisory Board on Archaeology (CABA) during its meeting held in the year 2009 had recommended the constitution of five sub committees *i.e.* Conservation and Preservation of Monuments; Exploration and Excavation; Antiquity and Museum; Epigraphy and Role and Restructuring of ASI. The recommendations of these five sub committees and minutes of the CABA meeting held on 2nd December, 2009 were confirmed during the CABA meeting held on 27th and 28th May, 2011. In pursuance of above, the vacant post in the Epigraphy Branch, archaeology cadre, etc. have been filled up. Draft policies/guidelines recommended by the subcommittees have been framed.

Safety and conservation of heritage sites in Rajasthan

1414. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of cultural and other heritage sites in Rajasthan as on date;

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

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

(d) the details of new proposals submitted by State Government of Rajasthan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) There are 162 centrally protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Rajasthan. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Adequate security arrangements have been made for centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan. The conservation work on them is attended regularly.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation work of protected monuments in Rajasthan during the last three financial years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lacs)
1.	2010-11	350.00

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lacs)
2.	2011-12	445.49
3.	2012-13	435.00

(d) The development works proposal for Jaisalmer Fort, received from Government of Rajasthan, has been approved and the work is in progress. The development proposals for Chittorgarh fort and Bhartpur fort have also been received and are being processed.

Statement

Protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer	Ajmer
6.	Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bandh	Ajmer	Ajmer
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Chatri	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.	Chugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner
23.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana	Bikaner
24.	Siva temple and ruins	Arthuna	Banswara
25.	Mahakal and two other temples	Bijolia	Bhilwara
26.	Rock Inscriptions (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
27.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
28.	Ancient temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Khadipur village	Bhilwara
29.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace	Bundi	Bundi
30.	Ancient Mound	Nainwa	Bundi
31.	Ancient Mound	Keshwarai Patan	Bundi

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
32.	Ghateshwar Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
33.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
34.	Shrinagar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
36.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
37.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
38.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
39.	Temple of Trimurt	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
40.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
41.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh
42.	Mahanal Temple and Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
43.	Ancient Ruins	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
44.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
45.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of survey no. 2 : 991, 992, 993, 994/1, 994/3, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 and 1002.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
46.	Archaeological sites and ramains	Nilodh/Jeora	Chittaurgarh
47.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
48.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
49.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
50.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
51.	Three Ancient Mounds	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
52.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
53.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
56.	Two Ancient Mounds	Mathula	Ganganagar
57.	Ancient Mounds	Chak 86	Ganganagar
58.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Thedi	Ganganagar
59.	Ancient Mounds	Binjor	Ganganagar
60.	Ancient Mounds	Baror	Ganganagar
61.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
62.	Ancient Mounds	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ganganagar
63.	Jain Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
64.	Somnath Temple	Deo Somnath	Dungarpur
65.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
66.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
67.	Ancient Ruins	Dalsanagar (Gangadhar)	Jhalawar
68.	Ancient Ruins	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Jhalawar
69.	Buddhist Caves	Hathiagor	Jhalawar
70.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Kolvi (Dag)	Jhalawar
71.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar
72.	Ancient Mound	Abaneri	Dausa

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
73.	Baori	Abaneri	Dausa
74.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Abaneri	Dausa
75.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Lalsot	Dausa
76.	Ancient Mound	Maheshra	Dausa
77.	Ancient Mound	Raniwas	Dausa
78.	Ancient Mound	Sikrai	Dausa
79.	Sun Temple	Amber	Jaipur
80.	Jama Masjid	Amber	Jaipur
81.	Laxmi Narain's Temple	Amber	Jaipur
82.	Sri Jagat Siromani ji temple	Amber	Jaipur
83.	Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Brahmpuri	Jaipur
84.	Temple containing Fresco paintings	Gulta ji	Jaipur
85.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur
86.	Excavated Site	Bairat	Jaipur
87.	Fort including Ancient Temples	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
88.	Ancient Site	Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
89.	Fort	Mandore	Jodhpur
90.	Ruins of Temples	Ganesh-Ganj or Atru	Baran
91.	Yupa Pillars	Badwa	Baran
92.	Temple (12 century)	Baran	Baran
93.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains	Krishnavilas	Baran
94.	Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions	Shargarh	Baran

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
95.	Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions	Charchoma	Kota
96.	Temple, Fort wall and Statues	Dara or Mukandara	Kota
97.	Temple with Inscriptions	Kanswa	Kota
98.	Percian Inscriptions in a Baori	Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur
99.	Jain Temple	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
100.	Ranthambhor Fort	Ranthambor	Sawai Madhopur
101.	Harshnath Temple	Sikar	Sikar
102.	Bisal Deo ji's Temple	Bisalpur	Tonk
103.	Ancient Mound	Bundwali Doongri	Tonk
104.	Ancient Mound	Gariagarh (Newai)	Tonk
105.	Devapura Barodia Mounds	Jhalia	Tonk
106.	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk
107.	Ancient Mound	Nagar	Tonk
108.	Excavated Site	Nagar	Tonk
109.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk
110.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Nagar	Tonk
111.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Nagar	Tonk
112.	Inscription	Panwar	Tonk

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
113.	Excavated Site	Rairh (Newai)	Tohk
114.	Kala Pahar Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
115.	Kalyanrai ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
116.	Laxmi Narainji's Temple locally known as Gopinathji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
117.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani-ka-kund	Todarai Singh	Tonk
118.	Pipa ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
119.	Akbar's Chhatri	Bayana	Bharatpur
120.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bayana	Bharatpur
121.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bayana	Bharatpur
122.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bayana	Bharatpur
123.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bayana	Bharatpur
124.	Jhajri	Bayana	Bharatpur
125.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bayana	Bharatpur
126.	Usa Mandir	Bayana	Bharatpur
127.	Lodhi's Minar	Bayana	Bharatpur
128.	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
129.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
130.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
131.	Moat surrounding the Fort wall	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
132.	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the chowburja and ashtadhatu gates	Bharatpur	Bharatpur

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
133.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg	Bharatpur
134.	Looted gun	Deeg	Bharatpur
135.	Marble Jholla	Deeg	Bharatpur
136.	Kaccha Bag	Deeg	Bharatpur
137.	Chaurasi Khamba temple	Kaman	Bharatpur
138.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
139.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur
140.	Collasal image of Yaksha	Noh	Bharatpur
141.	Lal Mahal	Rupvaa	Bharatpur
142.	Shiva temple	Neelkanth	Alvar
143.	Ancient site	Bhangarh	Alvar
144.	Ancient Remains	Pandrupol	Alvar
145.	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alvar
146.	Ancient Ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
147.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
148.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajasamand
149.	Ghat with inscriptions pavillions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S.Plot No. 344)	Nav Chowki Rajsamand	Rajasamand
150.	Archaeological Sites and Remains	Gilund	Rajasamand
151.	Babur's Garden (Charbagh)	Dholpur (Jhor)	Dholpur
152.	Jogni-Jogna Temple	Dholpur/Sone- ka-Gurja	Dholpur

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
153.	Shergarh Fort	Dholpur	Dholpur
154.	Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal	Karauli	Karauli
155.	Haldighati	Dara	Rajsamand
156.	Badshahi Bagh	Nathdwara	Rajsamand
157.	Chetak Samadhi	Raktatalai	Rajsamand
158.	Rakta Talai	Tehsil-Nathdwara	Rajsamand
159.	Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand	Sarada	Udaipur
160.	Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
161.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
162.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer

Unprotected monuments and sites in Rajasthan

1415. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the unprotected monuments and sites compiled by the National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the follow-up action thereof by NMMA; and

(c) whether Government has framed any specific guidelines for preservation and restoration of these monuments and sites, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) The details of Unprotected monuments and sites in Rajasthan from secondary source by NMMA is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The compiled data is being verified and uploaded in its website.

(c) There are no specific guidelines for conservation and restoration of such monuments and sites. However the guidelines of Sir John Marshall for conservation of monuments as well as International charters recognized by UNESCO are equally valid for conservation of unprotected monuments also.

Statement

List of Unprotected Monuments and Sites in Rajasthan

Sl. No	Name of District	No of Unprotected Built Heritage and Sites
1	Ajmer	493
2	Alwar	164
3	Banswara	13
4	Barmer	13
5	Bharatpur	327
6	Bhilwara	108
7	Bikaner	08
8	Bundi	436
9	Chittaurgarh	192
10	Churu	226
11	Dholpur	96
12	Dungarpur	67
13	Ganganagar	47
14	Jaipur	713
15	Jaisalmer	612
16	Jalor	19
17	Jhalawar	219
18	Jhunjhunu	1489

Sl. No	Name of District	No of Unprotected Built Heritage and Sites
19	Jodhpur	143
20	Kota	233
21	Nagaur	153
22	Pali	209
23	Sawai Madhopur	222
24	Sikar	1036
25	Sirohi	1824
26	Tonk	194
27	Udaipur	245
TOTAL		9717

Status of the missing monuments

1416. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the missing monuments as cited in the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) Audit report;
- (b) how many of those missing monuments have been verified; and
- (c) what does Government plans to do to ensure that these monuments are verified?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) There were 92 monuments reported as missing in the report submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General in its audit report.

(b) and (c) 89 monuments/sites have been verified and three are yet to be verified. The detailed status in respect of the 92 monuments is given in Statement.

Statement

Detailed verification of 92 monuments identified as missing by the CAG

1. List of monuments/sites which are physically exists

Assam (Guwahati Circle)

1. Sculptures in Chummery Compound, Tezpur

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)

2. Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects Buddam District Guntur
3. Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the mosque
4. Large Dolmen
5. Mounds-Dibba no. 1 to 5
6. Mound, Nagulavaram

BIHAR (Patna Circle)

7. Remains of ramparts and the mound commonly known as 'Queen's Palace' in the old fort known as Killa, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda

Delhi (Delhi Circle)

8. The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi
9. Tomb with three domes near Railway Station
10. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates
11. Nicholson Statue and its platform
12. Sat Narain Bhawan

Karnataka (Dharwad Circle)

13. Nandikesvara Inscription at Bijapur

Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) Circle)

14. Fresco Bachhaun Paintings, Gahira, Rewa
-

Maharashtra (Aurangabad Circle)

15. Jarasangh Nagri at Jorve, Ahmednagar
16. Stone Circle at Arsoda, Gadchiroli
17. Group of twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens at Chamorshi, Gadchiroli
18. Stone Circle at Nildho
19. Stone Circle at Takalghat, Nagpur

Maharashtra (Mumbai Circle)

20. Old Portuguese Church watch tower and cave on the adjoining hill at Mandapeshwar, Borivali

Rajasthan(Jaipur Circle)

21. Archeological site and Remains at Jeora, Nilodh

Tamil Nadu (Chennai Circle)

22. One Jaina statue
23. Old town wall and David Yale
24. Joseph Hynmer's tomb

Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)

25. Khera ki Bandi, Roorkee

Uttar Pradesh (Agra Circle)

26. Site of Aonla railway station, Bareilly
 27. Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie, in mud fort, Farrukhabad
 28. Ancient sculpture, carving, images, basrelics, inscriptions, stones and like objects, Mathura
 29. Portion of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul Tenants on which formerly stood a temple of keshav Dev which was dismantled and the site utilized for the mosque of Aurangazeb, Mathura
-

30. Monument of Kila Chandpur fort, Bijnor
31. Monument near kila railway station, Hathras
32. Old British cemetery, Bijnor

Uttar Pradesh (Patna Circle)

33. Dih or mound of ruins called Suri-ka-Raj, Ghazipur
34. Mound of brick ruins, Sahiya Kushinagar
35. A series of enormous mound, Gorakhpur
36. Large Dih or mound at Chetion, Kasia, Kushinagar
37. Mound of ruins called Sareya, Kishinagar

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Circle)

38. Remains of large temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot
 39. Imambara Amin-ud-daula, Lucknow
-

2. List of monuments affected due to raid urbanization and completely encroached upon can not be treated as missing

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)

1. Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi Inscriptions on the mound

Delhi (Delhi Circle)

2. Mound known as Jogabai
 3. Pool Chadar Mughal acqueduct near Najafgarh Jheel
 4. Alipur Cemetery
 5. Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett and others
 6. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription
 7. Site of Siege Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A.
 8. Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque garden
 9. Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque garden
-

Gujarat (Vadodara Circle)

10. Ancient Site
11. Historic Site No. 431 to 435

Karnataka (Bangaluru Circle)

12. Pre-Historic site, Chikkajala
13. Pre-Historic site, Hejjala

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Circle)

14. Cemetery (Bus Stand), Jalaun
-

3. List of monuments submerged under reservoir, can not be treated as missing

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)

1. Hills of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains
2. Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound

Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar Circle)

3. Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna
4. Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion
5. Visveswara and other caves temple

Karnataka (Bangaluru Circle)

6. Pre-historic Site, Kittur

West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)

7. A mound and a statue of surya
 8. A mound with a Jain statue
 9. Image of Durga slaying Mahishasura under a tree
 10. Temple site now represented only by a mound
 11. A mound with an image of Nandi on it
 12. A mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it
-

4. List of monuments yet to be verified

Assam (Guwahati Circle)

1. Tomb of Lt. Cresswell, Goalpara
 2. Sculpture of Bhairavi, Kamkhya Hill
 3. Stone Memorial of U-Mawthoh-Dur, Shillong
-

5. List of number of monument/site which are untraceable

Assam (Guwahati Circle)

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah at Sadia in Tinsukia District
Arunachal Pradesh (Guwahati Circle)
2. The Ruins of Copper Temple at Paya in Lohit District

Haryana (Chandigarh Circle)

3. Kos Minar, Mujesar (Faridabad)
4. Kos Minar, Shahabad (Kurukshetra)

Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)

5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora

Delhi (Delhi Circle)

6. Bara Khamba Cemetery
7. Inchla Wali Gumti

Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal Circle)

8. Rock Inscription

Maharashtra (Mumbai Circle)

9. Old European Tomb at Pune
10. One Buruj at Agarkot

Rajasthan (Jaipur Circle)

11. Inscription in Fort
 12. 12th Century Temple
-

Uttar Pradesh (Patna Circle)

13. Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur
14. Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern toes of the hill, Chandauli
15. Tablet on treasury building, Varanasi
16. Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi
17. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Ballia

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Circle)

18. Closed Cemetery, Katra Nala, District Banda
19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb
20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road
21. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow
22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
23. Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, District Hardoi

West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)

24. Ruins effort Nadia, West Bengal
-

Modernization of national libraries

1417. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken up by Government to modernize national libraries across the country;

(b) the total budgetary allocation for the past three years in respect to modernization of national libraries; and

(c) whether any agreements have been signed with other countries for increasing the collection of books from across the world, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) There is only one National Library in the country located at Kolkata. This library started executing its Information Communication Technology (ICT) System modernization programme from March, 2012 under the guidance of National Informatics Centre (NIC). The first phase of the said project has been implemented.

Amounts in lakhs (Rs.)

(b) Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
NL, Kolkata	330	125	215

(c) No, Sir.

Funds for maintenance of historical places in West Bengal

1418. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning for giving corpus funds for development and maintenance of various places of historical importance in West Bengal;

(b) if so, by when and what is the amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) to (c) Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process and adequate funds are provided for this purpose for the protected monuments situated in West Bengal as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources. There is no proposal for providing corpus funds.

Integrated policy to reserve Buddha's relics

1419. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is creating any integrated policy to preserve and maintain the Buddha's relics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) to (c) Conservation and preservation work of all centrally protected monuments including Buddhist monuments/relics is attended by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly and there is no separate policy for preservation of Buddha's relics.

Excavation by ASI under Unnao, U.P.

1420. SHRI DEVENDER GOOD T. : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress of gold excavation in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the sequence of events/proposals that led to taking up of excavation of gold at Unnao;
- (c) what Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) found from the site; and
- (d) whether it is fact that ASI is going to excavate at another site close to Ganga, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) to (c) Archaeological Survey of India had taken up the trial excavation work at Daundia Kheda village in district Unnao, UP, based on the potential of the site as reflected in earlier reports about the site and also keeping in view the report of Geological Survey of India's preliminary investigations and to understand the nature of the site which was identified in 1860s with a 7th century AD. settlement.

The trial excavation at the site was started on 18.10.2013 and closed on 14.11.2013. During excavations, black slipped ware, black and red ware, northern black polished ware and associated red ware besides, terracotta beads, bone points, glass bangles, iron nails, hopscotch, fragment of a stone lion figure and animal bones were found from different levels. The excavations established that the antiquity of the site goes back to *circa* first millennium B.C.

- (d) No, Sir.

Celebration of 25 years of Zonal Cultural Centres

1421. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has celebrated the 25th anniversary of the setting up of the Zonal Cultural Centres;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred; and

(c) whether the celebrations conformed to the pattern followed in the Apana Utsavs in Delhi and Mumbai, 1986 and 1989, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The total expenditure incurred by all Zonal Cultural Centres in the Opening Ceremony, year-long programmes for Silver Jubilee Celebrations as well as on Closing Ceremony by Zonal Cultural Centres was to the tune of Rs. 28 crore approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir. The celebrations conformed to the pattern followed in the Apana Utsavs.

Financial assistance/honorarium to literary artists/persons

†1422. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides monthly financial assistance/honorarium to the artists/persons who are famous in literature and other similar fields and are facing severe financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State/Union Territory-wise details of such artists benefited under this scheme during each year of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance the said monthly financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be enhanced and provided to them?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture administers a scheme namely, 'Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund'. An amount of Rs. 4,000 per month and Rs. 3,500 per month under Central and Central-State Quota respectively is granted to the Artistes who have made significant contribution in the field of arts, letters etc.

State/Union Territory-wise details of such artists benefitted under this scheme during each year of the last three years and current year under the Scheme is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of such artists benefitted under this scheme during each year of the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321	371	371	413
2.	Assam	45	47	47	47
3.	Bihar	50	50	50	50
4.	Delhi	50	51	51	52
5.	Goa	17	17	17	17
6.	Gujarat	7	7	7	7
7.	Haryana	30	30	30	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	7	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	2
10.	Jharkhand	9	10	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Karnataka	494	559	559	689
12.	Kerala	224	252	252	270
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37	45	45	45
14.	Maharashtra	693	726	726	798
15.	Manipur	135	140	140	144
16.	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2
17.	Mizoram	6	6	6	6
18.	Nagaland	1	2	2	2
19.	Odisha	251	256	256	256
20.	Puducherry	10	10	10	10
21.	Punjab	5	5	5	5
22.	Rajasthan	9	11	11	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	141	171	171	181
24.	Tripura	1	1	1	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	252	265	265	269
26.	Uttarakhand	8	8	8	8
27.	West Bengal	70	78	78	78
TOTAL:		2876	3128	3128	3410

EC of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

1423. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4515 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8 May, 2013 and to state :

(a) the term of office of the previous Executive Committee of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti along with the composition of that Committee; and

(b) the reasons that the Executive Committee could not take up the case of amendments in recruitment rules in order to accommodate the employees working in projects for more than five years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : (a) The term of office of the Executive Committee (EC) of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) is 3 years. It was previously constituted on 28.11.2008 and its composition was as under:

(i) Ms. Tara Gandhi Bhattacharjee	Chairperson
(ii) Ms. Vimala Sharma	Member
(iii) Sh. B.R. Nanda	Member
(iv) Dr. S.N. Subba Rao	Member
(v) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture	Member Secretary

Subsequently, *vide* order dated 11.8.2009, Shri Anil Nauriya and Smt. Rajashree Birla were nominated in place of Ms. Vimala Sharma and Shri B. R. Nanda.

(b) Last meeting of the previous EC of GSDS was held on 30.6.2011. The Governing Body and the Executive Committee have been reconstituted on, 16th May, 2013 and a regular meeting of the reconstituted Executive Committee was held on 8th November, 2013 after a gap of more than two years. Review of the recruitment rules in respect of all the existing posts in GSDS was done in the meeting of EC held on 8.11.2013. The EC suggested that an Expert Committee should be constituted to examine the matter and give its recommendations.

Evolving effective mechanism to manage disasters

1424. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry has evolved an effective mechanism to manage sudden disaster emergencies like earthquakes, coastal Tsunamis, cloudbursts, floods, natural calamities or persons stranded/ completely cut off from mainland;

(b) whether the credible performance of Disaster Management Group in saving human lives during October, 2013 in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, etc. is directly

attributed to the awareness and co-ordinated approach of all agencies like armed forces and BSF personnel under the supervision of specially trained senior level officials; and

(c) whether dedicated helicopters, small aircrafts, high speed boats, fast-moving vehicles have been provided/stationed at strategic locations for such sudden events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters. Though the rescue and relief operations are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively.

In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005. The Act provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, which includes a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any calamity situation in the country and ensures measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigating and minimizing the effects of calamities.

As per the Act, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. Similarly State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been constituted at the State and District Level.

To provide logistics support, the Govt. of India keeps sufficient number of IAF aircraft/helicopters, boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) located at various strategic locations all over the country. Besides, essential commodities including medical stores, critical infrastructure facilities are also kept ready for deployment in disaster situation where ever required.

Optimal operation of Navy

1425. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Navy to optimally operate and maintain its assets and hardware, as well as train its personnel suitably so that such national resources are optimally utilized and are not fritted away;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government still considers that the loss of 18 crew members on board INS Sindhurakshak on the eve of Independence Day this year as an unprecedented tragedy; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Navy has taken a decision to accord top most priority for safety mechanisms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Optimal utilization of assets and resources is a recurring operational philosophy of Indian Navy. This was reiterated during the Naval Commanders Conference in November 2013. The loss of service personnel onboard INS Sindhurakshak is an unfortunate incident. Adherence to safety mechanisms by Indian Navy is an ongoing endeavour. At the Command level, there is a committee on safety. Each ship and A submarine has a safety officer with safety standardization drills conducted onboard.

Implementation of Supreme Court Judgement on rank pay case

1426. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is not interested in the implementation of the Supreme Court's year-old order on rank pay case;

(b) if not, what is the reason that despite the Supreme Court deciding with the two-decade-old rank pay case, the Ministry thinks the Attorney General has to give a final opinion;

(c) what is the reason of a wide disparity between how the armed forces had construed the SC judgement and how the Ministry civilian bureaucracy was implementing it; and

(d) whether Government will implement the Supreme Court's order in the near future and give veterans and war widows their dues?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) In compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 04.09.2012 which dealt with the rank pay matter, the Government has issued an order on 27.12.2012 for implementing the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

2840 serving officers and 33814 retired officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force have been paid a total amount of Rs.347 crores as their admissible dues. Additionally, Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) in respect of 12129 Army officers, 2187 Navy officers and 5557 Air Force officers have been revised.

However, the Armed Forces have raised certain issues regarding interpretation of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court which are under examination.

Pending amount under NPS with Delhi Cantt. Board

1427. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working under the control of Delhi Cantonment Board who joined service from 1st January, 2004 onwards and covered under New Pension Scheme;

(b) whether all the amount recovered under this scheme as Tier-I and Government share as Tier-II has been deposited with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL);

(c) if not, the employee-wise and period-wise details of amount of Tier-I, Tier-II lying with Board till date and the reasons therefor; and

(d) who will be responsible for recurring loss to the employees who will not get benefits due to not depositing the said amount with the concerned authorities under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) 94 employees joined service in Delhi Cantonment Board on or after 01.01.2004 and are covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS). However, NPS was implemented in respect of Cantonment Board employees from 01.04.2011 after obtaining approval of the Central Government. All employees have been covered under Tier-I scheme. Tier-II scheme is optional and no employee of the Board has opted for Tier-II. The Cantonment

Board has deposited the due amount of 85 employees (both employee's and employer's share). In the case of 9 employees who have not subscribed part of their share for the period from the date of their joining to 31.03.2011 amount to the extent subscribed along with the contribution of the employer has been deposited with the NSDL. No loss will accrue to any employee as full amount received from them along with the contribution of employer has been deposited with NSDL.

Supply of shoes to jawans

1428. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jawans of Indian Defence forces are not provided with quality physical training shoes, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether supplying specially designed combat shoes to jawans is also under consideration, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these two essential items are likely to be supplied to jawans?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Jawans of Indian Defence force are provided with uniform kit including Canvas Physical Training Shoes as per authorization and requirement of Army. Government have sanctioned improved sports footwear for replacing existing brown canvas shoes. Boot DVS High Ankle has replaced Boot DVS as part of the product improvement which is an on-going process.

Shortage of fighter aircrafts

†1429. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force needs 300 new aircrafts;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet this requirement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Air Force is using obsolete techniques for repair and regular testing of the aircrafts due to which 40 per cent aircrafts do not remain air-worthy;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether 70 to 80 per cent aircrafts would become air-worthy by using modern techniques; and

(e) if so, whether Government would use modern techniques for the optimum utilisation of the aircrafts available with the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) The Government constantly reviews the security environment and ensures that the IAF is fully equipped to meet the security challenges. The IAF is in the process of modernizing its fleet by procuring various aircrafts including the Sukhoi-30 MKI and the indigenous Light Combat Aircraft. In addition, existing fleets of aircraft such as Mirage-2000, Jaguar and MiG-29 are being upgraded as per requirements.

IAF inventory is mix of vintage and new generation aircraft, system and equipment. In maintenance of vintage and new generation inventory, the technology and repair schemes recommended by the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are applied. In addition to this, IAF has also incorporated contemporary techniques of repair and testing of equipment, as a substitute of older repair schemes / equipment. All the aircraft declared serviceable by IAF, are airworthy.

Black listing of defence product supplying companies

1430. SHRI CM. RAMESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has blacklisted companies due to their dubious nature in supplying defence products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Whenever allegations of corruption are received against companies supplying defence equipment to the Government, appropriate action is taken, including debarring such companies from further business dealings with Ministry of Defence. As on date, fifteen (15) companies stand debarred.

Intrusion in J and K

†1431. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many militants have entered into India during the intrusion into

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Keran sector, Shala Batu, Gujjar Dor and Fateh Gali areas of Jammu and Kashmir from across Pakistan border area;

(b) whether many militants have been killed by Indian Army during infiltration; and

(c) if so, the area-wise details of incidents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) There has been no successful infiltration in the Keran Sector by terrorists during September/October, 2013. Shala Batu, Gujjar Dor and Fateh Gali areas, are also part of the Keran sector.

(b) and (c) the sector-wise number of terrorists killed by the Army during infiltration along LoC this year are as under:-

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of terrorists killed
1.	Bhimber Gali	03
2.	Naugam	03
3.	Punch	01
4.	Gurez	01
5.	Keran	11
6.	Machhal	04
7.	Tangdhar	05
TOTAL:		28

Steps taken to boost coastal security

1432. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent performance audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has revealed that the Central Government has done very little to beef up Coastal Security since 26/11 attacks;

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

(c) whether the Coastal Security in the country is ill equipped to protect the entire coastal areas; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the further steps taken by Government to ensure cent-percent coastal safety?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However a performance audit on the role and functioning of Indian Coast Guard was conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) (Report 7/2011). Post 26/11, after conducting vulnerability-gap analysis, Government of India has formulated the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) for implementation with effect from 01-04-2011 onwards with an outlay of Rs. 1580 crore. Under this Scheme, the coastal States/UTs *inter alia* are provided with 131 coastal police stations, 10 Marine Operation Police Centres (MOPCs), 60 jetties, 225 boats of various categories and a lump sum assistance Rs.15 lakhs per coastal police station. Besides the above, under the Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme which was implemented from 2005-06 upto 31st March, 2011, with an outlay of Rs.646 crore, the coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 coastal police stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts, 30 Barracks, 204 boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles, 10 Rigid inflatable Boats (RIBs) and a lump sum of Rs.10 lakhs per coastal police station for equipment, furniture, etc.

With a view to augment the force level of Indian Coast Guard, contracts for acquisition of 120 surface platforms (ships/boats 7 hovercraft) and 16 aircraft have been concluded during the period from 2009 till August 2013. More than 4000 additional posts have been also sanctioned for the Indian Coast Guard during the same period.

Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this

process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements. The Coast Guard has been adequately equipped to face the challenges of national security and the role assigned to it by the Government.

Use of HTT-40 trainer by IAF

1433. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) has allocated more than Rs. 140 crore to continue developing Hindustan Turbo Trainer-40 for use by Indian Air Force (IAF);

(b) whether the IAF has expressed reservations over acquiring the HTT-40 developed by HAL and has shown preference to Pilatus Mark-II trainers from Switzerland, of which 15 trainers have been delivered by Pilatus already; and

(c) whether the IAF claims that 14 of its base repair depots have developed capabilities and capacities to develop its own multirole combat aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. HAL has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 176.93 crore for preliminary design phase and detailed design phase activities of Hindustan Turbo Trainer-40 (HTT-40) aircraft.

(b) and (c) IAF has expressed reservations over acquiring the HTT-40 developed by HAL and has recast its proposal from 'Make' category to 'Buy and Make' category to procure the balance 106 Basic Trainer Aircraft (BTA). The Base Repair Depots (BRDs) are primarily repair and overhaul agencies. Presently, IAF BRDs have the requisite capability, expertise and infrastructure to integrate, repair and overhaul various types of aircraft.

Illegal allocation of defence land in Jodhpur

1434. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry on illegal allocation of

precious and sensitive land of Jodhpur Airport of 32 Wing Air Force, Rajasthan to private developers as this is extremely sensitive airbase and very near to Pakistani border area;

(b) whether Ministry has conducted any investigation in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has approached the State Government of Rajasthan in this regard; and

(d) by when, this matter will be investigated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) No defence land under the possession and management of Air Force Station, Jodhpur, at Jodhpur airport has been allocated to private developers. However, land under management of Air Force at Jodhpur admeasuring 06 bighas 05 biswas in Kh. No.4/36 of village Bicharli, Tehsil and District Jodhpur, was wrongly mutated in the name of a private party *vide* sale deeds dated 26.12.2003 and 04.03.2005, but this mistake was rectified by mutating the same in favour of Ministry of Defence on 09.04.2013.

CVC recommendations for action against corrupt officials

1435. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of corrupt officials under the Ministry against whom Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for action recently;

(b) whether Government has taken action against these corrupt officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Whenever a complaint is received from The Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), other Departments and general public etc., the same is examined in the Ministry and if necessary, advice of CVC is sought on initiation of disciplinary proceedings. During the year 2012 and 2013 (up to November), the Central Vigilance Commission has tendered their First Stage Advice against total 105 number of officials. On the basis of CVC's advice, with the approval of competent authority, further action is taken as per relevant rules.

Construction of roads on China border

1436. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise length of border roads constructed to cover China border in last five years;

(b) the details of future plan regarding construction of road near Chinese border to facilitate quick and smooth movement in border areas; and

(c) whether there is any plan to construct four lane roads near to China border, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) State wise length of border roads constructed by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) as part of Indo-China Border Roads Project in last five years is given below:

State	Length completed in last 5 years	
	Formation completed (Km.)	Surfacing completed (Km.)
Sikkim	12.16	7.63
Arunachal Pradesh	419.98	392.16
Uttarakhand	186.73	56.96
Himachal Pradesh	114.05	71.92
Jammu and Kashmir	384.28	328.38

(b) 73 critical and strategically important roads are planned for development under Indo-China Border Roads Project to facilitate quick and smooth movement, out of which 61 roads have been assigned to BRO.

(c) No, Sir.

Defence expenditure vis-a-vis neighbouring countries

1437. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the defence expenditure of the country is far

below the expenditure made on defence by the neighbouring countries, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any data about the total expenditure on defence made by the neighbouring countries in the last three years including the percentage of defence expenditure of total expenditure;

(c) if so, the year-wise, country-wise details thereof during the same period; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the spending on defence to cope up with the latest requirements, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) A comparison of the data on defence spending *vis-a-vis* that of other countries is difficult due to lack of uniformity in treatment of different components of the expenditure and non-availability of reliable and latest published data. Defence expenditure by major neighbouring countries as published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is as under:-

[In constant (2011) US \$ Million]

Country	2010	2011	2012
China*	136467	146154	157603
Pakistan	6251	6547*	6630

(* SIPRI estimates)

Defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP in respect of these countries for the last three year is as under:-

Country	2010	2011	2012
China*	2.1	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	2.6	2.7*	2.7

(* SIPRI estimates)

The allocation of funds for defence is made to enable full preparedness of the armed forces to meet all security challenges to the country.

Ceasefire violations on Indo-Pak border

1438. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of violations of ceasefire on the Indo-Pak border is increasing, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the year- wise, number of violations reported during the last year and this year;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop ceasefire violations;
- (d) whether any discussions had been held with Pakistan, in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of ceasefire violations (CFVs) along the Line of Control in J & K during last year and this year (15th December 2013) are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	No. of CFVs
1.	2012	93
2.	2013	196

(c) to (e) All violation of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through established mechanism of hotline messages, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the DGsMO of India and Pakistan.

There has been significant reduction in the incidents of CFVs post telephonic talks between the DGsMO on 25th and 29th October, 2013.

Capture of Chinese ship in Tuticorin, TN

1439. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Coast Guard has captured Chinese ship

in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu (TN) with huge lot of illegal weapons on 11th October, 2013;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this ship has been moving in Indian water territory since last 45 days without any permission from the concerned authority; and

(c) whether Government has collected all the information in this serious matters and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a vessel-'MV Seaman Guard Ohio' (Flag Sierra Leone) was interdicted and escorted by Indian Coast Guard to Tuticorin Port on 12th October, 2013 for investigation on the basis of intelligence inputs that the vessel was likely to be involved in illegal transactions of arms and ammunition. At Tuticorin, joint investigation was carried out on 12th and 13th October, 2013 by all the concerned agencies. The Tamil Nadu Police has registered a case against the crew and guards of the detained ship "Seaman Guard Ohio" under various provisions of Arms Act, 1959, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Prevention of Malpractices in Supply and Distribution Order, 1990. The case is under investigation with Tamil Nadu Police.

Shortage of fighter planes with IAF

1440. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force (IAF) is within an ace of dropping to critical levels, unless it could acquire new fighter jets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Air Force has an authorized fighter squadron strength of 42 and it is currently operating at around 31 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force needs more wings for its bucks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Procurement of aircraft, including fighter planes, is an on-going process. Steps are taken to meet the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force (IAF) keeping in view the

evolving security challenges. It would not be in the interest of national security to give details of fighter squadron strength of the IAF.

Impact of FDI on defence preparedness

1441. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is of the view that permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence sector, which is permissible upto 26 per cent till now, has undermined the security preparedness of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has prepared any comprehensive plan to indigenize the defence equipments production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In order to strengthen the indigenisation of defence production, the Government has formulated a Defence Production Policy which came into effect from January, 2011.

In pursuance to implementation of Defence Production Policy, the revised Defence Procurement Procedure, *inter-alia*, provides for the following:

- (i) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories over 'Buy (Global)' or 'Buy and Make' categories of Capital Acquisition cases.
- (ii) The procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category introduced in 2009, has been further simplified in order to make the category more attractive for Indian Defence Industry.
- (iii) A clear definition of indigenous content has been provided which would not only bring more clarity on the indigenous content required for different categorization, but also enhance the indigenization of defence products in India.
- (iv) In 'Buy (Global)' cases, it will now be possible for the vendor to give Maintenance ToT to an Indian entity.

Nursing homes in Delhi without parking place

1442. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government recognized Nuresing Homes in West Delhi which are having no parking place in West Delhi;

(b) the guidelines for running Nursing Homes under Government recognition in Delhi;

(c) whether Government proposes to close such Nursing Homes who have not been obeying the guidelines for parking in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the Nursing Homes which have no car parking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As intimated, by the Directorate of Local Bodies (DoLB), the list of Government recognized nursing homes in West Delhi who have deposited conversion and parking charges on self-assessment basis as per Master Plan of Delhi, 2021, is as under:

Sl.No.	Name and address of Nursing Home
1.	Vijay Kumar Gulati, Vishal Enclave, 102.
2.	Gursharan Singh Sethi, Tagore Garden-106.
3.	Monika Gupta, Tilak Nagar.
4.	Anupam Kumar Mittal, Janak Puri-117.
5.	Harish Sondhi, Janak Puri-117.
6.	Kalra Hospital, Kirti Nagar.
7.	Kalra Hospital, Kirti Nagar.
8.	Bhupinder Kaur, Rajouri Garden-105.
9.	Parveen Bhatia, Ambica Vihar.
10.	Raj Bhapa, Ambica Vihar.

Sl.No.	Name and address of Nursing Home
11.	Dharam Pal Singh, Rajouri Garden-105.
12.	Chander Mohan Bhagar, Janak Puri-117.
13.	Chander Mohan, Janak Puri-117.
14.	Bhagwant Rai, Paschim Vihar.
15.	Narin Sehgal, Meera Bagh Paschim Vihar.
16.	Anil Khetrapal, Bali Nagar-105.
17.	Abhay Arora, Janak Puri-117.
18.	Subhash Chander, Janak Puri-117.
19.	Mahesh Suman, Bindapur-127.
20.	Raj Bhatia, Ambica Vihar.

(b) to (d) The nursing homes under Government recognition in Delhi are required to follow the provisions of MPD-2021. The nursing homes, which are permitted under the provisions of MPD-2021, but do not have sufficient parking space, are liable to pay parking charges as per notification dated 22.06.2007 of Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

Fast Tract Courts to try terrorism related cases

1443. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI :

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Fast Track Courts to try terrorism related cases;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government is committed to ensure that all terror

related cases are Fast Tracked for speedy justice. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 provides for constitution of Special Courts, *inter-alia*, for all terror related cases, registered by NIA, where such cases are heard on day to day basis and get precedence over other cases. Accordingly, NIA Special Courts have been constituted covering all States/UTs across the country. The said Act also provides for constitution of Special Courts by the State Governments for trial of terror related cases registered by the respective State police. Advisories have been issued to all the State Governments to constitute such Special Courts.

Gangs active in trafficking of innocent children

†1444. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several gangs are active in the country who kidnap/abduct several innocent children and traffic them mutilate them and force them to beg every year;

(b) to what extent police have succeeded in nabbing the gangs involved in trafficking or exploiting of the small girls and boys after kidnapping them during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the number of criminals of different gangs who have been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such report indicating gangs active in the racket of kidnapping. However, incidents of Private Placement Agencies involved in human trafficking have been reported and data in this regard is not maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). As per available information, State/UT-wise details on the age and sex of person under kidnapping and abduction for the period from 2010 to 2012 is at Annexure I. [*See* Appendix 230, Annexure No. 10]

As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 3422, 3517 and 3554 respectively. State/UT wise details is at Annexure II. [*See* Appendix 230, Annexure No. 11]

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rehabilitation of maoists through rubber cultivation

1445. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is rehabilitating Maoists through rubber cultivation; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Abuse of minor domestic servants in NCR of Delhi

1446. SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that abuse of minor domestic servants in Delhi has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, how many cases of exploitation, abuse and merciless beating of women and minor children by landlords have been reported in the NCR of Delhi during the last two years;

(c) whether Delhi Police exercise any control on the placement agencies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The details of the cases of exploitation, abuse and merciless beating of women and minor children by landlords have been reported to Delhi Police during the last two years are as under:-

Crime against	2011	2012
1. Minor Domestic servants	19	48
2. Woman Domestic servants	10	9

The number of cases registered by Gurgaon Police regarding abuse of minor domestic servants during the year 2011 and 2012 is 6 and 9 respectively. Noida Police has registered 03 cases during the year 2012 regarding abuse of the women and minor children.

The higher rate of crime is attributed to the fact that the registration of crimes has increased because of the increased awareness of general public and the measures taken by Delhi Police and Government due to which the public are now feeling encouraged and coming forward to lodge their complaints.

(c) and (d) Placement agencies in Delhi are also sensitized to inform the police about any complaints of criminal acts against the domestic workers for taking legal action on such complaints. In this regard a circular dated 26.05.2005 has been issued by Delhi Police. Immediate and stringent legal action is taken on receipt of such complaints by Delhi Police. So far, 27 persons have been arrested in 20 cases registered against the placement agencies during, the year 2013 (up to 15th November, 2013).

Provision to prevent multiple identity cards

1447. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to prevent multiple identity cards to same person in our country;

(b) the penal provisions as per the law to be applied against persons having multiple identity cards, using different names;

(c) how many cases of multiple voter identity cards to same person (in different names) have been reported in National Capital Territory of Delhi and how many cases have been registered and the follow up action taken; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to tackle the issue and strengthen the existing laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is not issuing any identity cards at present.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected.

Persons died/injured in terrorist attacks in Srinagar and Patna

1448. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of civilians and police personnel died/injured in terrorist attacks in Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and at Patna in Bihar recently; and

(b) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and paid to victims and their dependants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) In Jammu and Kashmir during current year (Upto 8th Dec., 2013), in terrorist attacks, 52 Security Forces personnels and 15 Civilians lost their lives while 73 Security Forces personnels and 25 Civilians injured. However, in seven (7) low intensity blasts, which took place in an around Patna Railway Station and Gandhi Maidan, Patna, on Oct., 27, 2013, total of six (06) persons were killed and nearly eighty six (86) injured.

(b) Relief is a State subject. As per the J and K Government's Relief policy, the Next of Kins (NoKs) of civilian victims of terrorist violence as well as Security Force Personnel are sanctioned *ex-gratia* amounts based on extent orders in this regard. However, a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh each was granted to the next of kin of those killed and Rs. 20,000/- each to the persons seriously injured in the blasts, which took place in Patna, Bihar.

Trafficking of young girls and women

1449. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trafficking of women from under-developed regions of country to Delhi for illicit/illegal purposes is going up unabated;

(b) whether there had been deaths of some of such young girls so trafficked to Delhi;

(c) if so, details of status of various complaints especially where such girls had lost their lives;

(d) whether such trafficked girls have been facing threats from the accused, as they had helped enquiry officials appointed by Government;

(e) whether complaints so made have since been enquired into by officials so appointed for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 3422, 3517 and 3554 respectively. State/UT-wise details is at Annexure, (*See Appendix 230, Annexure No. 12*) In addition, as per information provided by Delhi Police, the details of cases of trafficking of women and young girls registered by Delhi Police from 2010 to 2013 (upto 30.11.2013) are as under:

Year	Cases reported
2010	07
2011	13
2012	16
2013 (Upto 30.11.2013)	18

(b) to (f) No such data is maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau. Moreover, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments.

However, as per Delhi Police only one case has been registered *vide* FIR No. 157/13 dated 23.4.13 u/s 363/302 IPC at P.S. Malviya Nagar, Delhi in which the victim later died in the hospital. Three accused persons were arrested in the case. Later the case was transferred to P.S. Torpa, Distt. Khunti, Jharkhand on 13.6.13 where a case of kidnapping cum murder had been registered earlier *vide* FIR No. 21/13 u/s 363/302/370/371/34 IPC PS Torpa, District-Khunti, Jharkhand.

Delhi Police has also informed that they have not received any complaint of threats to trafficked girls.

Incursion in Border States

1450. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Governments of Border States have reported incursions from across the border from Pakistan and China through Nepal;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for last three years; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Assistance to AP for rescue, rehabilitation and resettlement work

1451. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that incessant rains and cyclones have devastated Andhra Pradesh in the last one to two months resulting in loss of standing crop to the tune of lakhs of acres and cattle; and
- (b) if so, what assistance the State Government has sought and amount released by Central Government to take up rescue, rehabilitation and resettlement works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per report of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 60 human lives were lost, which included one life due to the cyclone and the remaining due to the subsequent floods. Besides, over 2185 numbers of cattle were also lost. About 55 thousand of houses and huts and around 12.83 lakh of cropped areas were damaged in the State.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistical and financial support. The relief in the various sectors including agriculture crops and

cattle loss caused by the cyclone and floods is provided under the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India has released assistance of Rs. 1,000 crore to Andhra Pradesh for relief and rehabilitation.

Smuggling of weapons/contrabands and infiltration from Pakistan

1452. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were many cases of smuggling of weapons/contrabands as well as infiltration of anti-nationals from Pakistan;

(b) whether the border fencing in the Ran of Kutch has remained incomplete and a portion erected earlier has collapsed due to corrosion and defective foundation;

(c) whether out of 512 Kms. land border with Pakistan only 340 Kms. has been sanctioned for fencing and out of that fencing work for 231.2 Kms. has been completed and remaining area which is very sensitive, needs urgent fencing; and

(d) if so, by when the entire fencing work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Instances of smuggling of weapons/contrabands as well as infiltration of anti-nationals from Pakistan have been reported along the Indo-Pakistan border. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir along the Indo-Pakistan border, large scale cross-border smuggling cases have not come to the notice. However, there have been stray instances of smuggling of narcotics and arms/ammunitions. The details of the weapons/contrabands as well as infiltration cases during the current year (upto November, 2013), in respect of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat along the Indo-Pakistan border, are as follows:-

State	Weapons (in nos.)	Narcotics (in kg.)	Instances of infiltration
Punjab	06	492.11	25

State	Weapons (in nos.)	Narcotics (in kg.)	Instances of infiltration
Rajasthan	-	-	11
Gujarat	-	-	78*

* This figure includes 72 Pakistani fishermen apprehended.

(b) to (d) The Government has sanctioned construction of 340.00 km of border fencing in the State of Gujarat, out of which the fencing work to the extent of 261.28 km has been completed. Due to the extreme nature of topography, the fencing and its foundation is prone to corrosion by salty water and heavy inundation because of which some parts of the fencing have deteriorated.

The fencing works along the Indo-Pakistan border was scheduled to be completed by May, 2012. However, the works have spilled over as the balance stretches fall in the inundated/waterlogged/marshy areas. The executing agencies are in the process of deploying improved technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather conditions.

Rules for OCI registration

1453. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that the new rules require the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) registration certificate and Visa to be re-issued every time a new passport is acquired, upto the completion of twenty years of age and once after fifty is causing innumerable difficulties to the OCI card holders; and

(b) if so, whether Government would reinstate the earlier rules in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir. OCI rules since the start of the OCI scheme stipulated these requirements. This is required due to substantial changes in facial features in these age groups. Indian Passports are also issued to minors for limited period (05 years) due to similar reason. Most countries also issue Passport for limited period due to same reason.

- (b) Does not arise.

Punchhi commission on Centre-State relations

1454. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punchhi Commission set up in 2007 on Centre-State relations had submitted its report on 31st March, 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many States/Union Territories/Union Ministries and Departments have forwarded comments thereon so far to Government; and

(c) the details of follow-up action initiated by Government since 31st March, 2010 till 30th March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations set up in 2007 has submitted its Report on 31.03. 2010 in seven volumes with 273 recommendations details of which are available at website http://interstatecouncil.nic.in/second_ccsr.html.

(b) Comments from 25 States/Union Territories (UT) and 73 Union Ministries/Departments have been received. The remaining State Governments and Union Ministries have been reminded to send their comments to Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) expeditiously.

(c) The comments received have been examined in the ISCS. Agenda papers on different subjects pertaining to the Report have been prepared for placing before the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council for their consideration.

Implementation of police reforms

1455. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court recently summoned Chief Secretaries of States to seek explanation of steps taken by Governments in implementing court's seven years old judgement on police reforms, including separation of law and order duties from investigation work;

(b) whether a bench ordered top bureaucrats of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh to be present in court on July 31, 2013 to assist Counsel in furnishing detailed information on implementation of police reforms as ordered in 2006 judgement in Prakash Singh case;

(c) if so, details of reforms suggested by Supreme Court; and

(d) by when these police reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while taking *suo-moto* cognizance of the incidents published in various Indian newspapers dated 5.3.2013 and 6.3.2013 regarding beating up of women by Punjab Police and lathi-charge on Contractual Teachers in Patna directed the Director General of Police, Punjab and Bihar to file their affidavits in the matter. The Supreme Court also directed the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) to file affidavits on the issue of implementation of the directions contained in the judgement dated 22.09.2006 of the Hon'ble Court in Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others.

Thereafter, the case (*Suo-Moto* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 139/2013) has been heard on different dates. On 16.07.2013, the Advocate for petitioner informed the Hon'ble Court that the Governments of the Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have neither filed their affidavits nor furnished the required information. The Hon'ble Court directed the Chief Secretaries of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu to appear and assist their counsel in furnishing detailed information on the issue of implementation of the directions contained in the judgement in Prakash Singh and others case. On the next date of hearing, *i.e.*, 31.07.2013, the Chief Secretaries of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu appeared in the Hon'ble Court in person and expressed regret for the delay in responding to the directions of the Hon'ble Court and assured to take the issue of implementation of the judgement in Prakash Singh and others case very seriously.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had passed a judgement on 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996–Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The

directions are as follows:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Rights Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, *inter-alia*, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

(d) As “Public Order” and “Police” are “State” subjects falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, police reforms measures/directives of the Supreme Court are being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The State Governments are filing the status reports on compliance of the judgement dated 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996–Prakash Singh and Others *Vs* Union of India and Others in the Hon’ble Court. The Hon’ble Court is directly monitoring the status of implementation of its directives.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As 'Police' is a State subject and police reforms is an ongoing process, it is not possible to indicate any time frame by which the various police reforms measures would be implemented by various States. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assistance sought by Odisha for cyclone relief

1456. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of assistance sought by the Odisha Government from the Centre to compensate the loss caused by cyclone Phailin and subsequent floods in the State;
- (b) whether Centre has sanctioned any amount;
- (c) if so, the details of the release of the amount; and
- (d) the long-standing plan of Government to mitigate the frequent cyclones and floods in the coastal districts of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The Government of Odisha had submitted a memorandum projecting the demand of Rs. 5832.50 crore for cyclone 'Phailin' and subsequent floods during 2013. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Odisha, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 28th to 31st October, 2013 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages. The report of the IMCT is being placed before the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration in its meeting to be held shortly.

The State Government of Odisha has been allocated an amount of Rs. 453.31 crore (Rs. 339.98 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 113.33 crore as State contribution) in State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2013-14. The 1st installment of Central share amounting to Rs. 169.99 crore was released to State Government on 13th June, 2013. In addition, to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore to the State Government for relief and rehabilitation.

However, the financial assistance from response fund is towards immediate relief and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of the response fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again. The relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005. The Act provides for institutional mechanisms for holistic, coordinated, and prompt disaster management plans and ensures measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigating and minimizing the effects of calamities. All these measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, mitigation, control and enhance the response mechanism to deal with natural disasters including cyclone and floods in the country including coastal district of Odisha.

To mitigate the vulnerability of the coastal districts including Odisha from the cyclone, the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), to be implemented in Cyclone Prone Coastal States/UTs has been approved at a cost of Rs. 1496.71 crore to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems and capacity building in multi-hazared risk management; and to construct major infrastructure including multipurpose cyclone shelters and embankments.

Steps to curb financing of Maoists

1457. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maoists collect about Rs. 140 crore annually from a variety of sources;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has traced the Maoist money trail; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking to choke the finances of Maoists and launch proceedings against industrialists or persons who are financing Maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The main source of funds for the Maoists include extortion from tendu patta contractors, infrastructure/development work contractors, businessmen, corporate houses, etc. In addition, they rob banks and public/private property to augment their finances. The Left Wing Extremists groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist), extort considerable 'levy' from various illegal mining mafia groups in the naxal-affected States. Though, an exact quantification of their finances is not possible, it has been assessed in a study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), Delhi, that the CPI (Maoist) party has been collecting not less than Rs. 140 crores annually from a variety of sources.

(d) The State Governments concerned initiate legal action whenever such instances of extortion come to their notice. The Seventh Report of Second Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended setting up of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cells by the State Police/State Governments. The Ministry of Mines has informed that the State Governments have been advised to establish such cells to prevent the nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors/transporters and the extremists. Besides, the LWE affected States have been advised to curb the flow of funds to the naxals from tendu-patta collection by making certain changes in the policy.

Extremist groups active in North-East States

1458. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to control the extremist groups active in North-East States; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has taken a number of steps to deal with the Militancy in the North Eastern States and concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter such activities of the underground militant groups. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central security forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessment; sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization scheme; through the scheme of Security Related Expenditure for strengthening various aspects of security; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with State Governments in the region. As a result, the violence level due to militancy is reducing gradually and many outfits have surrendered after laying down arms.

Law to stop superstition and its publicity

†1459. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact a legislation like the one in Maharashtra to stop superstition and prevention of its publicity; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) '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. Accordingly, the concerned State Government enforces their local/special laws to stop superstition and prevention of its publicity.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Protection to people migrated due to Pak firing

†1460. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residential areas along the international border in Jammu and Kashmir are facing heavy firing from the Pakistani soldiers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of people have been forced to leave their villages located along the border and several people have lost their lives due to firing by the Pakistani soldiers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to rehabilitate and protect these migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) There has been an increase in the incidents of cease-fire violations during the year 2013 along the Line of Control/International Border, owing to which people living in the border areas have been affected. People from few villages of Districts Jammu and Samba located near International Border migrated due to firing and shelling from across the border in the month of October, 2013, but returned to their villages after a week when the situation eased.

(d) The State Government of J & K has paid an *ex-gratia* relief to the victims. The Government of India has also sanctioned for the construction of 135 feet wide Earthen Bundh (179 Kms) integrated with 180 nos. of Naka-cum-Machan-cum-Fighting Bunkers along International Boundary under Jammu Ftr for protection purpose, which has experienced maximum trans-border firing incidents.

Building in Delhi not found earthquake resistant

1461. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the study conducted by National Institute of Disaster Management in 2011, majority of buildings in Delhi were not found to be earthquake resistant;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what are the main observations and recommendations of that report; and

(c) what action was taken by Government on the observations and recommendations of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir. As per information provided by Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT), Delhi, no such report has been submitted by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for Delhi as a whole.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

Pending pension cases of retired ITBP Jawans

1462. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1037 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th March, 2013 and to state:

(a) whether pension payment order in respect of pending cases of Jawans of Indo-Tibetan Border Police retired in 2011 have been issued;

(b) whether five cases of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) and one case of GPF, which were under process have been settled;

(c) if so, the details and current status of each of the cases; and

(d) if some cases are still pending, the detailed reasons therefor and by when these would be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Pension Payment Order (PPO) in respect of all ITBP personnel who retired in the year 2011 have been issued. The same was clarified in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1037 dated 06th March, 2013.

(b) to (d) The ITBP has informed that the payment in respect of the said 05 pending cases of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) and 01 case of General Provident Fund (GPF) has since been made. The details are given hereunder:-

Sl.No.	Rank and Name	Date of Retirement/ Date of Death	DCRG/GPF Status
1.	CT/GD (Late) Satyender Kumar	31/07/2011	DCRG payment has been made to NOK of deceased on 08/05/2013.
2.	CT/GD (Late) Koyyada Jagdish Kumar	06/01/2011	DCRG payment has been made to NOK of deceased on 08/05/2013.
3.	CT/GD (Late) Durgesh Kumar	30/04/2011	DCRG payment has been made to NOK of deceased on 16/04/2013.
4.	CT/GD (Late) Joginder Singh	27/08/2011	DCRG payment has been made to NOK of deceased on 29/04/2013.
5.	HC/GD Arjun Singh	01/11/2011 (Forenoon)	DCRG payment has been made to the pensioner on 10/07/2013.
6.	CT/GD Tashi Angorooop	31/08/2011	GPF final payment has been made to the pensioner on 06/06/2013.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has fulfilled the assurance given in this regard during the 228th Session-2013 while replying to the Rajya Sabha, Unstarred Question No. 1037 dated 6th March, 2013 and the implementation report has also been sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs *vide* this Ministry's letter No. 11017/02/2013-R and W dated 3rd September, 2013.

Upgradation of Odisha Fire Service Training Institute

1463. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for up gradation of Odisha Fire Service Training Institute, Bhubaneswar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Based on the proposals received from various State Governments regarding Strengthening of Fire Services in

their respective States, the XIIIth Finance Commission recommended a sum of Rs. 150 crore to Odisha to be provided to the State of Odisha for fire services in the State. This support included up gradation of the Fire Service Training Institute Bhubaneswar.

The State Government of Odisha have taken steps for construction of physical infrastructure and purchase of fire fighting equipments and appliances for the above said Training Institute.

Police reforms

1464. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that police reforms are long over-due; and
- (b) if so, by when Government proposes to bring about these reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) In order to improve the functioning of the police, several High level Committees and National Police Commission were constituted during the last three decades for identifying appropriate measures of reforms in the police forces in the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a Review Committee on 21.12.2004 with a view to shortlist the important recommendations of all the previous Commission/Committees set up on Police Reforms for implementation. The Review Committee in the year 2005 short-listed 49 recommendations on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the Police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. In addition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996–Prakash Singh and Others Vs Union of India and Others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. All such recommendations have been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs Administrations for implementation.

As “Public Order” and “Police” are “State” subjects falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, police reforms measures/directives of the Supreme Court are being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The State Governments are filing the status reports on compliance of the judgement dated 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996–Prakash Singh and Others Vs Union of India

and Others in the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Court is directly monitoring the status of implementation of its directives.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As 'Police' is a State subject and police reforms is an ongoing process, it is not possible to indicate any time-frame by which the various police reforms measures would be implemented by various States. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Letters to execute sale deed of enemy property

1465. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of letters received in the Ministry to execute sale deed of enemy property situated at Bachhraon, District Amroha, Uttar Pradesh under section 18 of Enemy Property Act;
- (b) the action taken thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) One application in respect of Shri Amir Saad Farooqi was received for execution of sale deed in respect of enemy property situated at District Amroha, Uttar Pradesh under section 18 of the Act. There is no provision under Section 18 of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 for execution of sale deed.

Shortage of manpower in police forces

1466. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of manpower it will be very difficult to safeguard all public places in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per practice, 220 police personnel are required per lakh population whereas our country provides only 129 cops per lakh population; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As "Police" and 'law and order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in police forces and ensure adequate provision of manpower to safeguard public places. The State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police Forces. Besides, State Governments have also been provided financial assistance by the Central Government to modernize and strengthen their police forces and infrastructure under a Scheme called Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF).

(b) and (c) The total Police-Population Ratio (total sanctioned number of police personnel available per lakh) has shown wide variations across the country. Sparsely populated States such as Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram have the maximum Police-Population ratio as compared to the national average of 176 police personnel per lakh of population. Details showing Police-Population ratio in respect of various States is given in the Statement.

Statement

The total number of state police personnel including police-public ratio in the country as on 1.1.2012

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total		Ratio per lakh of population		Vacancy
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132712	89325	155.877	104.917	43387
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11517	7805	919.154	622.905	3712

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	62174	55692	197.190	176.632	6482
4.	Bihar	87314	67964	88.249	68.691	19350
5.	Chhattisgarh	62836	47628	251.264	190.451	15208
6.	Goa	6220	5280	343.646	291.713	940
7.	Gujarat	103545	57889	175.162	97.928	45656
8.	Haryana	61584	41018	246.198	163.980	20566
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17185	14676	254.329	217.197	2509
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77871	72760	558.335	521.689	5111
11.	Jharkhand	73270	55403	233.195	176.330	17867
12.	Karnataka	90722	79226	152.425	133.110	11496
13.	Kerala	50375	46226	142.524	130.785	4149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83665	76506	113.668	103.941	7159
15.	Maharashtra	181803	134696	162.746	120.576	47107
16.	Manipur	31083	23104	1133.589	842.597	7979
17.	Meghalaya	12792	11082	483.082	418.505	1710
18.	Mizoram	11246	10428	1100.391	1020.352	818
19.	Nagaland	24282	24196	1063.601	1059.834	86
20.	Odisha	55073	45976	133.313	111.292	9097
21.	Punjab	79446	72063	287.671	260.937	7383
22.	Rajasthan	84059	76454	122.890	111.772	7605
23.	Sikkim	5441	3939	878.998	636.349	1502
24.	Tamil Nadu	112363	95745	164.603	140.259	16618
25.	Tripura	41608	36296	1135.590	990.611	5312

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	368618	173341	181.250	85.232	195277
27.	Uttarakhand	20003	15646	200.351	156.711	4357
28.	West Bengal	77047	55159	84.238	60.307	21888
29.	A and N Islands	4424	3647	994.157	819.551	777
30.	Chandigarh	7873	7308	678.122	629.457	565
31.	D and N Haveli	325	280	110.922	95.563	45
32.	Daman and Diu	351	257	169.565	124.155	94
33.	Delhi	81468	75169	427.721	394.650	6299
34.	Lakshadweep	349	296	471.622	400.000	53
35.	Puducherry	3952	2637	346.363	231.113	1315
ALL INDIA		2124596	1585117	176.187	131.450	539479

Rise in terrorist attacks

1467. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Ministe of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist attacks are on the rise across the country;

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

(c) the details of persons (civilian/forces) killed during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to stop terrorist attacks across the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of terrorist attack, persons killed (civilian/force) during the last three years is in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Law and Order and Police is a State subject, therefore, the primary responsibility to address these remains with the State Government. Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government of India have taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modem and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence. Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

Statement

Details of terrorist attack, persons killed (civilian/force) during last 3 years

Sl.No.	Incidents	Persons killed (civilian/SFs)	Persons injured
1	2	3	4
1.	16.10.2009 : Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	Nil

1	2	3	4
2.	13.02.2010 : Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	64
3.	29.3.2010 : Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil
4.	17.04.2010 : Bomb blasts, at M.C./Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bengaluru	Nil	20
5.	19.09.2010 : Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident
6.	07.12.2010 : Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	20
7.	25.05.2011 : Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil
8.	13.07.2011 : Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127
9.	7.9.2011 : Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	15	67
10.	13.02.2012 : Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4
11.	01.08.2012 : Serial Bomb Blast in Pune	Nil	1
12.	21.02.2013 Twin Bomb Blast in Hyderabad	17	123
13.	17.04.2013 Bomb Blast in Bengaluru	Nil	16
14.	07.07.2013 Bomb Blasts in Bodh Gaya	Nil	2
15.	27.10.2013 Serial Bomb Blasts in Patna	6	89

Suicide by policemen in the country

1468. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra tops in suicides by policemen in comparison to other States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to prevent suicide by policemen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, no such statistics on suicides by policemen in various States are maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

(c) Government has been advising the State Governments for improving the working conditions of their police personnel and to undertake necessary welfare measures. They have also been advised to put in place an effective mechanism for redressal of personnel grievances and resolution of inter-personal problems, and to conduct appropriate sensitization training programmes. Central assistance for improving the housing satisfaction, better facilities at police stations and strengthening of State Government training institutions is provided to the State Police Forces through the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). During the Twelfth Plan period *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17, under the MPF Scheme an allocation of Rs. 8195.53 crore and Rs. 3750.87 crore towards ‘Non-Plan’ and ‘Plan’ activities respectively has been approved. Assistance is provided to States for construction of police stations, residential accommodation for lower and upper subordinate police personnel and other construction activities under the ‘Plan’ head and for purchase of modern weapons, vehicles, communication equipment, etc. under the ‘Non-Plan’ head.

Cases of child trafficking

1469. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of child trafficking have been reported during the last three years across the country;

(b) how many such cases have been received by the Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) and the status of these cases during the last three years; and

(c) how many organized human trafficking gangs have been busted by the AHTU during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain a separate data as far as child trafficking is concerned. However, the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 3422, 3517 and 3554 respectively. State/UT wise details is at Annexure I.

[Refer to the Annexure Appended to the Answer to US No. 1449 Part (a)]

As per data available for the period from June, 2011 to March, 2012, a total number of 4956 victims of human trafficking were rescued by Anti Human Trafficking Units. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of victims of human trafficking rescued June, 2011 to March, 2012

Sl.No.	State	Number of Victim Rescued
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA
3.	Assam	285
4.	Bihar	67
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA
6.	Goa	54
7.	Gujarat	NA
8.	Haryana	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	NA
12.	Karnataka	360
13.	Kerala	461
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NA

Sl.No.	State	Number of Victim Rescued
15.	Maharashtra	988
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	NA
18.	Mizoram	10
19.	Nagaland	7
20.	Odisha	73
21.	Punjab	NA
22.	Rajasthan	460
23.	Sikkim	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	1152
25.	Tripura	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	172
27.	Uttarakhand	17
28.	West Bengal	226
	TOTAL (STATES)	4828
29.	A and N Islands	NA
30.	Chandigarh	NA
31.	D and N Haveli	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	NA
33.	Delhi	126
34.	Lakshadweep	NA
35.	Puducherry	2
	TOTAL (UTs)	128
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	4956

Incidents of missing children

1470. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of missing children has increased recently in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of cases registered for missing children during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken against the organized gangs of kidnappers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The data regarding missing, traced/untraced gender-wise Children and total number of cases registered/chargesheeted/convicted, persons arrested/chargesheeted/convicted under kidnapping and abduction for the years 2010-12 is available at website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(<http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/ParWinter2013.html>)

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such report indicating organized gangs engaged in the racket of kidnapping. 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, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against children and through various advisories and schemes augments the efforts of the State Governments/UTs.

Revised version of Communal Violence (Prevention and Control) Bill

1471. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a revised version of the Communal Violence Bill entitled Communal Violence (Prevention and Control) Act, 2013 in the near future in Parliament;

(b) whether for the fine-tuning of the Bill, Government has used inputs gained from the recent riots in Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh and the deliberations at the Intelligence Bureau Conference of the State DGPs in New Delhi; and

(c) whether attempts have been made to keep the Bill concise with a separate chapter added on protection of victims and witnesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 to address various aspects of the issue of communal violence. Notices were given on several occasions, the last being in February 2010 by the Home Minister for consideration and passing of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. However, the Bill could not be taken up in these occasions.

Meanwhile, the National Advisory Council (NAC) had informed that a Working Group in NAC would prepare a fresh draft Bill on the subject. Subsequently, on 25.7.2011 NAC sent to this Ministry for consideration of the draft Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011, *inter-alia*, incorporating provisions for protection of victims, informants and witnesses. The Draft Bill is under consideration in consultation with various stakeholders.

Policy for conferring Bharat Ratna

†1472. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of disputes are arising regarding conferring the Bharat Ratna award;

(b) whether Government has formulated any policy for the Bharat Ratna award;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not conferring Bharat Ratna to the best sportsman, Dhyan Chand?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that a lot of disputes are arising regarding conferring the Bharat Ratna award.

(b) to (d) Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian Award of this country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President. No formal recommendations for this are necessary. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister and the President of India to decide on whom the Bharat Ratna Award should be conferred. The names of the Bharat Ratna awardees are announced by the President's Secretariat after the approval of the President.

Insecurity felt by senior citizens

†1473. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the common man including senior citizens in different parts of the country especially in the National Capital Region (NCR) have become very insecure;

(b) whether it is a fact that the boldness of criminals has increased due to lack of timely action against them; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the security of common citizens including senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no data to substantiate that there has been alarming rise in insecurity level of common man including senior citizens in the country.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against citizens lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest priority to matters of security of its citizens and through various schemes and advisories augments the efforts of States/UTs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.08.2013, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc. The above said advisories are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website http://mha.nic.in/national_adv.

Honour to personnel of para-military forces

1474. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by now 31,895 security personnel belonging to para-military forces have lost their lives in discharging their duties in internal security of nation, but Government has not considered their sacrifice as “Shaheed/martyrs” because they do not belong to Army, Air Force or Navy;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to go for Constitutional Amendment in present Act so that sacrifice of our security personnel can be honoured as “Shaheed/martyrs”; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) No sir. As reported by the CAPFs, the number of force personnel, who have sacrificed their lives in action, is 4942. The Government does not differentiate between the sacrifice made by the personnel belonging to the various armed forces of the union. The Ministry of Defence have indicated that shaheed/martyr is not defined anywhere and presently they are not issuing any such order/notification to this effect in respect of the defence personnel. Similarly, no such order/notification to this effect is issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of the CAPF personnel who are killed in action while discharging their duties. However, their families/Next of Kin (NOKs) are given full family pension under the Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) rules, *i.e.* the last pay drawn, and *ex-gratia* compensation as per rules in addition to the other *ex-gratia*/benefits admissible.

Study on human rights violations

1475. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has made a study as to why human rights violations are increasing day-by-day;

(b) the details of steps Government is taking to stop human rights violations;

(c) the details of steps Government takes if the human rights of security personnel and public servants are violated;

(d) whether it is a fact that if duty is not performed it gives rise to the violation of others' rights and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government contemplates to start a International/National duty day to make the public servants more dutiful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No such study has been conducted by the Government.

(b) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to formulate legislation, rules and regulations etc. for bringing transparency in investigations in cases involving death in police action etc. However, NHRC have issued guidelines to all the State Governments for the procedure to be followed in the cases of death during the course of police action, involving expeditious magisterial enquiry and reporting of deaths in police action to NHRC within 48 hours of such incidents etc.

(c) Security personnel and public servants may take recourse to relevant provisions of rules and regulations as applicable to them.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Youths recruited as SPOS in J and K

1476. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Jammu and Kashmir a large number of youths were recruited as Special Police Officials (SPOs) to fight against terrorists and form Village Defence Committee (VDC) and Block Development Council (BDC);

(b) whether the army officer with whom they worked in operation recommended their name to select them in Police;

(c) whether PO named Yogesh Kumar, Belt No. 1035 killed 12 terrorists along with army and was recommended by the Army for the post of constable;

(d) the status of his case; and

(e) the policy of Government with regard to VDC and BDC and steps proposed for making these more effective?

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

Statutory development board for North Maharashtra

1477. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the proposal of constitution of a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra which is long pending with the Central Government;

(b) whether to constitute the Board, an amendment is required to Article 371(2)(a) of the Constitution;

(c) if so, whether Government is planning to amend Article 371(2)(a); and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) Sir, The Government of Maharashtra, had requested

Government of India in February, 2007 to take necessary steps to amend Article 371(2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning Commission has not supported the proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra in Maharashtra. There is no proposal, at present, to amend Article 371(2)(a) of the Constitution of India to provide for establishment of a separate Development Board for North Maharashtra.

Damage due to floods and cyclone in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh

1478. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the huge devastation caused by the recent floods and cyclone Phailin in the States of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Central teams have been deputed to assess the damages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central teams have submitted their reports and if so, the key findings and recommendations; and

(d) whether Government has sanctioned any interim relief to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha for relief and rehabilitation operations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited the affected areas of Odisha from 28th to 31st October 2013 and Andhra Pradesh from 17th-21st November 2013 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Phailin' and subsequent flood of 2013. The reports of the IMCT are being placed before the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration in its meeting to be held shortly.

(d) In order to supplement the efforts of these two States, the Government

of India have released an amount of Rs.1000 crore (Rs. 300 crore from SDRF + Rs.700 crore, 'on account' basis, from NDRF) to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Rs.1000 crore (Rs. 250 crore from SDRF + Rs.750 crore 'on account' basis, from NDRF) to the State Government of Odisha for relief and rehabilitation.

Pay benefits to constable who cracked Tandoor murder case

1479. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that because of constable Abul Nazeer Kunju's diligence, the infamous Tandoor murder case could be cracked;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Kunju took voluntary retirement at the age of 46 in disgust and humiliation because of non payment of Sixth Pay Panel benefits;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even though he got out-of-turn promotion with an award of rupees five only, he was not given due pay scale after his promotion to the next cadre; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and whether Government will look into the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Shri Abdul Nazeer Kunju E., Constable was promoted out of turn, as Head Constable *w.e.f.* 04.07.1995 on adhoc basis under rule 19(ii) of Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980 in recognition of his role in cracking Naina Sahni murder case. On promotion, his basic pay was fixed at Rs. 1150/- P.M. *w.e.f.* 04.07.1995 in the pay scale of Rs. 975-25-1150-30-1660 from Rs. 1110/- P.M. in the lower pay scale of Rs. 950-20-1150-25-1400. He was also granted annual increments as admissible in the rank of Head Constable. He had drawn the arrear of Rs.85948/- on account of fixation of revised pay as per the recommendation of 6th pay commission. Further, he was granted MACP Scheme *w.e.f.* 01.09.2008 and his pay was fixed at Rs. 9510 + 2800 = 12310 *w.e.f.* 01.09.2008. He had also drawn the arrear of Rs. 27942/- under MACP Scheme. After completing 26 years and 2 months of service, he took voluntary retirement *w.e.f.* 01.11.2012 due to his domestic and personal problems.

Communal and Targeted Violence Bill

1480. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state by when the Communal and Targeted Violence Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament to satisfy the demands of the civil society activists and intellectuals to meet the challenges being posed to the integrity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 to address various aspects of the issue of communal violence. Notices were given on several occasions, the last being in February 2010 by the Home Minister for consideration and passing of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. However, the Bill could not be taken up in these occasions.

Meanwhile, the National Advisory Council (NAC) had informed that a Working Group in NAC would prepare a fresh draft Bill on the subject. Subsequently, on 25.7.2011 NAC sent to this Ministry for consideration a draft Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011'. The draft Bill is under consideration in consultation with various stakeholders.

Steps to encourage States to enact police reform laws

1481. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to streamline appointments, achieve functional autonomy of the police forces and enhance police accountability, as laid out in the 2006 verdict of the Prakash Singh Vs. Union of India case;

(b) whether Government is aware that States have failed to comply with many of its directions to bring about police reforms;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage States to enact police reform laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996—Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The directions are as follows:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers of operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradual extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, *inter alia* deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisation (CPO) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

(b) to (d) As “Public Order” and “Police” are “State” subjects falling in Entry and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, police reforms

measures/directives of the Supreme Court are being implemented the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The State Governments are filing the status reports on compliance of the judgement dated 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996–Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others in the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is directly monitoring the status of implementation of directives.

So far as Central Government and Union Territories are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As Police Reforms is a continuous process, the Centre has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

Implementation of Supreme Court's Judgment dated 22.9.06 by MHA

Regarding the seventh directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding setting up of National Security Commission at Union level, the Union Government has constituted a Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare on 02.01.2007 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to prepare panels for the appointment of Chiefs of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) and consider other issues pertaining to the service conditions of the CPMF personnel. An Interlocutory Application was also filed before the Supreme Court on 12.02.2007, apprising the progress made, and *inter alia*, seeking directions, if any, from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Compliance of Supreme Court directions in respect of the Union Territories (UTs)

- (1) Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* Order dated 07.02.2013 constituted Security Commission for all UTs (except Delhi). It has been decided that there shall be a separate Security Commission for each of the UTs
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- (except Delhi) with Union Home Secretary as the Chairman. The Security Commission for Delhi be headed by the L.G., Delhi.
- (2) Regarding selection methodology and minimum tenure of Chief of Police and key functionaries such as Zonal Inspector Generals, Range Deputy Inspector Generals, District Superintendents of Police and Station House Officers of UTs, the Ministry has taken a policy decision that senior level of police functionaries would have a minimum tenure of two years in the constituents, as far as possible, subject to superannuation. The draft Delhi Police Bill, presently under consideration of the Government, provides for a minimum tenure of two years for all key functionaries, subject to their attaining the age of superannuation, including the Commissioner of Police.
- (3) Regarding separation of 'law and order' police from 'investigation' police, the separation has to start in towns/urban areas having a population of 10 lakh or more. Only the UT of Delhi qualified under this criterion and it has been implemented in Delhi. The draft Delhi Police Bill provides for creation of Crime Investigation Units in all Police Stations for investigation of economic and heinous crimes. Similarly, in major Police Stations of UT of Puducherry, 'law and order' has been separated from 'investigation'. An enabling provision has been made in the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to Chandigarh, regarding creation of Crime Investigation Units in police stations.
- (4) Regarding setting up of a Police Establishment Board, the direction has been complied in all UTs, keeping in view the divergent Police/Administrative hierarchies in the various territories. However, it has been prayed in the modification application dated 12.2.2007 filed in the Supreme Court that Police Establishment Board may not be entrusted with the Appellate functions as it would dilute the functional control and authority of the supervisory police officers.
- (5) Orders constituting Police Complaint Authorities (PCAs) for UTs have been issued by MHA on 23rd March, 2010. In respect of Delhi, the request of Govt. of NCT of Delhi to treat its Public Grievances Commission as the PCA had been accepted as an interim arrangement till the enactment of the Delhi Police Act.
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Assistance sought by Karnataka for flood relief

1482. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka as per the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) norms for the relief and emergent works in the wake of the floods during June to September, 2013 where 119 people lost their lives;

(b) the details of the funds released/to be released to the Government of Karnataka on this account;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide any additional assistance considering the fact that the losses due to heavy rains, floods and inundation is estimated to be around Rs.2450 crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistical and financial support. The relief in the various sectors is provided under the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

The State Government of Karnataka has been allocated an amount of Rs. 186.33 crore (Rs. 139.75 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 46.58 crore as State contribution) in State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2013-14. The 1st installment of central share amounting to Rs. 69.875 crore was released to State Government on 3rd July 2013. The 2nd installment of the Central share is due for want of Utilization Certificate and annual report.

In the instant case, the Government of Karnataka had submitted a memorandum projecting the demand of Rs. 610.85 crore for floods during 2013. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Karnataka, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 23rd to 26th

September 2013 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the flood of 2013. The report of the IMCT is being placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration in its meeting to be held shortly.

Persons murdered in Tihar Jail

†1483. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons named Javed and Nadeem were murdered in Tihar Jail in the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against murderer and any officer showing negligence even after several months have elapsed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) While Javed died on 03.05.2013 due to infighting amongst the prisoners in Tihar Jail, the cause of death of Nadeem, who died 10.08.2013, is yet to be ascertained.

(b) and (c) In the matter of death of Javed, three prison officials are presently facing departmental proceeding under Rule 14 of CCS (CCA) Conduct Rules, 1965. The inquest proceedings in both the cases are pending before the Tis Hazari Court, Delhi and, therefore, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Communal attacks/clashes

1484. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many communal attacks/clashes have occurred during the current year;

(b) how many people were affected and the details of loss of lives, property and displacement of people due to them;

(c) how do the figures compare with the corresponding period of the last year; and

(d) what steps were adopted by Union and concerned State Governments to prevent repetition and escalation of such incidents?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country, State-wise, and the number of persons killed and injured in such incidents upto October, 2012 and during the current year upto October, 2013 are given in Statement (*See* below).

“Police” and “Public Order” being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments. Data regarding loss of property and displacement of people due to communal violence are not maintained centrally.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Statement

Comparative details showing communal incidents, No. of persons killed/injured therein during the year 2013 (upto October) and corresponding period in 2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013 (January to October)*			2012 (January to October)		
		Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	0	61	46	2	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	48	7	237	17	3	169
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	2	3	0	9
8.	Delhi	3	0	1	3	0	28
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	3	1	0	0
12.	Gujarat	61	7	169	53	5	188
13.	Haryana	2	0	8	2	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	J and K	3	3	59	2	0	20
16.	Jharkhand	11	2	26	8	1	26
17.	Karnataka	61	1	223	53	3	159
18.	Kerala	39	1	68	49	0	63
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	70	8	225	79	9	215
21.	Maharashtra	64	11	285	83	12	253
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Odisha		2	1	0	3	0	6
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Punjab		2	0	0	1	0	3
29. Rajasthan		46	2	183	30	6	80
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		30	3	69	11	2	33
32. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Uttarakhand		1	1	0	0	0	0
34. Uttar Pradesh		250	95	313	103	34	444
35. West Bengal		14	1	46	22	8	63
TOTAL		725	143	1978	569	85	1846

* tentative

Vacancy in police forces

†1485. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of posts in police forces of various States are lying vacant in the country;

(b) if so, the category-wise, gender-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there is a shortage of police training centres in various States;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As "Public Order" and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

“Police” are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in police forces. As per the data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), there are around five lakh posts reportedly lying vacant in the police departments in the country. The data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), in respect of vacancies State Police personnel, rank-wise and State/UT-wise, as on 01-01-2012 is given in the Statement

(c) to (e) As “Police” and ‘law and order, are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to set up police training centres in their States. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen training infrastructure in the State. Apart from this, Government of India under Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, extends financial assistance to the States for the purpose of augmenting training infrastructure. In the Twelfth Five Year plan *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2016-17, under the MPF Scheme, a sum of about Rs.1400.00 crore (approx.) has been earmarked for this purpose.

Statement(A) *The total number of state police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DGP/SPL. DGP		Ratio Per lakh of Population		Addl DG		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	0.009	0.009	29	26	0.034	0.031
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.080	0.080	0	0	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	3	3	0.010	0.010	11	11	0.035	0.035
4.	Bihar	3	4	0.003	0.004	9	14	0.009	0.014
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0.004	0.004	3	2	0.012	0.008
6.	Goa	1	1	0.055	0.055	0	0	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0.002	0.000	22	19	0.037	0.032
8.	Haryana	7	3	0.028	0.012	10	6	0.040	0.024
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	0.015	0.074	8	7	0.118	0.104

10. Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0.014	0.007	4	6	0.029	0.043
11. Jharkhand	1	2	0.003	0.006	6	7	0.019	0.022
12. Karnataka	6	6	0.010	0.010	22	22	0.037	0.037
13. Kerala	1	1	0.003	0.003	9	8	0.025	0.023
14. Madhya Pradesh	3	5	0.004	0.007	13	24	0.018	0.033
15. Maharashtra	3	3	0.003	0.003	26	22	0.023	0.020
16. Manipur	1	1	0.036	0.036	4	4	0.146	0.146
17. Meghalaya	1	1	0.038	0.038	8	6	0.302	0.227
18. Mizoram	1	1	0.098	0.098	1	1	0.098	0.098
19. Nagaland	1	1	0.044	0.044	2	2	0.088	0.088
20. Odisha	1	1	0.002	0.002	8	7	0.019	0.017
21. Punjab	3	2	0.011	0.007	11	11	0.040	0.040
22. Rajasthan	2	4	0.003	0.006	9	24	0.013	0.035
23. Sikkim	1	1	0.162	0.162	2	6	0.323	0.969
24. Tamil Nadu	4	2	0.006	0.003	23	21	0.034	0.031

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	1	1	0.027	0.027	1	1	0.027	0.027
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	11	0.005	0.005	32	20	0.016	0.010
27.	Uttarakhand	1	4	0.010	0.040	2	3	0.020	0.030
28.	West Bengal	8	7	0.009	0.008	26	25	0.028	0.027
29.	A and N Islands	1	1	0.225	0.225	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	11	9	0.058	0.047	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
	ALL INDIA	89	91	0.007	0.008	301	305	0.025	0.025

(B) The total number of State police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IGP		Ratio Per lakh of Population		DIG		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	33	0.049	0.039	44	28	0.052	0.033
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0.160	0.160	6	4	0.479	0.319
3.	Assam	11	6	0.035	0.019	12	9	0.038	0.029
4.	Bihar	22	21	0.022	0.021	25	24	0.025	0.024
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	0.032	0.032	7	3	0.028	0.012
6.	Goa	1	1	0.055	0.055	2	1	0.110	0.055
7.	Gujarat	25	19	0.042	0.032	33	27	0.056	0.046
8.	Haryana	21	23	0.084	0.092	15	9	0.060	0.036
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	12	0.326	0.178	15	17	0.222	0.252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	14	0.093	0.100	25	28	0.179	0.201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	13	12	0.041	0.038	14	8	0.045	0.025
12.	Karnataka	31	27	0.052	0.045	25	15	0.042	0.025
13.	Kerala	13	7	0.037	0.020	13	7	0.037	0.020
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	54	0.054	0.073	25	33	0.034	0.045
15.	Maharashtra	44	42	0.039	0.038	46	31	0.041	0.028
16.	Manipur	10	7	0.365	0.255	10	5	0.365	0.182
17.	Meghalaya	6	6	0.227	0.227	7	3	0.264	0.113
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0.098	0.098	7	3	0.685	0.294
19.	Nagaland	8	6	0.350	0.263	14	8	0.613	0.350
20.	Odisha	14	10	0.034	0.024	22	11	0.053	0.027
21.	Punjab	13	26	0.047	0.094	25	21	0.091	0.076
22.	Rajasthan	24	36	0.035	0.053	21	23	0.031	0.034
23.	Sikkim	4	8	0.646	1.292	4	3	0.646	0.485

24. Tamil Nadu	37	26	0.054	0.038	34	23	0.050	0.034
25. Tripura	5	6	0.136	0.164	11	4	0.300	0.109
26. Uttar Pradesh	63	42	0.031	0.021	73	49	0.036	0.024
27. Uttarakhand	5	2	0.050	0.020	10	7	0.100	0.070
28. West Bengal	33	26	0.036	0.028	50	28	0.055	0.031
29. A and N Islands	2	1	0.449	0.225	2	2	0.449	0.449
30. Chandigarh	1	1	0.086	0.086	1	1	0.086	0.086
31. D and N Haveli	0	0	0.000	0.000	1	1	0.341	0.341
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0.000	0.000	1	1	0.483	0.483
33. Delhi	20	17	0.105	0.089	19	13	0.100	0.068
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35. Puducherry	1	1	0.088	0.088	2	2	0.175	0.175
ALL INDIA	555	503	0.046	0.042	621	452	0.051	0.037

(C) The total number of State police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	AIGP/SSP/SP		Ratio Per lakh of Population		Addl. SP/Dy. Comm.		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136	96	0.160	0.113	205	111	0.241	0.130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	21	3.272	1.676	18	17	1.437	1.357
3.	Assam	83	74	0.263	0.235	88	87	0.279	0.276
4.	Bihar	108	94	0.109	0.095	21	1	0.021	0.001
5.	Chhattisgarh	57	49	0.228	0.196	74	43	0.296	0.172
6.	Goa	16	13	0.884	0.718	0	0	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.000	0.000	119	82	0.201	0.139
8.	Haryana	69	42	0.276	0.168	21	22	0.084	0.088
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55	60	0.814	0.888	58	43	0.858	0.636

10. Jammu and Kashmir	226	212	1.620	1.520	0	0	0.000	0.000
11. Jharkhand	56	66	0.178	0.210	35	23	0.111	0.073
12. Karnataka	200	179	0.336	0.301	20	0	0.034	0.000
13. Kerala	76	72	0.215	0.204	16	16	0.045	0.045
14. Madhya Pradesh	77	67	0.105	0.091	145	136	0.197	0.185
15. Maharashtra	298	239	0.267	0.214	0	0	0.000	0.000
16. Manipur	42	36	1.532	1.313	61	27	2.225	0.985
17. Meghalaya	26	26	0.982	0.982	21	19	0.793	0.718
18. Mizoram	29	29	2.838	2.838	42	39	4.110	3.816
19. Nagaland	39	38	1.708	1.664	63	60	2.760	2.628
20. Odisha	145	58	0.351	0.140	99	57	0.240	0.138
21. Punjab	224	195	0.811	0.706	0	0	0.000	0.000
22. Rajasthan	155	83	0.227	0.121	238	197	0.348	0.288
23. Sikkim	47	33	7.593	5.331	30	24	4.847	3.877
24. Tamil Nadu	229	178	0.335	0.261	0	0	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	39	36	1.064	0.983	50	32	1.365	0.873
26.	Uttar Pradesh	235	137	0.116	0.067	279	238	0.137	0.117
27.	Uttarakhand	22	23	0.220	0.230	40	23	0.401	0.230
28.	West Bengal	122	73	0.133	0.080	99	55	0.108	0.060
29.	A and N Islands	4	3	0.899	0.674	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	5	3	0.431	0.258	3	0	0.258	0.000
31.	D and N Haveli	1	1	0.341	0.341	1	1	0.341	0.341
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0.966	0.966	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	53	45	0.278	0.236	54	27	0.284	0.142
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1.351	1.351	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	4	3	0.351	0.263	0	0	0.000	0.000
	ALL INDIA	2922	2287	0.242	0.190	1900	1380	0.158	0.114

(D) The total number of state police personnel including police-public ration in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ASP/Dy. SP		Ratio Per lakh of Population		Inspector		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	652	556	0.766	0.653	2608	1569	3.063	1.843
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57	39	4.549	3.113	140	108	11.173	8.619
3.	Assam	407	174	1.291	0.552	797	692	2.528	2.195
4.	Bihar	490	323	0.495	0.326	948	814	0.958	0.823
5.	Chhattisgarh	319	202	1.276	0.808	805	582	3.219	2.327
6.	Goa	48	24	2.652	1.326	77	60	4.254	3.315
7.	Gujarat	401	251	0.678	0.425	1212	708	2.050	1.198
8.	Haryana	239	201	0.955	0.804	747	590	2.986	2.359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	181	94	2.679	1.391	266	240	3.937	3.552
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	565	467	4.051	3.348	950	870	6.812	6.238

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	482	183	1,534	0.582	838	639	2,667	2,034
12.	Karnataka	544	476	0,914	0.800	1,468	1,259	2,466	2,115
13.	Kerala	351	325	0,993	0.920	534	475	1,511	1,344
14.	Madhya Pradesh	700	609	0,951	0.827	1,404	1,387	1,907	1,884
15.	Maharashtra	902	386	0,807	0.346	3,851	3,533	3,447	3,163
16.	Manipur	198	118	7,221	4.303	403	346	14,697	12,619
17.	Meghalaya	75	62	2,832	2.341	194	166	7,326	6,269
18.	Mizoram	99	62	9,687	6.067	223	223	21,820	21,820
19.	Nagaland	143	112	6,264	4.906	204	183	8,936	8,016
20.	Odisha	580	381	1,404	0.922	1,187	771	2,873	1,866
21.	Punjab	417	338	1,510	1.224	1,081	930	3,914	3,367
22.	Rajasthan	597	446	0,873	0.652	1,090	838	1,594	1,225
23.	Sikkim	76	53	12,278	8.562	90	70	14,540	11,309

24. Tamil Nadu	776	712	1.137	1.043	2743	2700	4.018	3.955
25. Tripura	347	124	9.471	3.384	517	462	14.110	12.609
26. Uttar Pradesh	1035	760	0.509	0.374	3057	1167	1.503	0.574
27. Uttarakhand	128	83	1.282	0.831	256	158	2.564	1.583
28. West Benaal	371	260	0.406	0.284	1064	798	1.163	0.872
29. A and N Islands	17	21	3.820	4.719	58	60	13.034	13.483
30. Chandigarh	22	17	1.895	1.464	71	70	6.115	6.029
31. D and N Haveli	1	1	0.341	0.341	3	1	1.024	0.341
32. Daman and Diu	2	2	0.966	0.966	6	5	2.899	2.415
33. Delhi	348	228	1.827	1.197	1319	1288	6.925	6.762
34. Lakshadweep	1	1	1.351	1.351	5	4	6.757	5.405
35. Puducherry	22	22	1.928	1.928	75	74	6.573	6.486
ALL INDIA	11593	8113	0.961	0.673	30291	23840	2.512	1.977

(E) *The total number of state police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	S.I.		Ratio Per lakh of Population		ASI		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7667	4472	9.005	5.253	7571	3680	8.893	4.322
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	499	358	39.824	28.571	537	393	42.857	31.365
3.	Assam	3646	3308	11.564	10.492	2239	1974	7.101	6.261
4.	Bihar	9658	7039	9.761	7.114	5153	4248	5.208	4.293
5.	Chhattisgarh	2156	1003	8.621	4.011	2763	2007	11.048	8.025
6.	Goa	228	172	12.597	9.503	220	180	12.155	9.945
7.	Gujarat	4033	2406	6.822	4.070	11582	8849	19.593	14.969
8.	Haryana	2137	1508	8.543	6.029	4809	3834	19.225	15.327
9.	Himachal Pradesh	672	584	9.945	8.643	1113	1074	16.472	15.895

10. Jammu and Kashmir	3066	2545	21,983	18,248	3933	3511	28,200	25,174
11. Jharkhand	4968	2897	15,812	9,220	4378	3369	13,934	10,722
12. Karnataka	3483	2384	5,852	4,005	4723	4601	7,935	7,730
13. Kerala	2308	2130	6,530	6,026	1702	1516	4,815	4,289
14. Madhya Pradesh	4551	3027	6,183	4,112	5627	4564	7,645	6,201
15. Maharashtra	10553	5346	9,447	4,786	18859	14229	16,882	12,737
16. Manipur	1424	890	51,933	32,458	1130	572	41,211	20,861
17. Meghalaya	884	738	33,384	27,870	254	177	9,592	6,684
18. Mizoram	685	671	67,025	65,656	502	467	49,119	45,695
19. Nagaland	766	765	33,552	33,509	420	420	18,397	18,397
20. Odisha	3403	2352	8,238	5,693	5005	4238	12,115	10,259
21. Punjab	2743	2588	9,932	9,371	5027	4945	18,203	17,906
22. Rajasthan	3841	2518	5,615	3,681	5394	4096	7,886	5,988
23. Sikkim	265	201	42,811	32,472	273	222	44,103	35,864
24. Tamil Nadu	8920	5854	13,067	8,576	0	0	0,000	0,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	1553	1275	42,385	34,798	609	575	16,621	15,693
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20483	9116	10,071	4,482	0	0	0,000	0,000
27.	Uttarakhand	975	979	9,766	9,806	36	0	0,361	0,000
28.	West Bengal	6354	3633	6,947	3,972	13,172	8,786	14,401	9,606
29.	A and N Islands	247	184	55,506	41,348	298	200	66,966	44,944
30.	Chandigarh	367	357	31,611	30,749	275	213	23,686	18,346
31.	D and N Haveli	14	8	4,778	2,730	8	3	2,730	1,024
32.	Daman and Diu	19	6	9,179	2,899	19	19	9,179	9,179
33.	Delhi	5305	4927	27,852	25,868	6,783	6,568	35,612	34,483
34.	Lakshadweep	20	8	27,027	10,811	28	6	37,838	8,108
35.	Puducherry	266	216	23,313	18,931	89	74	7,800	6,486
	ALL INDIA	118159	76465	9,799	6,341	114531	89610	9,498	7,431

(F) The total number of state police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Head constable		Ratio Per lakh of Population		Constable		Ratio Per lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22276	16366	26.164	19.223	91474	62380	107.441	73.268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2284	1811	182.283	144.533	7932	5051	633.041	403.113
3.	Assam	8319	7722	26.384	24.491	46558	41632	147.663	132.039
4.	Bihar	12251	7447	12.382	7.527	58626	47935	59.253	48.448
5.	Chhattisgarh	8745	6492	34.969	25.960	47898	37236	191.531	148.896
6.	Goa	1154	828	63.757	45.746	4473	4000	247.127	220.994
7.	Gujarat	16033	12668	27.122	21.430	70084	32860	118.557	55.588
8.	Haryana	9918	5209	39.650	20.824	43591	29571	174.266	118.218
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2864	2503	42.386	37.043	11930	10037	176.558	148.542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13231	12560	94.866	90.055	55856	52546	400.488	376.755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	11180	6097	35,582	19,405	51299	42100	163,269	133,991
12.	Karnataka	20429	19672	34,323	33,052	59771	50585	100,423	84,990
13.	Kerala	9384	8641	26,550	24,448	35968	33028	101,763	93,445
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15508	13977	21,069	18,989	55572	52623	75,500	71,494
15.	Maharashtra	44366	35781	39,715	32,030	102855	75084	92,073	67,213
16.	Manipur	4467	3230	162,910	117,797	23333	17868	850,948	651,641
17.	Meghalaya	1499	1295	56,609	48,905	9817	8583	370,733	324,131
18.	Mizoram	1896	1765	185,519	172,701	7760	7166	759,295	701,174
19.	Nagaland	2913	2910	127,595	127,464	19709	19691	863,294	862,505
20.	Odisha	6225	4464	15,069	10,806	38384	33626	92,915	81,397
21.	Punjab	13155	11324	47,634	41,004	56747	51683	205,479	187,142
22.	Rajasthan	9405	7995	13,750	11,688	63283	60194	92,516	88,000
23.	Sikkim	573	651	92,569	105,170	4076	2667	658,481	430,856

24. Tamil Nadu	86457	74720	126.653	109.459	13140	11509	19.249	16.860
25. Tripura	9492	8408	259.061	229.476	28983	25372	791.021	692.467
26. Uttar Pradesh	65233	19912	32.075	9.791	278118	141889	136.751	69.767
27. Uttarakhand	2822	2458	28.265	24.619	15706	11906	157.312	119.251
28. West Bengal	0	0	0.000	0.000	55748	41468	60.951	45.339
29. A and N Islands	855	746	192.135	167.640	2940	2429	660.674	545.843
30. Chandigarh	1618	972	139.363	83.721	5510	5674	474.591	488.717
31. D and N Haveli	78	51	26.621	17.406	218	213	74.403	72.696
32. Daman and Diu	74	66	35.749	31.884	228	156	110.145	75.362
33. Delhi	20817	18372	109.293	96.456	46739	43675	245.388	229.301
34. Lakshadweep	64	63	86.486	85.135	230	213	310.811	287.838
35. Puducherry	698	661	61.174	57.932	2795	1584	244.961	138.826
ALL INDIA	426283	317837	35.351	26.357	1417351	1064234	117.537	88.254

(G) *The total number of state police personnel including police-public ratio in the country, rank-wise as on 1.1.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total		Ratio Per lakh of Population		Vacancy
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132712	89325	155.877	104.917	43387
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11517	7805	919.154	622.905	3712
3.	Assam	62174	55692	197.190	176.632	6482
4.	Bihar	87314	67964	88.249	68.691	19350
5.	Chhattisgarh	62836	47628	251.264	190.451	15208
6.	Goa	6220	5280	343.646	291.713	940
7.	Gujarat	103545	57889	175.162	97.928	45656
8.	Haryana	61584	41018	246.198	163.980	20566
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17185	14676	254.329	217.197	2509
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77871	72760	558.335	521.689	5111
11.	Jharkhand	73270	55403	233.195	176.330	17867
12.	Karnataka	90722	79226	152.425	133.110	11496
13.	Kerala	50375	46226	142.524	130.785	4149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83665	76506	113.668	103.941	7159
15.	Maharashtra	181803	134696	162.746	120.576	47107
16.	Manipur	31083	23104	1133.589	842.597	7979
17.	Meghalaya	12792	11082	483.082	418.505	1710
18.	Mizoram	11246	10428	1100.391	1020.352	818

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	24282	24196	1063.601	1059.834	86
20.	Odisha	55073	45976	133.313	111.292	9097
21.	Punjab	79446	72063	287.671	260.937	7383
22.	Rajasthan	84059	76454	122.890	111.772	7605
23.	Sikkim	5441	3939	878.998	636.349	1502
24.	Tamil Nadu	112363	95745	164.603	140.259	16618
25.	Tripura	41608	36296	1135.590	990.611	5312
26.	Uttar Pradesh	368618	173341	181.250	85.232	195277
27.	Uttarakhand	20003	15646	200.351	156.711	4357
28.	West Bengal	77047	55159	84.238	60.307	21888
29.	A and N Islands	4424	3647	994.157	819.551	777
30.	Chandigarh	7873	7308	678.122	629.457	565
31.	D and N Haveli	325	280	110.922	95.563	45
32.	Daman and Diu	351	257	169.565	124.155	94
33.	Delhi	81468	75169	427.721	394.650	6299
34.	Lakshadweep	349	296	471.622	400.000	53
35.	Puducherry	3952	2637	346.363	231.113	1315
ALL INDIA		2124596	1585117	176.187	131.450	539479

Cases handed over to NIA

1486. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the cases handed over to National Investigation Agency (NIA) since its inception till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that inadequate personnel in NIA hampers the investigation process and final and logical conclusion of cases, which are of utmost national importance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the status of the cases handed over to NIA as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (d) As per information made available by the National Investigation Agency (NIA), the Agency has been handed over 76 cases since its inception, the details and upto date status of these cases is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The adequacy of personnel in NIA is reviewed from time to time and appropriate decisions are taken by Government to meet the requirements of workload.

Statement
National Investigation Agency cases

Sl.No.	State	Case No and Date of Registration	Identity of the Case and section of Law	State FIR No. and date	Persons Arrested	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	RC-01/2009/NIA/DLI dated 05/06/2009	DHD(I) Case Guwahati	FIR No. 170/2009, PS-Bashishtha (Assam) dated 01/04/2009	15	The case has been charge sheeted on 17/11/2009 against 14 accused persons. A supplementary charge sheet has been filed on 09/02/2011 against 01 more accused. Trial is in progress.
2.	Assam	RC-02/2009/NIA/DLI dated 05/06/2009	DHD(I) Case NC Hills	FIR No. 03/2009, PS-Diyungmukh (Assam) dated 12/02/2009	17	The case has been charge sheeted on 19/10/2010 against 16 accused persons. Trial is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	RC-03/2009/NIA/DLI D/R. 05/06/2009	FICN (Terror Funding) case Mumbai	FIR No. 07/2009, PS- ATS, Mumai, Maharashtra dated 14/05/2009	6	The case has been charge sheeted on 05/11/2009 against 07 accused persons. A supplementary charge sheet has been filed on 27/06/2011 against the same set of 07 accused persons.
4.	Delhi	RC-04/2009/NIA/DLI D/R 11/11/2009	Case Against David Coleman Headley and others	N/A	-	Trial is in progress. The case has been charge sheeted on 24/12/2011 against 09 accused persons. The case is under further investigation.
5.	Kerala	RC-05/2009/NIA/DLI D/R 08/12/2009	Kozhikode Moffusil Bus Stand Bomb Blast Case	FIR No. 80/86, Kasaba PS, Kozhikode, Kerala, dated 03-03-2006, CBCID case No. 183/CR/ 2006 dated 13/06/2009	5	The accused persons A1 and A4 were found guilty and were convicted by the trial Court. Two accused persons A3 and A9 were found not guilty and acquitted. Appeal against the order of

acquittal of the trial court has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala

5 The accused persons A1 and A4 were found guilty and were convicted by the trial Court. Two accused persons A3 and A9 were found not guilty and acquitted. Appeal against the order of acquittal of the trial court has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

(Case 05 and 06/2009 clubbed together)

6 The case has been charge sheeted on 17/05/2010 against 04 accused persons. Supplementary Charge sheet filed on 01/12/2010 against 02 accused persons. **The case is under further investigation and Trial is in progress**

6. Kerala RC-06/2009/NIA/DLI
D/R 08/12/2009 Kozhikode
KSRIC
Bus Stand Bomb
Blast Case
FIR No. 81/86,
Nadakkavu PS,
Kozhikode, Kerala,
dated 03-03-2006
CBCID case No.
184/CR/2006 dated
13/06/2009

7. Goa RC-07/2009/NIA/DLI
D/R 11/12/09 Bomb Blast at
Margao, Goa
FIR No. 338/2009 of
Margao Town PS,
Goa dated 16/10/2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Goa	RC-08/2009/NIA/DLI D/R 11/12/09	Bomb Blast at Verna, Goa	FIR No. 114/2009 dated 17/10/2009 of Verna PS, Goa	6	The case has been charge sheeted on 17/05/2010 against 04 accused persons. Supplementary Charge sheet filed on 01/12/2010 against 02 accused persons. The case is under further investigation and Trial is in progress. (Case 07 and 08/2009 clubbed together)	
9. New Delhi	RC-01/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 13/01/2010	NSCN Case against Anthony Shimray	N/A	1	Chargesheet has been filled on 26/ 03/2011 against 04 accused persons. The case is under further investigation and Trial is in progress.	
10. Kerala	RC-02/2010/NIADLI D/R 21/01/2010	Activities of LeT in Kerala	FIR No. 356/2008 Edakkad PS, Kannur, Kerala dated 18/10/2008	18	Trial ended in conviction of 13 accused persons	

11. Kerala	RC-03/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 21/01/2010	Secret meeting of SIM	FIR No. 159/2006, Binanipuram PS, Emakulam Rural Kerala dated 15/08/2006	18	Chargesheet filed on 31/12/2010 against 17 accused persons. The trial is in progress.
12. Kerala	RC-04/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 21/01/2010	SIMI terror training camp	FIR No. 257/2008, Mundakkayam PS- Kottayam Distt, Kerala dated 19/06/2008	34	Chargesheet filed on 13/01/2011 against 30 accused. Supplementary charge sheet filed against 05 accused on 31/07/2013 The case is under further investigation.
13. Kerala	RC-05/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 22/01/2010	Kalamassery Bus Burning Case	FIR No. 469/2005, Kalamessery PS, Kochi City, Kerala dated 09/09/2005	12	Chargesheet filed on 17/12/2010 against 13 accused persons. The trial is in progress.
14. West Bengal	RC-06/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 24/01/2010	KYKL Organisation Silliguri Case	FIR No. 51/2010, Matigara PS, Darjeeling (W.B) dated 15/03/2010	8	The case has been chargesheeted on 08/09/2010 against 07 accused persons. Supplementary Charge sheet filed on 04/08/2011 against 04 accused persons. The trial yet to be scheduled.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Gujarat	RC-07/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 29/06/2010	Modasa Town Blast Case, Gujarat	FIR No. 98/2008 Modasa PS, Sabarkantha Gujarat dated 30/09/2008	-	The case is under investigation.	
16. Andhra Pradesh	RC-08/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 22/07/2010	Hyderabad Case (Possession of Arms and explosive Materials by the LeT operative)	FIR No. 49/2010 Bhavainagar PS, Hyderabad (A.P.) dated 03/05/2010	1	The case has been chargesheeted on 29/10/2010 against 02 accused persons. The case is under further investigation.	
17. Haryana	RC-09/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 29/07/2010	Samjhauta Express Explosions Case	FIR No. 28 dated 19/02/2007 Railway PS, Karnal, Haryana	4	In this case has been chargesheet filed against 05 accused persons on 20/06/11. First Supplementary charge sheet against 2 accused filed on 09/08/2012. Second Supplementary charge sheet against 01 accused filed on 12/06/2013. The case is under further investigation.	

18. Manipur	RC-10/2010/NIA/DLI D/R 17/09/2010	Anti-national activities of UNLF of Manipur	FIR No. 159/2010 Noonmati PS Guwahati dated 01/05/2010	19	Chargesheet filed on 14/02/2010 against 19 accused persons. Supplementary charge sheet filed against 06 accused on 06/03/2012. The trial is in progress
19. West Bengal	RC-II/2010/NIA/DLI D/R.30/11/2010	Activities of IM	FIR No. 92/1010 dated 26/02/2010 of Bhawanipore PS, Kolkata (W.B.)	-	The case is under investigation.
20. Kerala	RC-01/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 06/04/2011	Hand chopping case of Prof. T.J. Joseph at Muvattupuzha, Kerala	FIR No. 704/2010 dated 04/07/2010 of muvattupuzha PS, Disstt- Emakulam, Kerala	36	Supplementary charge sheet filed on 18/01/2013 against 09 accused. Second Supplementary charge sheet filed on 12/04/2013 against 01 accused.
21. Andhra Pradesh	RC-02/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 06/04/2011	Bomb Blast case at Mecca Mosque, Hyderabad	FIR No. 100/2007 dated 18/05/2007 and 107/2007 dated 23/05/	6	The case is under investigation. Supplementary charge sheet "filed on 16/05/2011 against 01 accused. Second Supplementary charge

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				2007 Hussaini Alam Charminar Hyderabad (AP), (CBI case No. RC-5(S)/2007/CBI/SCR-III/ND dated 09/06/2007 and RC-6(S)/2007/CBI/SCR-III/ND dated 06/10/2007)		sheet filed on 18/07/2012 against 02 accused. The case is under further investigation
22. Maharashtra	RC-03/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 06/04/2011		Malegaon Bomb blast case-I	FIR No. 95/2006 and 96/2006 dated 08/09/2006 PS-Azad Nagar, Malegaon and PS Malegaon City, Maharashtra FIR No. 3088/2006 dated 13/09/2006, (ATS, Mumbai case No. 07/2006 and CBI case	13	Supplementary charge sheet filed on 22/05/2013 against 04 accused. The case is under further investigation

23. Rajasthan	RC-04/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 06/04/2011	Ajmer Sharif Bomb blast case	No.RC-BS-/2007/S/ 0001/SBI/STF/Mum dated 13/07/2007 FIR No. 85/2007 dated 11/10/2007 Dargah Sharif Police Station, Ajmer (Raj)	10	Supplementary charge sheet has been filed on 28/04/2011 against 02 accused and on 18/07/2011 against 08 accused persons. The case is under further investigation.
24. Maharashtra	RC-05/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 13/04/2011	Malegaon Bomb Blast Case-II	FIR No. 130/2008 dated 30/09/2008, PS- Azad Nagar, Malegaon (Case No. 18/2008, ATS, Mumbai)	14	The case is under investigation.
25. New Delhi	RC-06/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 25/04/2011	Terror Funding case Lodhi Colony PS, New Delhi case	FIR No. 04/2011 dated 16/01/2011 Delhi Police Special Cell PS, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi.	4	Chargesheet filed on 20/07/2011 against 04 accused. Supplementary charge sheet has been filed on 22/ 12/2011 against 02 accused persons. The case is under further investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. J and K	RC-07/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 19/05/2011	Terror Funding case (FICN) of Janipur Jammu (J and K Militant group, Hizbul Muzahedeen)	FIR No. 07/2011 dated 11/01/2011 Janipura Police Station, Jammu (J and K)	7	Chargesheet filed on 16/07/2011 against 04 accused. Supplementary charge sheet filed against 01 accused on 20/01/2012 and Second Supplementary charge sheet filed against 03 accused on 10/04/2013	The case is under further investigation.
27. Madhya Pradesh	RC-08/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 25/06/2011	Sumil Joshi Murder Case	FIR No. 661/2007 dated 29/12/2007 PS-Industrial Area, Dewas (MP)	9	The case is under investigation.	
28. New Delhi	RC-09/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 07/09/2011	Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court between Gate No. 4 and 5 on 07-09-2011.	FIR No. 49/2011 dated 07/09/2011, Special Cell Delhi Police	3	Charge sheet against 06 accused persons filed on 13/03/2012 and on 15/03/2012 filed charge sheet at Juvenile Justice Board-01, Delhi against one accused	Supplementary charge sheet filed

against 01 accused on 27/08/2013
The case is under further
investigation

29	New Delhi	RC-10/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 30/09/2011	Bomb Blast near Delhi High Court on 25-05-2011	FIR No. 35/2011 dated 25/05/201 PS Special Cell, Delhi Police	1	The case is under investigation
30.	J and K	RC-11/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 25/10/2011	Terror Funding (Delhi and J and K)	N/A	1	Chargesheet filed on 30/11/2013 against 10 accused. The case is under further investigation
31.	J and K	RC-12/2011/NIA/DLI D/R 14/11/2011	Terror Funding (Delhi and J and K)	N/A	3	Final Report u/s 173 Cr.P.C (Closure Report) is filed in the court of Special Judge, NIA, New Delhi on 30/03/2013
32.	West Bengal	RC-01/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 12/04/2012	Activates of CPI (Maoist)	FIR No. 138 dated 01/03/2012 of PS- Joransanko, PC Sarkar Street, Kolkata	9	Charge sheet against 5 accused filed on 23/08/20 12. Supplementary charge sheet filed against 04 accused on 29/12/2012 The case is under further investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Odisha	RC-02/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 08/06/2012	Death of BSF Officer in Blast Triggered by Maoists in Odisha	FIR No. 07/2012 dated 10/02/2012 of PS-Chitrakonda, Distt-Malkangir, Odisha			The case is under investigation..
34. Odisha	RC-03/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 08/06/2012	Recovery of Communication Sets and war like stores from Maoist	FIR No. 50/2011 dated 23/12/2011 PS-Machkund, Koraput, Odisha			The case is under investigation
35. Maharashtra	RC-04/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 08/06/2012	Activities of Lashkar-E-Taiba (LeT)	N/A	1	Charge sheet against 01 accused filed on 04/04/2013 The case is under further investigation.	
36. Punjab	RC-05/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 28/08/2012	Activities of Babbar Khalsa international (BKI)	N/A	-	The case is under investigation.	
37. New Delhi	RC-06/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 10/09/2012	Activities of Indian Mujahideen	N/A	6	Charge sheet against accused filed on 17/07/2013 against 05 accused	

38. Punjab	RC-07/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 27/09/2012	FICN case at Punjab	State Spl.Ops Cell, Amritsar(Pb) FIR No. 14/2012 dated 02/07/2012	6	Charge sheet against 03 accused filed on 28/12/2012 The case is under further investigation.
39. Jharkhand	RC-08/2012/NIA/DLI D/R 17/12/2012	Activates of CPI (Maoist) in Jharkhand	PS-Chauparan, Hazaribagh (JK) FIR No. 187/2012 dated 29/08/2012	6	The case is under investigation.
40. Bihar	RC-01/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 19/03/2013	Activities CPI (Maoists) in Aurangabad	FIR No. 115/2012 dated 26/03/2012 PS Aurangabad Town PS, Aurangabad (Bihar)	3	The case is under investigation.
41. New Delhi	RC-02/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 23/03/2013	Illegal import of Night Vision Devices	N/A	-	The case is under investigation.
42. New Delhi	RC-03/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 29/03/2013	Arrest of one Sayyed Lijaqat	FIR No. 14/2013 dated 19/03/2013 of	1	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Shah @ Liyaat Bukhari by the Special Cell, New Delhi	PS-Special Cell, Delhi Police, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi		
43. Kerala	RC-04/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 04/04/2013	Murder of two fishermen's by two Italian Marines	FIR No. 02/2012 dated 15/02/2012 of Coastal Police Station Neendakara, Kollam Distt, Kerala	2	The case is under investigation.	
44. West Bengal	RC-05/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 10/04/2013	Seizure of Cylindrical shaped metallic devise and hexagonal shaped metallic from the banned organization of CPI (Maoist) cadres from West Bengal	FIR No. 187/2012 dated 26/07/2012 of PS Watgunge, W.B	2	The case is under investigation.	

45. Chhattisgarh	RC-06/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 27/05/2013	CPI (Maoist) attack on the convoy of the Congress PS workers and leaders	FIR No. 25/2013 dated 25/05/2013 of Darbha PS	The case is under investigation.
46. Bihar	RC-07/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 27/05/2013	Bomb blasts at Mahabodhi temple complex, near Main Temple, District Gaya, Bihar	FIR No. 162/2013 dated 07/07/2013 Bodh Gaya PS	The case is under investigation.
47. Bihar	RC-08/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 27/05/2013	Bomb blasts at Mahabodhi temple complex, near Main Temple, District Gaya, Bihar	FIR No. 163/2013 dated 07/07/2013 Bodh Gaya PS	The case is under investigation.
48. Bihar	RC-09/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 27/05/2013	Bomb blasts at Mahabodhi temple complex, near Main Temple, District Gaya, Bihar	FIR No. 164/2013 dated 07/07/2013 Bodh Gaya PS	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49. Bihar	RC-10/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 01/11/2013	Bomb Blast at platform number 10 of Railway Station, Patna Junction, Bihar (State FIR No. 362/2013 of GRP Patna Junction	FIR No. 451/2013 dated 27/10/2013 Gandhi Maidan Police Station, Bihar	-	The case is under investigation.	
50. Bihar	RC-II/2013/NIA/DLI D/R 01/11/2013	Bomb Blast at Gandhi Maidan, Patna, Bihar (State FIR No. 451/2013 of Gandhi Maidan, Patna)	FIR No. 361/2013 dated 27/10/2013 Patna Rail Way Station Police Station, Bihar	-	The case is under investigation.	
51. Kerala	RC-01/2011/NIA/HYD D/R 02/12/2011	FICN Case of Kerala	FIR No. 711/2011 dated 18/09/2011 Thaliparamba PS-	8	Charge sheet against 04 accused persons filed on 30/04/2013 The case is under further investigation.	

52. Andhra Pradesh	RC-01/2012/NIA/HYD D/R 03/01/2012	FICN Case of Malda	Kannur Distt, Kerala N/A	-	Charge sheet filed against 13 accused persons on 30/06/2012. First Supplementary Charge sheet filed against 05 accused persons on 31/08/2012, Second Supplementary Charge sheet filed against 04 accused persons filed on 07/11/2012 and Third Supplementary Charge sheet against 03 accused persons on 09/04/2013. The case is under further investigation
53. Andhra Pradesh	RC-02/2012/NIA/HYD D/R 28/01/2012	FICN Case of Kozhikode Airport	FIR No. 103/2009 dated 30/01/2009 Kondotty PS, Distt- Malappuram, Kerala (CBCID case No. 22/CR/S-III/2009)	4	Charge sheet filed against 07 accused persons on 03/05/2013. The case is under further investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54. Andhra Pradesh	RC-03/2012/NIA/HYD D/R 28/01/2012	FICN Case of Cochin Airport	FIR No. 655/2010 dated 14/07/2010 PS Nedumbassery, Ernakulam, Kerala (CBCID case No. 447/CR/OCW-II/EKM/IO)	The case is under investigation.		
55. Karnataka	RC-04/2012/NIA/HYD D/R 19/11/2012	Activities of Lashkar-E-Taiba (LeT)	FIR No. 0384/2012 dated 29/08/2012 PS- Basaveshwarangar, Bangalore City, Karnataka	Charge sheet filed against 12 accused persons on 20/02/2013. Supplementary Charge sheet filed against 01 accused persons on 02/ 05/2013. The case is under further investigation		
56. Andhra Pradesh	RC-01/2013/NIA/HYD D/R 14/03/2013	Bomb blast at Hyderabad (FIR No. 53/2013 of Malakpet PS)	FIR No. 56/2013 dated 21/02/2013 of PS-Malakpet, Hyderabad	The case is under investigation		

57. Andhra Pradesh	RC-02/2013/NIA/HYD D/R 14/03/2013	Bomb blast at Cyberabad (FIR No. 146/2013 of Saroornagar PS)	FIR No. 146/2013 dated 21/02/2013 of PS- Saroornagar, Cyberabad	4	The case is under investigation.
58. Tamil Nadu	RC-03/2013/NIA/HYD D/R 01/05/2013	Transmitting Videos, Sketches and photographs of Army Establishments	FIR No.01/2012 dated 17/09/2012 of Trichy Q Branch, T. Nadu	3	The case is under investigation.
59. Kerala	RC-04/2013/NIA/HYD D/R 16/05/2013	Activities of CPI (Maoist) in Kerala State	FIR No. 1622/2012 dated 29/12/2012 of Mavelikkara PS, Kerala	5	The case is under investigation.
60. Assam	RC-01/2011/NIA/GUW D/R 11/07/2011	Activities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA)	N/A	3	Charge sheet against 03 accused persons filed on 21/05/2012. Supplementary charge sheet filed against 03 accused on 16/11/2012 The case is under further investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61. Manipur	RC-02/2011/NIA/GUW D/R 18/07/2011	Ambush on the convoys of Sri.W. Keishing, MLA, Phungyar, Ukhrul District Manipur	FIR No. 6(4)/2011 dated 15/04/2011 Litan PS, Manipur		6	The case is under investigation
62. Assam	RC-03/2011/NIA/GUW D/R 24/11/2011	Activities of KCP (MC)	FIR No. 214/2011 dated 27/06/2011 PS-Bashishtha, Guwahati		25	Charge sheet against 03 accused persons filed on 07/12/2012 at Hon'ble NIA Special Court Guwahati The case is under further investigation
63. Manipur	RC-01/2012/NIA/GUW D/R 16/04/2012	Murder of Manipuri couple in Ukhrul, Manipur	FIR No. 3(7)/2011 dated 24/07/2011 Phungyar PS, Distt- Ukhrul, Manipur		11	The case is under investigation.
64. Manipur	RC-02/2012/NIA/GUW D/R 25/06/2012	Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other	FIR No. 27(1)/2012, dated 10/01/2012 PS-Imphal, Imphal		2	Final Report u/s 173 Cr.P.C (Closure Report) is filed in the court of Special Judge, NIA, Manipur on

65. Manipur	Militant Groups RC-03/2012/NIA/GUW D/R 25/06/2012	Distt, Manipur Activities of RPF/PLA	FIR No. 406(9)/2010 dated 25/09/2010 Imphal PS, Distt- Imphal, Manipur	15	22/11/2013	The case is under investigation.
66. Manipur	RC-04/2012/NIA/GUW D/R 07/12/2012	Raising funds by PREPAK-UPPK through extortion and other illegal acts for terrorist activities	N/A	2		The case is under investigation.
67. Nagaland	RC-01/2013/NIA/GUW D/R 08/02/2013	Involvement of Nagaland Police Personnel in Siphoning off Arms to NSCN (IM) Cadre	FIR No. 40/2012 dated 21/04/2012 of PS- Diphupar, Dimapur, Nagaland	2		The case is under investigation.
68. Mizoram	RC-02/2013/NIA/GUW D/R 05/06/2013	Recovery of sophisticated weapons from Aizawal, Mizoram	FIR NO.07/2013 dated 07/03/2013 of Sairang PS, Aizawal, Mizoram	2		The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69. Nagaland	RC-03/2013/NIA/GUW Dated/	Zunheboto PS Crime No. 28/2012 (Misappropriation of Government Arms and Ammunition is belonging to Zunheboto DBF	FIR No. 28/2012 of Zunheboto PS, Nagaland			The case is under investigation.
70. Kerala	RC-01/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 09/07/2013	FICN Case of, Kerala (FIR No. 599/2012 of Chandera PS)	FIR No. 599/2012 dated 15/08/2012, Chandera Police Station, Kasaragod		8	The case is under investigation.
71. Kerala	RC-02/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 09/07/2013	FICN Case of, Kerala (FIR No. 777/2012 of Hosdurg PS)	FIR No. 777/2012 dated 17/08/2012 Hosdurg Police Station, Kasaragod		8	The case is under investigation.
72. Kerala	RC-03/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 09/07/2013	FICN Case of, Kerala (FIR No.	FIR No. 600/2012 dated 18/08/2012		8	The case is under investigation.

600/2012 of Chandera PS)	Chandera Police Station, Kasaragod			
73. Kerala	RC-04/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 09/07/2013	FICN Case of, Kerala (FIR No. 597/2012 of Chandera PS)	FIR No. 597/2012 dated 17/08/2012 Chandera Police Station, Kasaragod	8 The case is under investigation.
74. Kerala	RC-05/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 07/08/2013	Activities of PFI/SDPI	FIR No. 276/2012 dated 24/04/2013 Mayyil Police Station	24 Charge sheeted against 21 accused persons on /10/2013 Further investigation is in progress
75. Kerala	RC-06/2013/NIA/KOC D/R 12/11/2013	FICN Case of Manjeri, Kasaragod, Kerala (FIR No. 1288/2012 of Manjeri PS)	FIR No. 1288/2012 dated 17/09/2012 Manjeri Police Station, Malappuram	6 The case is under investigation.
76. Maharashtra	RC-01/2013/NIA/MUM D/R 24/06/2013	Activities of LeT in Nanded (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Bangalore (Karnataka)	FIR No. 10/2012 dated 31/08/2012 of ATS PS , Mumabi	5 The case is under investigation.

Cases of murders

1487. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of cases of murders/attempt to murder registered in police stations during the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which Government proposes to check such cases in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) As per available information, the total number of incidents of murder cases/attempt to murder cases reported during the last three years 2010-2012, State-wise and year-wise are attached at Annexure I and II respectively.

[See Appendix 230, Annexure No. 12 and 13]

(b) '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. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Approval to development projects by SRE Committee

1488. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Committee has accorded in-principle approval to the Annual Works Plan of Left Wing Extremism affected States for the year 2013-14, in the recent past;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the various development projects considered and covered under the said plan;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released so far for each of such projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government for completion of such projects as per the schedule fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) The SRE Committee, in its meeting held on 17.4.2013, accorded 'in-principle' approval of the Annual Work Plan of the 9 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the financial year 2013-14.

The State-wise details of Annual Work Plan 'in-principle' approved and the amount of advance released for the year 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See* below).

SRE Scheme is not a development Scheme, but it is a scheme to assist the 'States in the security arena.

Under the SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses to the LWE affected States the security related expenditure relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, insurance of police personnel, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material in the districts identified for this purpose.

The SRE Scheme being a reimbursement scheme in nature, the expenditure is first incurred by the State Governments, which is reimbursed by the Central Government. However, an advance of 25% of the approved Annual Work Plan of the State Government concerned is provided at the beginning of the financial year for smooth implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of Annual Work Plan 'in-principle' approved and amount of advance released, for the year 2013-14 under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the LWE affected States

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Annual Work Plan 'in-principle' approved for the year 2013-14	Advance Released
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3970.44	992.61

1	2	3
Bihar	5486.66	1371.66
Chhattisgarh	5592.00	1398.00
Jharkhand	9685.20	2421.30
Madhya Pradesh	223.00	55.75
Maharashtra	2954.04	738.51
Odisha	7123.24	1780.81
Uttar Pradesh	435.26	108.82
West Bengal	4072.00	1018.00
TOTAL	39541.84	9885.46

Review of contractual engagement policy of Akashvani and DD

1489. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akashvani and Doordarshan News Assignees Association has submitted a memorandum to the Prasar Bharti requesting for review and modification of Contractual Engagement Policy in context of news set-ups of Akashvani and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details of their demand and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that no memorandum/representation has been received from Akashvani and Doordarshan News Assignees Association regarding review and modification of Contractual Engagement Policy in context of News set-up of Akashvani and Doordarshan.

Lapses in Broadcasting Rights of CWGs

1490. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial lapses pointed out by Shunglu Committee with regard to awarding broadcasting rights of Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set up a Special Empowered Group to fix the blame on official concerned;

(c) if so, the details of (b) above;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the CAG and Lokayukta of Delhi have indicted the Chief Minister and other officials for the lapses causing losses to Government; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by Government on the report submitted by the Shunglu Committee and Lokayukta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) The High Level Committee (Shri V.K. Shunglu Committee) at chapter 6 in their first report on Host Broadcasting has observed that the value of services provided in Production and Coverage contract are estimated at below Rs. 100 crore. Certain other expenditure had been incurred contrary to the contract. These were to be viewed in the context of Rs. 147.60 crore (60% of contract price) paid by Prasar Bharati upto October 2010 and the need to recover the 'excess' amount from SIS LIVE.

(b) and (c) No Special Empowered Group has been set up to fix responsibility on officers found guilty. However, a Group of Ministers (GoM), serviced by the Cabinet Secretariat, has been set up to look into issues relating to Reports of the High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu on issues relating to organizing and conduct of the commonwealth Games, 2010.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from Delhi Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sexual harassment of women staff of Prasar Bharati

1491. SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that several women employees of Prasar Bharti have levelled sexual harassment charges against senior Doordarshan/AIR officials.,

(b) if so, the case-wise details of sexual harassment cases reported during the last three years;

(c) whether NCW report took strong exception to the lack of a redressal mechanism for sexual harassment complaints in Prasar Bharati; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken against senior officials of Prasar Bharati for sexual harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a), (b) and (d) Yes Sir. The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) taking *suo moto* cognizance of media reports on one incident of sexual harassment in Doordarshan constituted an inquiry committee for looking into the facts and circumstances of the case. The recommendations made by the inquiry committee of NCW, include, providing resources and support to the complainant, sensitization workshops on prevention of sexual harassment for the employees, aligning the existing Women's Cell into Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), publicizing ICC, reassuring staff of the positive handling of sexual harassment complaints, sensitizing administration for addressing the complaints seriously, etc.

Digitization of Cable TV

†1492. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of cable TV digitization in four metros;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Analog Cable TV has stopped working in these metros due to digitization;

(c) the names of 38 cities where cable TV digitization was under consideration in the second phase *i.e.* till 31st March, 2013; and

(d) the reasons for non-completion of targets within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) Target of cable TV digitization has been fully achieved in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata whereas in Chennai the target is yet to be achieved due to several legal and administrative reasons.

(b) Teams of experts from Prasar Bharati and Broadcast Engineering Consultant India Limited (BECIL) constituted by the Ministry have made extensive field visits to check whether Analog signals have stopped. It has been confirmed that in areas where Digital Addressable System (DAS) has been implemented completely, analog signals have ceased to be in operation. However, Government is in the process of reviewing the impact of Phase-I and II of digitization.

(c) The names of the 38 cities where DAS has been implemented in the second phase are given below:

Sl.No.	State	City
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Vishakhapatnam
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
5.		Rajkot
6.		Surat
7.		Vadodra
8.	Haryana	Faridabad
9.	J and K	Srinagar
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi

Sl.No.	State	City
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore
12.		Mysore
13.	Madhya	Bhopal
14.	Pradesh	Indore
15.		Jabalpur
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
17.		Kalyan Dombivli
18.		Nagpur
19.		Nashik
20.		Navi Mumbai
21.		Pimpri Chinchwad
22.		Pune
23.		Sholapur
24.		Thane
25.	Punjab	Amritsar
26.		Ludhiana
27.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
28.		Jodhpur
29.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
30.	Uttar	Agra
31.	Pradesh	Allahabad
32.		Ghaziabad
33.		Kanpur

Sl.No.	State	City
34.		Lucknow
35.		Meerut
36.		Varanasi
37.	U.T	Chandigarh
38.	West Bengal	Howrah

(d) Out of 38 cities, digitization is nearly complete in 36 cities. In Vishakhapatnam delay was due to the stay granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, which has subsequently been vacated, while in Srinagar, logistics were not in place.

Discrimination in payment honorarium to PTCS of AIR and Stringers of Doordarshan

†1493. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fixed honorarium as monthly pay is paid for Part-time correspondents (PTCs) of All India Radio by Prasar Bharti whereas Doordarshan correspondents (stingers) are being paid on the basis of work even though both have the same qualifications; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the eligibility criteria required to be met for appointment as Part Time Correspondents (PTCs) in All India Radio (AIR) and those for Stringers in Doordarshan are different. PTCs of AIR are paid retainership remuneration of Rs. 3000/-, conveyance charges of Rs. 500/- and communication charges of Rs. 750/- per month. The Stringers of Doordarshan are paid on the basis of actual work done and no retainership remuneration is paid to them.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The terms and conditions of PTCs are stipulated in the contract entered by them with the All India Radio. As far as Doordarshan correspondents (Stringers) are concerned, they are empanelled as per the requirement of their services and they are not supposed to file minimum number of stories in a month as is the requirement for PTCs in AIR.

Problems faced by digitization of TV Channels

1494. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lakhs of people engaged and employed in small cable TV operations in the country are facing serious problems following digitization of TV broadcasting;

(b) whether Government proposes to save them or allow them to be trampled by monopolies; and

(c) in case Government wants to allow them to continue their operation, the steps that will be taken to achieve that goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : (a) to (c) This Ministry has received some representations from cable operators indicating difficulties being experienced by them in the implementation of cable TV digitization.

The Union Cabinet had approved the Ministry's proposal for mandatory introduction of Digital Addressable System (DAS) in the cable TV services on pan India basis in 4 (Four) phases, leading to complete switch off of the analog TV services by 31st December, 2014. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 was subsequently amended by the Parliament.

Digitization would lead to a host of benefits for all the stakeholders. Consumers would get superior quality picture, choice of channels and value added services. Cable operators would be able to provide state of the art services to cable subscribers to stay in competition with DTH. Digitization would also bring transparency in the subscriber base thereby Broadcasters would get enhanced subscription revenue and would be less dependent on advertising revenue. For the

Government, digitization would improve tax recovery and would plug tax leakages. Overall digitization would lead to economic advantage to the country.

In order to ensure fair competition, improved quality of service and equity, Ministry had made a reference to TRAI as to whether any restrictions be imposed on Multi System Operators/MSOs) and Local Cable Operators (LCOs) to prevent monopolies/accumulation of interest. Recommendations of TRAI have recently been received in the Ministry. However, the Government is in the process of reviewing the impact of Phase-I and Phase-II of digitization.

Exploitation of Journalists by MEDIA Houses

1495. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that journalists in print and electronic media are being exploited and under paid by print and electronic media houses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any law to regulate the salaries and remunerations of all journalists;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government would hiring all media personnel including journalists on contractual basis under Wage Board; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment constitutes Wage Board for working journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees of the print media. The Central Government only accepts the recommendation of the Wage Boards and notifies the recommendations in the Gazette of India. The responsibility of implementation of the recommendations lies with the State Governments/UTs.

(c) and (d) The Central Government constitutes Wage Boards for fixing/ revising the rates of wages in respect of journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees of the print media only under Section 9 and 13 C of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

(e) At present, there is no proposal to bring all media personnel including journalists on contractual basis under Wage Boards constituted for working journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees.

(f) Does not arise.

Number of beneficiaries under RSBY

1496. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of beneficiaries under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) the year-wise details of premiums paid under RSBY during last five years;

(c) whether large scale bogus and ineligible beneficiaries have been reported under RSBY;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof for last three years;

(e) whether Government has enquired into the bogus and ineligible enrolment of beneficiaries under RSBY and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the penal action taken against the guilty; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) State-wise number of

beneficiaries and year-wise details of central share of premium released to State Nodal Agencies under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any such report of bogus beneficiaries getting the benefit of RSBY. Under RSBY, central share of premium is released to the State Nodal Agencies, only after State share is paid by them to the concerned Insurance Companies after verifying the enrolment data submitted by the Insurance Companies. During the enrolment a representative of the State Government in the form of Field Key Officer (FKO) is present at the enrolment Station to identify and verify the beneficiary as being the same as included in the beneficiary list. In view of this possibility of Ineligible persons getting RSBY card does not arise.

(d) to (g) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries and year-wise details of central share of premium released to state nodal agencies

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of beneficiaries families covered under RSBY as on 30.11.2013	Central share of Premium release during last five year (Rs. In crore)				
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	1790585	22.56	8.77	34.31	112.02	53.49
2.	Punjab	209569	1.60	5.94	5.88	4.87	8.88
3.	Tamil Nadu	0	1.61	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	396938	1.75	1.64	6.81	5.58	10.53
5.	Haryana	452282	13.43	27.10	18.10	27.30	18.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Bihar	6624593	4.75	31.98	55.86	150.19	245.20
7.	Kerala	2920857	13.71	18.34	52.69	65.93	118.57
8.	West Bengal	5176510	2.52	20.08	50.63	164.28	214.93
9.	Maharashtra	0	0.89	37.19	33.93	59.69	35.02
10.	Uttarakhand	285435	0.00	2.43	3.67	6.92	9.05
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5140213	29.73	69.10	162.34	191.70	64.44
12.	Jharkhand	1629139	5.24	8.91	11.49	23.66	56.68
13.	Chandigarh	5854	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
14.	Delhi	0	2.15	1.47	7.46	3.90	3.86
15.	Chhattisgarh	2882329	0.00	16.06	22.52	69.28	37.60
16.	Assam	1315985	0.00	0.76	7.43	12.82	6.78
17.	Nagaland	138344	0.00	2.40	2.30	3.86	6.33
18.	Tripura	505327	0.00	6.68	6.80	6.36	23.68
19.	Meghalaya	199065	0.00	0.77	1.24	4.43	2.27
20.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
21.	Karnataka	1676249	0.00	0.00	4.92	0.96	45.14
22.	Odisha	3669177	0.00	0.00	20.44	3.64	76.53
23.	Mizoram	103545	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	5.39
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16
25.	Manipur	66455	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	3.37
26.	Puducherry	9486	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
27.	Madhya Pradesh	238362	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43
29.	Rajasthan	2210630	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.88
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2184	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		37649113	99.94	262.51	509.17	922.97	1056.79

ESI Hospitals for Kanyakumari and Tuticorin Districts

1497. SHRIMATI KANIMIOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals for the workers of Kanyakumari and Tuticorin districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the works of ESI hospital in Tirunelveli would be completed at the earliest; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved setting up of a 100 Bedded ESI Hospital each at Kanyakumari and Tuticorin.

(c) and (d) Laboratories, Intensive Care Unit, Outdoor Patient Department and wards at Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospital at Tirunelveli are already functioning. Construction Agency has been directed to complete the work of operation theatre at the earliest.

Revision of pension for EPF pensioners

1498. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since last many years, the pension of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme (EPFS) pensioners has not been revised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has been receiving representations from all over the country from the affected pensioners as well as MPs and others;

(d) whether the EPF organisation has ever considered this matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Revision of pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is effected on the basis of surplus in actuarial evaluation of the Pension Fund. There is continuous deficit in the actuarial valuation of Employees' Pension Fund since 2001. Therefore, pension under EPS, 1995 has not been revised since 2001.

(c) to (e) Representations have been received by the Government for revision of pension under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. These were considered by the Expert Committee constituted to review the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Report of the Expert Committee was examined by Pension Implementation Committee (PIC) which *inter-alia* recommended that the minimum pension be increased to Rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure by enhancing the rate of contribution into EPS, 1995 by 0.63%.

A proposal for providing a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- to Member Pensioners of EPS, 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

ESI Hospitals and dispensaries in Odisha

1499. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to immediately complete the contractual work of ESI Medical College, Bhubaneswar and hospitals at Angul, Jharsuguda, Jajipur and Baleswar;

(b) whether it is a fact that ESIC has spent the lowest amount to develop the infrastructure; in Odisha in comparison to other States; and

(c) the number of hospitals and ESI dispensaries working in Odisha and the total funds spent for developing the infrastructure in Odisha in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) All necessary steps are being taken to complete the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) medical college at Bhubaneswar and ESIC Hospitals at Angul and Dulburi, Jajipur. Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Hospital at Brajrajnagar, Jharsuguda is already functional. No proposal has, been approved by ESI Corporation to set-up any hospital at Baleswar.

(b) and (c) Expenditure on development of infrastructure in a state depends upon ESI coverage, number of Insured Persons, requests received from State Government, etc.

Six ESI Hospitals and 45 ESI Dispensaries are working in Odisha and total fund to the tune of Rs. 51.06 crore has been spent for developing the infrastructure in Odisha (especially for construction/repair and maintenance work) during the last three years.

Difference in wages of regular and contract workers

1500. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference in the wages of a regular and a contract worker doing the same or similar work in industries and establishments both in public sector/Government departments and private sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such difference in wages of labourers doing the same work;

(c) whether Government is considering to bring in necessary changes in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to end such situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) No such information is available with this Ministry. However, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, no separate wage is fixed for contract workers by the appropriate Government under their jurisdiction. The minimum rates of wages fixed for a regular worker in an employment are also applicable for workers on contract basis for similar work.

(b) A provision already exists under rule 25(2)(V)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971 that in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the Principal Employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workman of the contractor,

shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the Principal Employer of the establishment on the same for similar kind of work. Provided that in case of any disagreement with regard to that type of work the same shall be decided by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). The Act also makes it mandatory for the contractors/employers to pay minimum wages fixed by the Government. If the contractor fails to pay the minimum wages to the contract labour, the Act makes it obligatory for the Principal Employers to pay the same.

(c) and (d) A proposal to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is under the consideration of the Government.

Private placement agencies under the scanner of EPFO

1501. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private placement agencies supplying contract workers to Government Departments have come under the scanner of EPFO for allegedly stripping workers of salaries and evading Provident Fund (PF) payments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government along with its Public Sector Units employes about 18.4 lakh contract workers from housekeeping, security and IT related work and the principal employer is responsible to pay PF which is not enforced in true spirit by various Government Departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) Some instances of private placement agencies defaulting in remittance of Provident Fund dues have come to the notice of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) As per statistics available with EPFO, as on 30-11-2013, 763 private placement agencies are reported to have violated the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 out of a total number of more than 16000 such establishments.

(c) The Central Government along with its Public Sector Units (PSUs)

employ significant number of contract workers through outsourcing mode. They are responsible, as principal employers, to pay Provident Fund in respect of these contract workers in accordance with Paragraph 30 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(d) Provisions have been made in the official Website of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation whereby the principal employers, including various Government Departments, both at the Centre and States, can check the payment of Provident Fund made by the private placement agencies deployed by them.

The following actions are taken against the erring private placement agencies which fail to pay the Provident Fund benefits to their workers:

1. Action under Section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is taken against the defaulting establishments for assessment of dues.
2. Action under Section 14B of the Act is taken for levying of damages of belatedly deposit of dues.
3. Action under Section 7Q of the Act is taken for levy of interest for belated remittances.
4. Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act are taken.
5. Action under Section 14 of the act is taken for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the Competent Court of Law.
6. Action under Section 406/409 of IPC is taken against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the fund.

Fraudulent withdrawal from PF Accounts

1502. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several crores of rupees have been withdrawn from the Provident Fund accounts through fake withdrawal claims;

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

(c) the steps Government is taking to protect the PF accounts of employees from fraudulent withdrawals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

(c) Following steps have been taken to protect the PF accounts of the employees from fraudulent withdrawals:

- (i) The attestation of claim forms by the authorized signatory is made mandatory where the establishment is in operation.
- (ii) The attestation by the Bank authorities is insisted along with at least one of the documents as required under KYC (Know Your Customer) of the bank to identify the member in those cases where employer is not available.
- (iii) Online access has been given to the EPF members to 'Kinow their EPF Balance' through the website of the EPFO at www.epfindia.gov.in
- (iv) Facility of e-passbook has also been provided to the EPF Member. It is an online version of the employee's provident fund account. Transactions are recorded and can be tracked easily by the member by Registering themselves on the website of the EPFO.
- (v) Payment of claims is made electronically through NEFT.
- (vi) Facility of Online; Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been made in the software so that PF member may get their multiple PF accounts transferred to their current operative account.
- (vii) Instructions have been issued to the field offices for taking all measures to prevent the frauds.

Neglect of local labourers in Chhattisgarh

†1503. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether local labourers are being taken for granted in every industrial sector of Chhattisgarh;

(b) the percentage of local people working as labourers in heavy and medium enterprises of Chhattisgarh, respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people of Chhattisgarh are being neglected on the pretext that they are unskilled; and

(d) whether false allegations are levelled on local labourers and their jobs are snatched from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, such information is not maintained centrally. However, in order to meet the emerging employment challenges, Government has set a target of skilling 5 crore people, including from the State of Chhattisgarh, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to make them more employable. The Ministry/sector-wise performance of people skilled is given in Statement (*See below*)

As informed by the Government of Chhattisgarh, there is provision in their current industrial policy 2009-14, that subsidy/exemption/concessions under the Policy will be available to only those industries, which engage minimum 90 per cent of unskilled labour, 50 per cent of skilled labour and minimum one third of administrative post from local people.

(c) and (d) Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that no such cases have been brought to their knowledge and no such complaints have been received by them.

Statement

Details of persons trained during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till date)

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	No. of Persons Skilled (in lakh persons)	
		Achievement 2012-13	Achievement 2013-14 (till date)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/o Labour and Employment	8.20	8.56

1	2	3	4
2.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	5.50	3.13
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	4.03	3.06
4.	M/o Rural Development	5.42	2.76
5.	M/o Agriculture	13.28	2.72
6.	D/o Electronics and Information Technology	3.68	2.01
7.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	5.25	1.90
8.	D/o Higher Education	2.82	0.94
9.	M/o Women and Child Development	1.01	0.35
10.	M/o Textiles	0.71	0.36
11.	M/o Tourism	0.58	0.37
12.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	0.42	0.33
13.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers	0.36	0.20
14.	M/o Commerce and Industry	0.27	0.22
15.	D/o Heavy Industry	0.22	0.17
16.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	0.09	-
17.	M/o Tribal Affairs	0.03	0.45
18.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	0.01	0.00
19.	M/o Minority Affairs		0.01
20.	M/o Home Affairs	-	-
21.	M/o Food Processing Industries	-	0.02
Total		51.88	27.56

Source : National Skill Development Agency

Global Slavery Index Report 2013

1504. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the Global Slavery Index Report 2013;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that out of the 30 million modern day slaves in the world, nearly half of them reside in India; and
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) to (c) As per Article 23 of the Constitution, traffic in human beings and beggary and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. However, nothing shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

The Government has taken a series of initiatives to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers in the country. A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer has been under implementation since 1978 for their rehabilitation. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 20,000 for freed bonded labourer is provided and is shared by the Central and State.

Governments on 50:50 basis. In the case of North-Eastern States, 100% Central assistance is provided on the condition that they are unable to provide their share of assistance. In addition to this, the following activities are financed under the scheme:

Rs. 2.00 lakh per District is provided to the concerned State Government to conduct survey for identification of bonded labourers once in three years.

Rs. 5.00 lakh per year is sanctioned to every State Government to study the impact of existing land debt related issues, the impact of poverty alleviation programme and other welfare schemes on reduction of vulnerability to bondage.

Central assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh every year is provided to every State Government to undertake awareness generation activities on bonded labour system.

An integrated convergence-based approach is adopted in a number of States to prevent and reduce vulnerability to bondage by converging schemes like National Employment Guarantee Programme, Primary Healthcare, Food rations, etc. at the District/Block level. Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional levels have been activated to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers.

Low wages for tea garden workers

1505. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise number of closed tea gardens in the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware that tea garden workers get very low wages and are deprived of social securities; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government to take remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is the Administrative Ministry for Plantation Sector, nine (09) tea gardens remain closed as on 12.12.2013. The details of the tea gardens closed, State-wise, is given in Statement (*See* below).

The wages of tea garden workers are fixed through negotiations between the Employer Association and the Workers' Unions and an Agreement is reached which is valid for three years. The Agreement is renewed every three years after the revision of the wages. Welfare measures of the tea garden workers are governed by the provisions of the Plantations Act, 1951 which mandates the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, water supply, education of the wards of workers and other forms of social security measures. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 is implemented by the State Governments. The Tea Board also extends support towards welfare measures covering health, hygiene and training/education of workers and their children.

Several steps have been initiated for reopening of closed tea gardens. A Rehabilitation package for revival of the closed tea gardens was notified by the Government in June, 2007, which provides for restructuring of bank loans, interest subsidy on working capital, deferred payment of PF dues, waiver of outstanding loans under the Tea Board loan schemes and according priority for providing developmental assistance under Tea Board Development Schemes. However, the gardens could not avail of the package as the owners were unable to reopen the tea gardens due to legal hurdles. Further, Section 16(E) of the Tea Act, 1953 which provides for handing over the management of the tea gardens to new entrepreneurs was invoked to reopen some of the tea gardens. The same has, however, been challenged in the High Courts by the owners of tea gardens and hence they continue to remain closed.

Statement

Details of tea-gardens closed, state-wise

State	Name of Tea Garden	Month of closure
Kerala	1. Lone Tree	December, 2000
	2. Pirmed	December, 2000
West Bengal	3. Dheklapara	August, 2002
	4. Ringtong	February, 2008
	5. Bundapani	July, 2013
	6. Redbank	October, 2013
	7. Surendranagar	October, 2013
	8. Dharanipur	October, 2013
Assam	9. Rani	March, 2010

Unemployment problem

1506. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that the country is reeling under serious unemployment problem; and

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any plan for filling up the vacancies in posts in various Government offices, Public Sector Undertakings including Railways and other Departments, alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent surveys conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 unemployment has marginally increased from 2.0 per cent to 2.2 per cent, however, total employment increased from 465.5 to 474.1 million persons.

Filling up of vacancies in posts in various Government offices, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including railway and other departments is a matter of priority and is being actively pursued and is a continuing process. Vacancies are filled up on an ongoing basis as per requirements of various departments.

Upgradation/modernisation of ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries

1507. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade and modernise some Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries in the country;

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

(c) the State/UT-wise number of such hospitals and dispensaries running in rented accommodation; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details of the funds spent on these hospitals and dispensaries during each of the last three years and the current year and the number of labourers/workers benefited from these hospitals and dispensaries during the said period along with the facilities provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State/UT-wise details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries taken-up for upgradation/modernisation are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(c) None of the ESIC hospital or dispensary which have been taken-up for up-gradation is functioning in rented accommodation.

(d) Details of funds spent on ESI hospitals and dispensaries during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

State/UT-wise number of labourers/workers benefited from these hospitals and dispensaries during the said period is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

ESI dispensaries provide primary medical care services and ESI hospitals provide primary and secondary care services which include Outpatient and In-patients services to ESI beneficiaries.

Statement-I

Details of Employees' State Insurance Scheme/Employees' State Insurance Corporation hospitals and dispensaries taken-up for upgradation/modernisation.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Tirupati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Nacharam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sanathnagar
4.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Dispensary at Jeedimetla
5.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Okhla, New Delhi
6.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Basaidarapur, New Delhi
7.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Rohini, New Delhi
8.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at NIA-1, Karampura
9.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri - I
10.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri - II
11.	Goa	ESIS Hospital at Margaon
12.	Gujarat	ESIS Dispensary at Mani Nagar, Ahmedabad
13.	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital at Adityapur
14.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Hubli

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
15.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Mysore
16.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Davengiri
17.	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital at Rajaji Nagar, Bangaluru
18.	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Indore
19.	Maharashtra	MGM Hospital at Parel, Mumbai
20.	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital at Andheri, Mumbai
21.	Maharashtra	ESIS Hospital at Vashi
22.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Chinchwad (Pune)
23.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Waluj, Aurangabad
24.	Odisha	ESIS Hospital at Bhubaneswar
25.	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital at Jaipur
26.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital at K.K. Nagar
27.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Ayanavaram, Chennai
28.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Coimbatore
29.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
30.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
31.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sector - 24, Noida
32.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Maniktala, Kolkata
33.	West Bengal	ESIC Hospital at Joka, Kolkata
34.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Baltikuri, Kolkata

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of funds spent on upgradation/modernisation of ESI Hospitals and dispensaries*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital/ Dispensaries	The details of fund spent (Rs. in Crore)			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 16.12.13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Tirapati	3.06	11.35	12.33	4.96
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Nacharam	5.02	19.04	36.5	11.37
3.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sanathnagar	20.96	89.33	150.12	118.56
4.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Dispensary at Jeedimetla	4.17	0.35	3.78	3.02
5.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Okhla, New Delhi	26.67	1.42	12	6.86
6.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Basaidarapur, New Delhi	9.01	7.57	49.1	49.67
7.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Rohini, New Delhi	7.89	9.31	3.69	0.13
8.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at NIA-1, Karampura	0.02	0.60	0.19	Nil
9.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-I	0.001	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-II	0.001	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Goa	ESIS Hospital at Margaon	8.07	8.34	17.99	10.27
12.	Gujrat	ESIS Dispensary at Mani Nagar, Ahmedabad	3.94	9.12	6.91	0.59
13.	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital at Adityapur	4.71	3.19	0.97	Nil
14.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Hubli	Nil	9.15	4.88	5.14
15.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Mysore	Nil	9.05	4.13	6.05
16.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Davengiri	Nil	9.43	3.69	5.68
17.	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital at Rajaji Nagar, Bangaluru	51.6	36.25	4.58	2.57
18.	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Indore	0.37	0.22	0.15	0.061
19.	Maharashtra	MGM Hospital at Parel, Mumbai	22.41	11.12	4.48	4.96
20.	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital at Andheri, Mumbai	16.12	17.07	9.13	Nil
21.	Maharashtra	ESIS Hospital at Vashi	20.92	17.95	3.51	2.4
22.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Chinchwad (Pune)	2.33	2.41	2.78	1.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Waluj, Aurangabad	0.68	1.50	0.90	Nil
24.	Odisha	ESIS Hospital at Bhubaneswar	12.97	5.5	6.3	4.11
25.	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital at Jaipur	13.46	30.34	32.77	23.76
26.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital at K.K. Nagar	0.28	61.25	38.86	2.85
27.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Ayanavaram, Chennai	Nil	35.65	36.26	18.53
28.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Coimbatore	95.5	125.56	43.39	30.89
29.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	11.73	28.2	13.02	5.22
30.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	15.5	22.33	20.06	15.99
31.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sector-24, Noida	58.33	66.08	25.41	15.03
32.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Maniktala, Kolkata	20.38	17.17	9.71	3.52
33.	West Bengal	ESIC Hospital at Joka, Kolkata	0.84	1.19	0.75	0.60
34.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Baltikuri, Kolkata	5.40	Nil	Nil	Nil

[Sl. No. 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34—The expenditure is inclusive of Upgradation/ Modernization and Medical Education.]

Statement-III*Number of labourers/workers benefited under listed ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital/Dispensary	No. of Labourers/Workers benefited under these ESI Hospitals and dispensaries as on		
			2011	2012	Current year (up to September)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Tirupati	35819	45606	40428
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Nacharam	240772	371052	396236
3.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sanathnagar	Not Started	24316	48297
4.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Dispensary at Jeedimetla		Not available being State Govt. dispensary	
5.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Okhla, New Delhi	432758	440438	444991
6.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Basaidarapur, New Delhi	769696	735741	758719
7.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Rohini, New Delhi	506016	567652	643958
8.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at NIA-I, Karampura	183833	207935	181986
9.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-I	122357	187039	146350
10.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-II	141043	145617	109552

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	ESIS Hospital at Margaon	26179	30231	28212
12.	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital at Adityapur	50353	115974	172456
13.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Hubli	42337	85900	115637
14.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Mysore	80716	102308	146646
15.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Davengiri	15794	20682	53220
16.	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital at Rajaji Nagar, Bangaluru	448280	598036	629333
17.	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Indore	192371	266813	320021
18.	Maharashtra	MGM Hospital at Parel, Mumbai	139227	154767	158922
19.	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital at Andheri, Mumbai	222106	234416	334669
20.	Maharashtra	ESIS Hospital at Vashi	25619	27650	24891
21.	Odisha	ESIS Hospital at Bhubaneswar	48787	49825	50391
22.	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital at Jaipur	250574	252606	265721
23.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital at K.K. Nagar	425482	419657	450296
24.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Ayanavaram, Chennai	234344	248970	2512671
25.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Coimbatore	163900	173761	173648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	31913	39937	47921
27.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	70851	85820	84236

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sector-24, Noida	419720	456763	528182	
29. West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Maniktala, Kolkata	130514	168501	168960	
30. West Bengal	ESIC Hospital at Joka, Kolkata	246793	302758	336351	
31. West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Baltikuri, Kolkata	42650	38700	47204	

Denial of rights to workmen under labour statutes

1508. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has observed that in order to deny the rights of the workmen under various Labour Statutes, some employers have resorted to the practice of employing workers on contract basis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the employees/workmen working on contract basis and doing the work of regular employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) In the absence of proper citation of the case, this Ministry is not in a position to comment in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in educated unemployed youths

†1509. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to the increase in unemployment, there is unrest among the educated youths of the country and they are getting trapped in the clutches of anti-social elements;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to provide employment to the educated youths of the country;

(c) if not, the details of the measures proposed to be taken; and

(d) the details and number of unemployed youths provided with employment through Employment Exchanges during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 though unemployment rate has marginally increased from 2.0 per cent to 2.2 per cent during this period, total employment increased from 465.5 to 474.1 million persons.

(b) and (c) Government has taken variety of steps to provide employment to youth like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment expenditure on schemes like Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); etc. In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA-SCSP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development. Government has set a target to skill 5 crore persons during 12th Five Year Plan to make them more employable.

(d) As per data collected from the State Governments, about 5.10 lakh and 4.72 lakh persons were provided employment through Employment Exchanges during year 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Opening of ESIC Medical College in UP

1510. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would come forward to open a Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run medical college and research centre in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has recently approved setting up of a new Medical College at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

'Right to work' as a Fundamental Right

1511. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to make 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government as given the state of the economy and resources it is not feasible to provide such a right at this stage. However, the Government has taken several steps to provide opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. In addition, Government has taken various steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Falling female labour force participation rate

1512. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that India, according to World Bank data,

ranks 10th from bottom among countries ranked according to their female labour force participation rate, falling nearly seven percentage points to 22.5 per cent between the years 2004-05 and 2011-12;

(b) the action taken, if any, and/or studies conducted with regard to reasons for such a situation that has come about; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) to (c) The results of the labour force survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) yields estimates of labour force participation rates. According to the NSS surveys of 2004-05 and 2011-12, the labour force participation rates are as follows:

Year	2004-05	2011-12
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)	43.0	39.5
Women Labour Force Participation Rate (WLFPR) (%)	29.4	22.5

The increasing participation of the population in education and increase income of workers over the years (termed 'education effect' and 'income effect') have led to declining women labour force participation rate over a long period of time. Government has taken various steps to improve status of women workers which include earmarking of funds under various Central schemes for skill development, asking States to facilitate easy registration of workers involved in construction work and also spend higher proportion of building and other construction worker welfare cess on skill development of registered workers and their families. With a view to providing social security to unorganised workers the Government has enacted the "Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008" and has substantially increased ambit of Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojana (RSBY) to cover larger cross section of workers and their families.

Number of intermediate pass unemployed persons

†1513. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of intermediate pass unemployed persons in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has formulated any plan to create jobs for these unemployed youths every year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) Number of job seekers who have passed Intermediate class (10+2), all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges as reported by States/Union territory administrations was 94.84 lakh in the country as on 31st December 2010. As per National Sample Survey conducted during 2009-10, out of 1000 unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 years, 168 persons were unemployed with the educational level of higher secondary on usual status basis.

(b) and (c) To promote creation of more jobs in order to reduce unemployment, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Swaranajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. To increase employability among youth, Government is also focusing on skill development in a big way and has set up National Skill Development Agency to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context. Government has set target for skilling 5 crore people during 12th Plan period.

Status of Kurumba community in Tamil nadu

1514. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Kurumba Community in Tamil Nadu; .

(b) whether it is a fact that they are declared as BC/OBC/ST in various parts of the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Government to declare the entire community as Scheduled Tribe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK) : (a) to (c) 'Kurumba' (where they are not Scheduled tribes) caste/community has been included in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for the State Tamil Nadu at Entry No. 84. The 'Kurumba' community as Scheduled Tribe has not been notified in the list of STs of Tamil Nadu. However, "Kurumbas community (in the Nilgiris district)" is listed at S.No.17 in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu State.

As per the modalities approved by the Government on 15.06.1999 and further revised on 25.06.2012 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists, the proposal for inclusion of 'Kurumba' along with other communities by the Government of Tamil Nadu as synonym of 'Kurumans' Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu was not supported by the Registrar General of India.

Reservation of castes in Uttarakhand

‡1515. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the name-wise list of the different castes found in Uttarakhand;
- (b) whether request has been received from the State to extend reservation to some more castes;
- (c) if not, whether Government would accept the request of the State Government;
- (d) whether all the reserved castes of the State are getting the benefit of reservation as per separate proportion;
- (e) if so, the caste-wise list of tribes getting the benefit of reservation; and
- (f) the details of the number of households and population of Vanrawat caste in the State for the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) List of castes notified as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in relation to the State of Uttarakhand is given in the Statement (*See* below)

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Proposal to specify some castes as Scheduled Caste has been received from Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As per the extant reservation policy in the matter of appointment by direct recruitment to civil posts and civil services on all India basis by open competition, there is a reservation of 15 per cent for the members of Scheduled castes, 7.5 per cent for the members of Scheduled Tribes and 27 percent for the members of the Other Backward Classes.

(f) Caste wise enumeration is done during decadal census in respect of SCs and STs only. Vanrawat does not figure in the list of SCs or STs of Uttarakhand.

Statement

Castes notified as SCs/STs and OBCs in Uttarakhand

A. List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Uttarakhand

Scheduled Castes

1. Agariya	2. Badhik
3.. Badi	4. Baheliya
5. Baiga	6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya	8. Bajgi
9. Balahar	10. Balai
11. Balmiki	12. Bangali
13. Banmanus	14. Bansphor
15. Barwar	16. Basor
17. Bawariya	18. Beldar
19. Beriya	20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya	22. Bhuyiar
23. Boria	24. Ghamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava
25. Chero	26. Dabgar

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 27. Dhangar | 28. Dhanuk |
| 29. Dharkar | 30. Dhobi |
| 31. Dom | 32. Domar |
| 33. Dusadh | 34. Gharami |
| 35. Ghasiya | 36. Gond |
| 37. Gual | 38. Habura |
| 39. Hari | 40. Hela |
| 41. Kalabaz | 42. Kanjar |
| 43. Kapariya | 44. Karwal |
| 45. Khairaha | 46. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi) |
| 47. Khatik | 48. Khorot |
| 49. Kol | 50. Kori |
| 51. Korwa | 52. Lalbegi |
| 53. Majhwar | 54. Mazhabi |
| 55. Musahar | 56. Nat |
| 57. Pankha | 58. Parahiya |
| 59. Pasi, Tarmali | 60. Patari |
| 61. Saharya | 62. Sanaurhiya |
| 63. Sansiya | 64. Shilpkar |
| 65. Turaiha | |

Scheduled Tribes

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu

(B) Central list of OBCs for the State of Uttarakhand

1. Rai-Sikh (Mahatam)
2. Gorkha (excluding Brahmins and Kshatriya)
3. Gada
4. Ranwalta Jaunpuri Community
5. Aheria/Aheriya
6. Ahir, Yadav
7. Arakh, Arakvanshiya
8. Atishbaz, Darugar
9. Bairagi
10. Banjara, Mukeri, Rankia/Mekrani
11. Barhai, Badhai, Viswakarma, Ramgarhia
12. Bari (Those who are not SCs)
13. Bind
14. Biyar
15. Bhand
16. Bhar
17. Bhathiara
18. Bhurji, Bharbhuja, Bharbhunja, Bhooj, Kandu
19. Bot (does not include "Bhotia" who are already in the List of ST)
20. Chhipi, Chhipe
21. Chikwa, Kassab, Quraishi, Kasai, Qassai, Chak
22. Dafali
23. Darzi
24. Dhivar, Dhiver

25. Dhobi (other than those who are already Included in the list of SCs)
26. Dohar
27. Faqir
28. Gaderia
29. Gaddi, Ghosi
30. Giri
31. Gosain
32. Gujar
33. Hajjam (Nai), Salmani, Nai, Sain (Nai)
34. Halalkhor, Hela, Lalbegi (other than those who are included in the list of SCs)
35. Halwai
36. Jhoja
37. Jogi
38. Kachhi, Kachhi-Kushwaha, Shakya
39. Kahar, Tanwar, Singhariya
40. Kalal, Kalwar, Kalar
41. Kasgar
42. Kasera, Thathera, Tamrakar, Kalaikar
43. Kewat or Mallah
44. Khumra, Sangtarash, Hansiri
45. Kisan
46. Koeri, Koiri
47. Koshta/Koshti
48. Kumhar, Prajapati

49. Kunjra or Rayeen
50. Kurmi, Kurmi-Sainthwar/Kurmi-Mall
51. Kuthaliya Bora (Belonging to Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageswar and Nainital Distts.)
52. Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi, Lodhi-Rajput
53. Lohar, Luhar, Saifi
54. Lohia, Noniya, Luniya, Gole Thakur, Nunere
55. Madari
56. Mali, Saini, Baghban
57. Manihar, Kacher, Lakher, Lakhera (Excluding Lakhera sub-caste of Brahmans in Tehri Garhwal region), Churihar
58. Marchha
59. Mewati, Meo
60. Mirasi
61. Mochi (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs)
62. Momin, Ansar, Ansari, Julaha
63. Murao or Murai, Maurya
64. Muslim Kayastha
65. Naddaf, Dhunia, Mansoori, Behna, Kandere, Kadere, Pinjara
66. Nalband, Sais
67. Naqqal
68. Nayak
69. Nut (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs)
70. Patwa, Patua, Pathar (excluding Agarwala, Deobansi, Kharewal or Khandelwal who are sub-caste of Baniya and Kharwar who claim to the rank of Rajput), Tatwa

71. Raj (Memar)
 72. Rangrez, Rangwa
 73. Saqqa-Bhisti, Bhisti-Abbassit
 74. Sheikh Sarvari (Pirai), Peerahi
 75. Sonar, Sunar
 76. Tamoli, Barai, Chaurasia
 77. Teli, Samani, Rogangar, Teli Malik (Muslim), Teli Sahu, Teli Rathore
 78. Unai Sahu
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Task force to address issues of transgender community

1516. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has set up task force to address issues of transgender community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Committee has been constituted vide Order dated 22nd October, 2013, in the Ministry for making an in-depth study of the problems being faced by Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their problems. The committee has been requested to submit its report/recommendations within three months of its constitution. The Committee has held two meetings so far.

Exploitation of dalits and deprived sections

1517. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the exploitation of the Dalits and deprived sections is taking place in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the State-wise action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) Chapter II of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, specifies offences against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, 39,512 cases were registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC during 2012.

Several factors are responsible for atrocities which, *inter-alia*, include land disputes, land alienation, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages and non-economic causes like caste prejudices, practice of untouchability, deep rooted social resentment etc.

(c) The PoA Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Central assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is provided to them for effective implementation of the Act. They are also addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. Annual Report on measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Government to implement provisions of the PoA Act is also laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

As per available information, several measures have been taken by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which, *inter-alia* include setting up of SC/ST Protection Cells, special and exclusive special courts, identification of atrocity prone areas and constitution of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. The State wise details are as under:-

Non-scheduled caste member in national commission of scheduled castes

1518. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for there being no non-Scheduled Castes member in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the individual complaints filed before the Commission, the complainant is from the Scheduled Caste and the Commission is also composed entirely of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) whether to ensure equity and fair play there should also be a non-Scheduled Caste member in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) As per Article 338 of the Constitution of India, Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Members of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) are appointed by the President.

(b) and (c) The NCSC has the mandate to investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards provided to scheduled castes and has the duty to enquire into specific complaints relating to deprivation of rights and safeguards of the scheduled castes.

Central scheme to improve quality of life of older persons

1519. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a central scheme to improve the quality of life of the older persons in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of list of NGOs involved in the scheme since its inception and number of day care centres established; and

(c) the details of NGOs along with their names involved in the scheme in Bihar including the number of beneficiaries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) Yes sir, the Ministry is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of assistance for Integrated Programme for Older Persons with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food medical care and recreation opportunities etc. through providing support for capacity building of Government/Non Government Organisations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies etc for running of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare unit etc.

(b) Statement showing the State- wise list of NGOs involved in the scheme including the name of day care centres are at Annexure. [See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 14]

(c) The number of beneficiary under the scheme in the State of Bihar during the last three year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Beneficiary
1.	2010-11	75
2.	2011-12	25
3.	2012-13	150

The details of NGOs State-wise including Bihar along with their names involved in the scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

Name of NGOs in Bihar receiving grant under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Bihar		
Sitamarhi	Rajendra Institute of Education and Social Service, Halimpur, P.O. Dumri Kala, Distt. Sitamarhi 843315	OAH-1
Kaimur	Atharagawan Kushwaha Kalyan Parishad, Village Ramgarh, P.O. Umapur, Distt Kaimur	OAH-1
Vaishali	Ekta Gram Seva Sansthan, Veer Kunwar Singh Colony, Near Saroj Nursing Home, Hajipur, Vaishali, Bihar	OAH-1
Patna	Sister Nivedita Memorial Trust, C/o Mirdula Bhawan, Indira Lance, New Jakkanpur, Patna	DCC-1

Scheme for welfare of senior citizens

1520. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for extending social security, welfare and

other benefits exclusively and specifically meant for the benefit of the senior citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is also planning to introduce such a scheme exclusively for the benefit of such persons similar to other welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) to (c) At present, the Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of assistance called "Integrated Programme for Older Persons" with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food medical care and recreation opportunities, etc through providing support for capacity building of Government/ Non Government Organisations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies etc for running of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Unit etc.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to nongovernmental organizations for running and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units. The Scheme is being implemented with effect from 01.04.2008.

Banjara Vikas Nigam in Maharashtra

†1521. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra regarding formulation of Banjara Vikas Nigam for the development/upgradation/welfare of Banjara community in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Banjara Vikas Nigam has already been constituted in some States;

(d) if so, whether funds are being allocated by the Central Government yearly to the said National Banjara Vikas Nigam; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
(c) This Ministry has not constituted any such Nigam in any State.
(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Restructuring the process of granting allocation to NGOs

1522. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to restructure the process of granting allocation to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in view of large-scale corrupt practices reported to Government;
(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
(c) whether the Ministry/subordinate offices have granted allocations to Non-Governmental Organisations in the past five years;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the action Government has taken on the complaints received against NGOs to whom grants were allocated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) The restructuring of the process of allocation of grants to the NGOs is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has granted funds to No-Governmental Organizations for implementing the following schemes:

- (i) Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes
(ii) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes

- (iii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme to Promote Voluntary action for Persons with Disabilities (DDRS Scheme)
- (iv) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)
- (v) An Integrated Programme for Older Persons
- (vi) Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.
- (e) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

National commission for senior citizens

1523. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to establish National Commission for Senior Citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Commission is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has approved the proposal of the Working Group on Social Welfare to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan to establish a National Commission for Senior Citizens. Accordingly, the Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee to formulate the new Scheme.

Steps to improve condition of elders and aged people

1524. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether as per the data of Global Age Watch Index, India ranks at 73rd position in elderly care, out of the 91 countries sampled;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India's ranking is even lower to that of Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the same; and

(f) the details of steps Government would take to improve the condition of elders and aged people in the country which has the second largest aged population in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) to (f) As per information provided by-HelpAge India, the main purpose of preparation of the Global Age Watch Index is to measure of quality of life and well-being of older people around the world. A set of thirteen separate indicators have been put together under the four domains of income security, health, education and employment and the enabling age-friendly environment to prepare the Index. It measures the economic, social and political elements that interact to create a healthy environment for older persons. India is ranked 73 out of 91 countries selected for the Index. In the domain ranking India is ranked 54 in Income Security. 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)

Brief details of the above schemes are given in Statement

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.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and revised w.e.f 1.4.2008. Financial assistance is provided under it to State Governments/

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
			<p>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.
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Ministry of Rural Development	<p>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 expected to be supplemented by contribution by the States.</p>

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
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, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community based Primary Healthcare approach;• 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 Medicines in the above 8 Institutions and In-Service training of health personnel at all level.

Rehabilitation of sweepers

†1525. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Draft Rules Formulated under The Prohibition of Employment As Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, by the Ministry have no provision for rehabilitation of sweepers;

(b) whether Railways has maximum number of sweepers for whom no provision has been made under these rules; and

(c) whether no provision has been made for downtrodden Muslims and Dalit Christians engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) “The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” deals with manual scavengers and not sweepers. Therefore, the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013”, notified by the Government on 12.12.2013 provide only for the rehabilitation of the manual scavengers in accordance with Section 13 of the above Act.

(c) Rule 11(22) of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013”, *inter alia*, provide that there shall be no restriction regarding the caste or religion or income or gender for being identified as manual scavenger.

Law with respect to scheduled caste sub-plan

1526. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is thinking to make law with respect to the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) Final decision in the matter has not been taken by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps to address problem of alcoholism

1527. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that women from every State and every community, Dalits Adivasis, minorities and so on suffer due to the prevalence of alcoholism which eats its way into precious family income and leads to domestic violence; and

(b) if so, how Government proposes to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the ill-effects of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse on the individual, the family, the workplace and society at large and recognizes it as a psycho-social-medical problem.

This Ministry has been implementing a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse” by providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAAs). This Ministry also undertakes various programmes to create awareness and educate people about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse as stated below:

- (i) National Awards for outstanding services in the field of prevention of alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse are being conferred on 26th June every year, starting from 26th June, 2013 to the Individuals and Institutions to encourage them and recognize their efforts in preventing alcoholism and drug abuse. Further 26th June being the International Day against Drug Abuse, various rallies, painting competitions, campaigns, workshop, seminars etc. are organized at the national as well as at the State level.

- (ii) The Ministry conducted awareness generation programmes two States namely Punjab and Manipur during in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. This programme was envisaged to cover 3000 villages in ten districts in the State of Punjab and 750 villages in seven districts in the State of Manipur. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan through its network of volunteers at village level created awareness about the ill effects of alcoholism and substance (Drug) abuse among the rural masses. The addicts were identified and de-addiction camps were organized for these addicts.
- (iii) This Ministry, in collaboration with the National Bal Bhawan an autonomous organization under Ministry of Human Resources Development, had undertaken awareness generation programmes about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse amongst the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years through its network of 155 Bal Bhavans and 77 Bal Kendras across the country through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nuked natak etc. at local, zonal and national level during the last two years.

Central assistance to Maharashtra for scholarship to OBC students

1528. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the proposal for release of central assistance under Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes students of Maharashtra which is long pending before the Ministry;

(b) the action taken on the proposal submitted to the Union Ministry for reimbursement of Rs. 1595.20 crores spent by Maharashtra Government during 2001-02 to 2011-12 under this scheme, as the aforesaid scheme is totally Centrally Sponsored Scheme; and

(c) by when the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK) : (a) Central assistance under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to OBCs is released to State Governments

primarily on the basis of their Notional Allocation (NA) being conveyed to them at the beginning of the financial year. State Governments are expected to send their proposal within the NA and meet their additional requirement out of their own resources. All the complete proposals received in a financial year are processed in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme and the extant financial rules. Central assistance is released subject to availability of funds.

The Notional allocation and Central assistance released to the State Government of Maharashtra during last three years are given as under:

Year	Rs. in lakh	
	Notional Allocation	Amount released
2010-11	1553.00	5677.11
2011-12	4704.00	6124.90
2012-13	5500.00	9072.32

It will be seen from the above that Central assistance released to Maharashtra Government is higher than the Notional Allocation.

(b) and (c) Due to budgetary constraints, it has not been possible to meet the full demand of the State Governments as well as demand for reimbursement of funds for previous years under the scheme.

Care of old age people

1529. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that there would be more than 15 crores of old aged people in the country in the year 2015; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes Government is planning to take care of such a huge population, who need lot of support in old age?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) As per census 2011, the population of Senior Citizens in the country has increased from 7.7 crore

(7.5%) in 2001 to 10.38 crore in 2011, which is 8.6 per cent of the total population. Further, the projected population of aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population of the country, for the year 2006 to 2026 (as on 1st March) as per the May 2006 Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India, is as under:

(Fig. in crore)

Year	Senior Citizens	
	Projected Population (Crore)	As % of total population
2006	8.36	7.5
2011	9.84	8.3
2016	11.81	9.3
2021	14.32	10.7
2026	17.32	12.4

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)

Brief details of the above schemes are given in the Statement

Statement

(A) Brief details of the 3 important Schemes meant for Senior Citizens

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
1.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older	Ministry of Social Justice and	The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
	Persons (IPOP)	Empowerment	<p>revised <i>w.e.f</i> 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.
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

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
			persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is expected to be supplemented by 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, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community based Primary Healthcare approach;• 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 Medicines in the above 8 Institutions and In-Service training of health personnel at all level.

*(B) National social assistance programme (NSAP)**Year : 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS		
		Estimated		Reported
		Total	80+	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1136216	93640	1856680
2.	Bihar	2996472	300826	3819350
3.	Chhattisgarh	644429	73122	662861
4.	Goa	13059	1609	2136
5.	Gujarat	580706	81156	402552
6.	Haryana	258583	31945	147191
7.	Himachal Pradesh	98368	8913	84825
8.	J and K	139325	5421	129000
9.	Jharkhand	993567	79712	636213
10.	Karnataka	966595	137544	1239641
11.	Kerala	449158	60098	289141
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	194634	1476300
13.	Maharashtra	2281101	275988	1200000
14.	Odisha	1418631	155709	1777083
15.	Punjab	201039	27926	166233
16.	Rajasthan	799636	121322	696933
17.	Tamil Nadu	1237809	146081	1150537
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4345014	523702	3844153
19.	Uttarakhand	239498	32050	245692
20.	West Bengal	1423192	203066	1310280

1	2	3	4	5
NE States				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	1217.00	31209
22.	Assam	707927	42982	750501
23.	Manipur	56045	6535	72514
24.	Meghalaya	77980	2742	50997
25.	Mizoram	25251	4267	26359
26.	Nagaland	44530	2634	47191
27.	Sikkim	16418	611	18707
28.	Tripura	141510	16363	152550
	SUB TOTAL	22890976	2631815	22286829
Union Territories				
29.	A and N Islands	5924	429.00	1011
30.	Chandigarh	5111	449	3744
31.	D and N Haveli	8058	341	8891
32.	Daman and Diu	840	128	1115
33.	NCT Delhi	119403	12314	386068
34.	Lakshadweep	569	62	738
35.	Puducherry	17713	2509	23607
	SUB TOTAL	157618	16232	425174
	GRAND TOTAL	23048594	2648047	22712003

(C) Innovative projects assisted under IPOP Scheme during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Project Name	No. of project assisted
1.	MFCC	8
2.	DCC-Dementia	5
3.	Helpline and Counselling	2
4.	Sensitization of school/college	1
5	RRTC	3
6	Training for Caregivers	4
TOTAL		23

Abbreviation

MFCC	Multi Facility Care Centres for the Older Widowed Women
DCC-Dementia	Day Care Centres for Care of Old Persons with Dementia
Helpline and Counselling	Help lines and Counseling for Older Persons
Sensitization of school/college	Programmes for sensitisation of schools/college students
RRTC	Regional Resource and Training Centre
Training for Caregivers	Training of Caregivers to Older Persons

(D) Innovative projects assisted under IPOP Scheme during 2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of NGO	Project assisted	2011-12		2012-13		Total released
				amount released	installment	amount released	installment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karnataka	Nightingales Medical Trust, Karnataka	DCC-Dementia	353090.00	Full			353090.00
2.	Maharashtra	Dyana Shiksha Sansthan, Latur, Maharashtra	DCC-Dementia			772200.00	Full	772200.00
3.	Maharashtra	Sant Tukdoji Maharaj Adivasi Bahuddeshiya, Maharashtra	DCC-Dementia			772200.00	Full	772200.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	Anna Indira Pongal Munnetra Sangam, Madurai	DCC-Dementia			772200.00	Full	772200.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjwal Mahila Mandal	DCC-Dementia			765450.00	Full	765450.00
6.	Uttarakhand	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Helpline and Counselling			442800.00	Full	442800.00
7.	Odisha	AABAHANA, Khordha	Helpline and Counselling			442800.00	Full	442800.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Maharashtra	Late Bhikajirao Alias Dada Jagtap Pratishthan, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	MFCC			665712.00	Full	665712.00
9.	Maharashtra	Lokmanya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	MFCC			696600.00	Full	696600.00
10.	Odisha	CHEटना, Odisha	MFCC			696600.00		696600.00
11.	Maharashtra	Ashirwad Shaikshnik and Samajik Sanstha, Latur, Maharashtra	MFCC			696600.00	Full	696600.00
12.	Karnataka	SriKaliKamba Association, Chitradurga, Karnataka	MFCC			696600.00	Full	696600.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	Society Upliftment Network, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu	MFCC			658800.00	Full	658800.00
14.	Karnataka	Lalitha Academy, Shimoga.	MFCC			696600.00	Full	696600.00
15.	Maharashtra	Jai Prakash Gram Kalyan Sanstha, Nanded	MFCC			696600.00	Full	696600.00
16.	Odisha	Centre for Rehabilitation Services	Physiotherapy	212400.00	Full			212400.00

	and Research		Clinic						
17. Maharashtra	Peoples Education Society, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	185400.00	Physiotherapy Clinic	2nd and final	196132.00	Full	381532.00		
18. Maharashtra	Shri Satya Sai Seva Sanskritik Samajik, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	212400.00	Physiotherapy Clinic		212400.00	Full	212400.00		
19. Tamil Nadu	Rural Educational and Liberation Trust, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	212400.00	Physiotherapy Clinic		212400.00	Full	212400.00		
20. Manipur	integrated Rural Development and Education, Imphal Distt. Manipur	499500.00	RRIC		499500.00	Full	499500.00		
21. Delhi	Anugraha, IP Ext.	596700.00	RRIC		596700.00	Full	596700.00		
22. Karnataka	Nightingale Medical Trust, Bangalore	298350.00	RRIC	2nd and Final	596700.00	Full	895050.00		
23. Maharashtra	Youth Farmer and Social Welfare Society, Yavatmal, Maharashtra	276300.00	Sensitization of School/College Students		276300.00	Full	276,300.00		
TOTAL									

MFCC	Multi Facility Care Centres for the Older Widowed Won	8
DCC-Dementia	Day Care Centres for Care of Old Persons with Demen	5
Helpline and Counselling	Help lines and Counseling for Older Persons	2
Sensitization of school/college	Programmes for sensitisation of schools/college student	1
RRTC	Regional Resource and Traing Centre	3
Training for Caregivers	Training of Caregivers to Older Persons	4

Rehabilitation centres for mentally retarded

1530. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute for Mentally Handicapped is providing necessary facilities for rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons including mentally retarded women who are having children;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities being provided to mentally retarded;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the number of rehabilitation centres for mentally retarded;

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

(e) the funds allocated by Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) On an average in a year, 8000 persons with mental retardation including mentally retarded women with children from across the country are registered at National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped Headquarters (NIMH) (Secunderabad), its three Regional Centres at Navi Mumbai, New Delhi and Kolkata as well as in the Model Special Education Centre (MSEC) at New Delhi around 35% of registered cases are women.

The services include detailed diagnostic assessment by a multi disciplinary team consisting of medical doctors, clinical/rehabilitation psychologists, special educators, speech therapists, occupational therapists and physiotherapists.

It is followed by management plan as per the requirement of the client.

(c) and (d) The Department of Disability Affairs under its Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme also provides financial support to voluntary organizations extending various services including those to mentally retarded persons.

(e) Funds released to the NIMH under Plan head and NGOs under DDRS during the last three years are as follows :-

NIMH

			Rs. in crore
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Amount	11.67	7.54	3.91

NGOs

			Rs. in crore
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Amount	82.26	86.28	45.99
No. of NGOs	530	498	465

Provision of shops/stalls on nominal rent to disabled

1531. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide shops/stalls on nominal rent to persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details of facilities available to handicapped persons, disability-wise and facility-wise;

- (c) whether handicapped persons are entitled to higher rate of interest than senior citizens from banks/post offices on their savings/fixed deposits;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there are forums to redress the grievances of physically handicapped persons; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per section 43 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act (PwD Act), 1995, the appropriate Government and local authorities are required to frame schemes in favour of PwDs for preferential allotment of land at concessional rates for housing, setting up business, setting up of special recreation centres, establishment of special schools, establishment of Research Centres, establishment of factories by entrepreneurs with disabilities.

(c) and (d) Department of Financial Services and Department of Posts have informed that no such provision of higher rate of interest than Senior Citizens from banks/post offices on their savings/fixed deposits is extended to PwDs.

(e) and (f) The Chief Commissioner and the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities appointed under Section 57 and 60 respectively, of the PWD Act, 1995 are empowered to look into any grievances of Persons with Disabilities regarding non implementation of the provisions of the Act and to take up the matter with the appropriate authorities.

Number of beneficiaries under RGSSY and HIS

1532. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise number of beneficiaries under Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Yojana (RGSSY) and Health Insurance Scheme (HIS);

(b) the year-wise details of premiums paid under RGSSY and HIS during the last four years;

(c) whether large scale bogus and ineligible beneficiaries have been reported under RGSSY and HIS;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last three years; and

(e) whether Government has enquired into the bogus and ineligible enrolment of beneficiaries under the above Schemes and has fixed responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The state-wise number of beneficiaries is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The year-wise details of premium paid during the last four years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) A report was received that ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company has enrolled ineligible persons in the state of Rajasthan during the financial year 2009-10. The Insurance Company was directed to refund the premium along with penal interest and at has refunded an amount of Rs. 1,00,33,831/- paid to khadi weavers. The matter is under investigation by CBI.

Statement-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries under RGSSV and HIS

State	Number of artisans covered during 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	29859
Arunachal Pradesh	6000
Assam	192138
Bihar	13460
Chhattisgarh	1938
Delhi	5246

State	Number of artisans covered during 2012-13
Gujarat	8122
Goa	1436
Haryana	10298
Himachal Pradesh	2516
Jammu and Kashmir	30094
Jharkhand	8002
Karnataka	8011
Kerala	12814
Madhya Pradesh	26430
Maharashtra	2657
Manipur	8573
Meghalaya	4107
Mizoram	1151
Nagaland	7703
Odisha	6881
Punjab	13797
Rajasthan	5858
Sikkim	867
Tamil Nadu/A and N/Puducherry	17736
Tripura	35810
Uttar Pradesh	230259
Uttaranchal	12015
West Bengal	101613
TOTAL	805391

31,80,329 numbers of artisans (including renewal) were covered under the scheme from 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Statement-II

Year wise details of premium paid under RGSSBY during the last four years

Year	Fund Released (Rs. in Crores)
2009-10	67.97
2010-11	24.18
2011-12	31.97
2012-13	26.15
TOTAL	150.27

Scheme for the promotion and increase of textile production

1533. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been launched to promote and increase production and quality of cotton in the last three years;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton;

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

(e) whether any study has been conducted in the last five years to know the difficulties being faced by cotton growers in different parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India commissioned the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) on February 21, 2000 to address the issues of raising productivity,

improving quality and reducing the cost of production and thus provide competitive advantage to the textile industry along with ensuring attractive returns to the farmers. The 10th Plan scheme was operational upto 31.03.2007. However, the Scheme MM III and IV of TMC were further extended in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for two years *i.e.* upto 31.3.2009 to accomplish target and completion of the projects.

(c) and (d) In order to protect the interests of the farmers, every year, Government fixes the MSP on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Accordingly, taking into consideration recommendation of the CACP, the support price during 2013-14 for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 3700/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs.4000/- per quintal.

(e) and (f) No specific study on difficulties being faced by cotton growers has been undertaken. However, Government of India had engaged the services of ICRA Management Consulting Service Ltd., in 2011 for assessing the impact of TMC under Mini Missions MM-III and IV. The study *inter alia* revealed that farmers lacked understanding of good quality cotton and have limited awareness of good harvesting, storage and transportation practices and that there is a scope for education, training of farmers in areas of best farm practices, usage of new technologies and better packing, storage and transportation practices.

Ownership of NTC in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1534. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) how many textile mills are under the ownership of National Textile Corporation (NTC) in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) the status of each mill *i.e.* whether the mill land has been sold or is yet to be sold and/or the mill is running or revived;

(c) the details regarding method of land valuation in the mills which are sold out; and

(d) how many posts of Directors including Chairman, NTC are vacant and the reasons for such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) NTC had taken over 11 mills in the State of Gujarat excluding Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad, which was taken over as a closed mill and 35 mills in the State of Maharashtra. Now 6 mills in Gujarat and 25 mills in Maharashtra are under the ownership of National Textile Corporation Limited.

(b) The Status of NTC mills in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The lands sold were valued by three different registered Govt. approved valuers. The highest of three valuations or circle rate whichever is higher was taken as the value for fixation of Reserve Price in these transactions with the approval of Assets Sale Committee duly constituted by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

(d) Two posts of Directors, including Chairman, are vacant presently in NTC on retirement of the incumbents.

Statement

Status of each mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra

A. Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Closed/ Revived	Sold (in acres)	Unsold Surplus land (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmadabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Closed	17.47	4.97
2.	Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Closed	13.15	3.15
3.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Bhavnagar	Closed	16.32	-
4.	New Maneckchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	Closed	8.99	-
5.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.	Closed	-	29.28
6.	Rajkot Textile Mills Rajkot	Closed	8.72	-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam	Closed	36.82	14.10
8.	Rajnagar Textile Mills no. 2, Ahmedabad (total area of the mill premises is 12.11 acres)	Rajnagar Mill No. 1 has been revived on the land of Rajnagar Textile Mill No. 2 by relocation.	-	-
9.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Closed	7.31	-
10.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Closed	11:19	-
11.	Rajnagar Textile Mills no. 1, Ahmedabad	-	-	4.29
*	Fine Knitting Mills Ahmedabad	Taken over as a closed mill	9.30	-

B. Maharashtra

1.	Apollo Textile Mills, Mumbai	Joint Venture	-	-
2.	Bharat Textile Mills, Mumbai	Closed	8.37	-
3.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Mumbai.	Closed	-	9.33
4.	Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Mumbai	Closed	8.07	-
5.	Finlay Mills, Mumbai	Closed		10.40
6.	Gold Mohur Mills, Mumbai	Joint Venture	-	-
7.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Mumbai	Closed	11.11	-
8.	Madhusudan Textile Mills, Mumbai	Closed	6.81	11.24
9.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai	Closed	17.66	7.17
10.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills, Mumbai	Joint Venture	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	New Hind Textile Mills, Mumbai	Closed	8.33	-
12.	Podar Processors, Mumbai	Closed	2.39	-
13.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.	Joint Venture	6.80	8.94
14.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.	Closed	13.10	-
15.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.	Closed	10.28	-
16.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.	Closed	92.01	-
17.	India United Mills No. 1, Mumbai.	Joint Venture	-	-
18.	India United Mill's No. 2, Mumbai.	Closed	10.64	-
19.	India United Mills No. 3, Mumbai	Closed	5.40	-
20.	India United Mills No. 4, Mumbai.	Closed	-	7.79
21.	India United Mills Dyeworks, Mumbai.	Closed	-	11.96
22.	Jam Manufacturing Mills, Mumbai.	Closed	-	7.99
23.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1, Mumbai.	Closed	-	21.72
24.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2, Mumbai.	Closed	-	
25.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3, Mumbai.	Closed	4.91	-
26.	Shri Sitaram Mills, Mumbai.	Closed	-	8.43
27.	RSRG Mohta Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Akola.	Closed	18.50	-
28.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.	Closed	0.10	1.03
29.	RBBA Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.	Closed	0.16	6.04
30.	Model Mills, Nagpur.	Closed	42.99	-
31.	Poddar Mills, Mumbai	Revived	-	-
32.	Tata Mills , Mumbai	Revived	-	-
33.	India United Mills No. 5	Revived	-	-
34.	Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi	Revived	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Vidharbha Mills Achalpur, Amravati.	Finlay Mills has been revived on the land of Vidharbha mill by relocation.		

Employment generation by textile sector

1535. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether textile sector in India is the second largest employer in the country after agriculture;
- (b) if so, employment generated by the textile sector during the Tenth and the Eleventh Five Year Plans;
- (c) the target set for creation of employment during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the manner in which this is proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revival of non-operational textiles factories

1536. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 30 per cent of all textile factories in the country are non-operational which has led to a massive job loss in the sector;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of non-operational factories and the percentage of job loss; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make these non-operational factories into operational ones and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) As per records, there were 1958 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) enlisted with 8,66,962 workers on their roll as on 31.10.2013. Out of these, 546 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) were lying closed as on 31.10.2013 with 2,86,207 number of workers on the role of these 546 closed mills. The number of closed mills comes to around 28% of total textile mills (Non-SSI) and the number of workers on roll in these closed textile mills is around 33% of total workforce. The state- wise details of closed Cotton/Man-made fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) as on 31.10.2013 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Government has set up Board for Industrial and 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 companies including closed mills. The status of the cases registered with BIFR is being decided by BIFR on the basis of its finding and decide the reliefs/concessions etc. to be given to units/companies on the revival packages. Out of 546 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills closed as on 31.10.2013, 167 textile mills are registered with BIFR as on 31-12-2012. The Status of Textile cases registered with BIFR is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

*State wise Number of Cotton/Man-made fibre Textile Mills enlisted and closed)
as on 31.10.2013 (Non-SSI)*

Sl.No.	State	No of Mills enlisted	No of workers on the roll of enlisted mills	No of mills closed	No. of workers on the roll of closed mills
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	54870	24	9126
2.	Assam	7	3864	7	3864
3.	Bihar	5	2235	4	1206
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1225	1	1225

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	11	4866	0	0
6.	Daman and Diu	1	180	1	180
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	1	72	0	0
9.	Gujarat	87	95797	42	42711
10.	Haryana	70	12691	40	4384
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16	18704	1	169
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5916	1	206
13.	Jharkhand	1	707	0	0
14.	Karnataka	46	17602	25	8024
15.	Kerala	34	12811	17	6488
16.	Madhya Pradesh	60	62843	18	26052
17.	Maharashtra	192	101504	63	35774
18.	Manipur	1	350	1	350
19.	Odisha	16	14005	'13	11970
20.	Puducherry	10	4906	2	815
21.	Punjab	110	67083	17	6487
22.	Rajasthan	61	70547	19	12149
23.	Tamil Nadu	956	224333	185	46981
24.	Uttar Pradesh	66	53804	49	46159
25.	Uttaranchal	9	4056	2	715
26.	West Bengal	30	31991	14	21172
TOTAL		1958	866962	546	286207

Statement-II*Status of textile case registered with BIFR**A. Status of Cotton/Man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) closed as on 31-10-2013 and Registered with BIFR as on 31-12-2012*

Sr. No	Status	No of Cases
1.	Scheme Sanctioned under Section 18(4) SICA, 1985	12
2.	Non-Maintainable	24
3.	Draft Scheme	1
4.	Winding Up recommended section 20(1) SICA, 1985	61
5.	Others	13
6.	Winding Up Notice	1
7.	Under Enquiry	9
8.	Remanded by AAIFR / Court	2
9.	Dropped as Net Worth become Positive	5
10.	Stay order by court / stayed by AAIFR	2
11.	Declared No Longer Sick	5
12.	Declared Sick	32
TOTAL		167

B. State-wise details of Cotton/Man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) closed as on 31.10.2013 and Registered with BIFR as on 31-12-2012

State	Number of Mills
Andhra Pradesh	9
Gujarat	18
Karnataka	8

State	Number of Mills
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	6
Punjab	9
Rajasthan	12
Tamil Nadu	56
Assam	3
Haryana	7
Kerala	6
Odisha	3
Uttar Pradesh	13
Uttaranchal	2
West Bengal	7
TOTAL	167

Indian Institute of Handloom and Textiles in Uttarakhand

1537. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Indian Institutes of Handloom and Textiles in various parts of the country including Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with norms/criteria to establish such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There are five Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) located at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam), and Bargarh (Odisha). IIHTs have also been set up in the state sector by the respect State Governments with one time partial support of

the Government of India. IIHT Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), IIHT Kannur (Kerala), IIHT Gadag-Betagiri (Karnataka), IIHT Champa (Chhattisgarh) is functioning in the State Sector. A new IIHT in central sector at Shantipur in West Bengal has been approved in the Twelfth five year plan. There is currently no proposal to set up IIHT in Uttarakhand.

Concentration of weavers, production of handloom products and requirement of trained/qualified manpower for handloom sector are the main criteria to establish any IIHT at a particular location/area.

Slow growth in textiles sector

1538. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is slowdown in the growth of textiles sector, if so, the details thereof and their impact on exports and domestic textile industry along with the steps taken to accelerate the growth in textiles;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study/survey to understand the challenges faced by the textiles industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with any proposal of Government to develop textile hubs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The production of textile items is showing an increasing trend export performance of the Indian textiles and clothing sector during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (April-October).

The Production of textile items during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) is as follows:-

Items	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
Man made fibre	Mn. Kg.	1234	1263	770 (739)

1	2	3	4	5
Spurn yarn	Mn. Kg.	4372	4868	3056 (2787)
Man made filament yarn	Mn. Kg.	1463	1371	773 (839)
Fabrics (including Khadi, wool and silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr.	60453	62792	37406 (36651)

Note : Figures in brackets indicates data for the same period previous year.

The export textile items during last two years and current is given below:-

(Value in Rs. crore) (Qty. in Mn. Kg.)

Items	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-14	
	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
Fibre	2669	24948	2795	23047	629	4612
Fibre Waste	83	571	94	674	48	397
Yarn	1619	24902	1984	30156	862	15105
Fabrics	NA	22248	NA	23114	NA	10771
Ready Made Garments	NA	65739	NA	70522	NA	34788
Madeups	NA	18930	NA	21980	NA	10033
Other Textiles	NA	8176	NA	10494	NA	4972
TOTAL	NA	165515	NA	179987	NA	80678

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India. DGCIS, Kolkata. Chapter Heading of HS code 50 to 63).

Note : N.A.-Not available since quantity are in different units.

The steps taken to accelerate the growth in textiles, included in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, which includes incentives for exports to focus markets and focus products, interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools

required by the handicrafts industry. The other measures taken by the Government to encourage the growth of Indian textiles export are: 2% interest subvention scheme on readymade garment sector up to March, 2014, additional incentives for incremental exports to the US, European Union and Asian countries, additional duty credit of 2% of FOB value given on export of certain knitwear apparels for the year 2013-14, inclusion of new Markets such as New Zealand, Cayman Islands, Latvia, Lithuania and Bulgaria under Focus Market Scheme, 2% market Linked Focus Product Scheme for USA and EU extended up to 31st March, 2013, extension of Zero duty EPCG scheme up to 31st March, 2013, etc. a number of schemes have been approved by Ministry of Textiles like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme to accelerate growth in textiles.

(b) and (c) The Government has undertaken research and studies on various facets of textile industry including estimating the domestic household market size of textiles, export competitiveness analysis of the Indian textiles in different export destinations of the world. 61 Textiles Parks have been sanctioned by Government of India in different states. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government has invited applications for sanctioning new textile hubs.

Former players/coaches as CEOs of sports organisations

1539. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to make it mandatory to appoint only former players/coaches as CEOs of sports organizations/associations to run their affairs professionally for improving the standard of sports in the country;

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the sports facilities and encouragement of sports in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. National Sports Federations (NSFs)

are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs. However, in order to bring in transparencies and good governance in sports bodies, the Government has issued guidelines which, *inter-alia*, provide for inclusion of sportspersons in their executive body with voting rights. These guidelines are contained in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI) which have been effective from 31-1-2011.

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

(c) The primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sport discipline rests with the concerned NSF concerned. Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to the recognized NSFs for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans.

For encouraging sports in the country, the Government has also been implementing a number of schemes including Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). SAI has been separately implementing various schemes like (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) (ii) Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) (iii) Special Area Games (SAG) (iv) SAI Training Centres (STC) and (v) Centres of Excellence (COX)

Empowerment of youth through constructive activities

1540. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural and urban youths in the country; and

(b) the action taken by Government to empower youth by one or the other constructive activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As per Census of India, 2011 the total number of Rural and Urban youths was 3,36,700,795 and 1,63,084,027 respectively. As per existing National Youth Policy, 2003 the definition of youth between the age'

group of 13-35 years.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Development of sports in rural areas

1541. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan for development of sports and to encourage sports in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Central Government would assist the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has been running a scheme called Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), to promote sports in the rural areas of the country. The scheme was introduced in 2008-09, and aims to develop playfields in all the villages and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner over 10 years. Conduct of annual sports competitions from block to the national level provide ample opportunity of participation to rural youth. Under the PYKKA, three types of competitions, *viz.*, (i) Rural Competitions at Block, District, State and National Levels, (ii) Women Competitions at District, State and National Levels and (iii) North-East Games at District, State and National Levels are held annually. At present, the PYKKA Scheme is under revision. State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA for infrastructure are given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise details of funds released and participants of the competitions under PYKKA are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA for infrastructure***(A) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
TOTAL		22,385	601	**83.85

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

** Out of outlay of Rs.92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

(B) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	-	.	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	A and N Islands	-	-	-
TOTAL		2,225	135	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

(C) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32

1	2	3	4	5
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
TOTAL		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10)

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(D) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8	Manipur	-	-	0.22

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
TOTAL		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

(E) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
TOTAL		8662	314	109.01

(F) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	For development and maintenance of playfields		
		No. of village panchayat	No. of block panchayat	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	7.27
2.	Karnataka	565	18	10.20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	32.55
4.	Mizoram	245	8	4.10
5.	Nagaland	438	22	5.99
6.	Tamilnadu			6.58
7.	Tripura	208	10	4.30
8.	Uttarakhand	1511	17	22.84
	TOTAL	5626	138	93.83

Statement-II

(A) *State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, State and national level during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS (Rs in crore)											
		2008-09 (through SAI)	2009-10 (through SAI)	2010-11		2011-12		Total	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rural competitions	Women competitions	Total	Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal	0.93	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1.88	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	3.42	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	-	2.23	-	-
6.	Goa	-	.	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Haryana	-	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9. Himachal Pradesh	-	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13	-	1.24
10. Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11. Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12. Karnataka	-	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13. Kerala	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14. Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15. Maharashtra	-	-	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16. Manipur	-	0.47	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17. Meghalaya	-	-	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08
18. Mizoram	-	0.37	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10
19. Nagaland	-	0.56	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20. Odisha	-	2.11	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.55	0.30	1.85	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	-	0.32	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.63	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	-	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
	UT									
29.	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	5.93	24.91	72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
31.	National level competitions: Released to SAI	-	-	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32.	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School	-	-	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL		24.91	83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

(B) State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
TOTAL		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

(C) *State wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2013-14 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions (upto. 30.11.2013)*

Sl.No.	State	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	North East Games	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.13	NIL	0.83
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4.10	0.55	NIL	4.65
3.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.10	0.81
4.	Punjab	3.29	0.45	NIL	3.74
5.	Tamil Nadu	2.17	0.57	NIL	2.74
6.	Tripura	0.67	0.15	0.10	0.92
7.	Uttarakhand	1.10	0.10	NIL	1.20
TOTAL		12.61	2.08	0.20	14.89

(D) State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12					
		(Annual Competitions)		(Annual Competitions)		(Annual Competitions)		(Annual Competitions)					
		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants					
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	1,34,097	78153	57058	1,35,211	339848	318971	658819	188692	1,36,711	325403
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210
3.	Assam	96429	43471	1,39,900	13	8	21*	9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567
4.	Bihar	87	56	143*	105	56	161*	105738	65428	171166			0
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134*	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	83,101	147750
6.	Goa	92	64	156*	-	-	-	1743	1542	3285			0
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164*	87507	66852	1,54,359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0
8.	Haryana	97	70	167*	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140*	-	-	-	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168*	65933	47651	1,13,584	90884	109802	200686	82443	1,22,044	204487
13.	Kerala	82	67	149*	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159*	98570	49733	1,48,303	117471	89111	206582	10942.6	95,274	204700
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166*	119509	86240	2,05,749	181062	141011	322073	130860	1,23,891	254751
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	93	97	190*	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47962	13239	7,771	21010
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0
20.	Odisha	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0
21.	Punjab	86993	33425	1,20,418	72303	43181	1,15,484	82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580

22. Rajasthan	-	-	-	82237	62254	1,44,491	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0
23. Sikkim	-	-	-	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25,950	56089
24. Tamil Nadu	97	71	168*	246336	150899	3,97,235	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032
25. Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535
26. Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	3,02,708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182
27. Uttarakhand	-	-	-	9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706
28. West Bengal	42	44	86*	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485
UTs												
29. A and N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	148	296	-	-	-
30. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	827	541	1368	-	-	-
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	503	1126	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	123	933	-	-	-
33. Delhi	25	26	51*	117	84	201*	4557	3626	8183	-	-	-
34. Puducherry							2437	1651	4088			
TOTAL	4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944	2417500	18,93,833	4311333	1642410	12,09,523	2851933

* Only participants of national level competitions

(E) State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions			Women Competitions			North East Games			Grand Total			
		M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	811,517	677,752	1,489,269	8,573	-	-	-	-	811,517	686,325	1,497,842		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	75	49	124	75	49	124	124		
3.	Assam	-	-	-	20	103	98	201	103	118	221	221		
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	90	90	90		
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,080	33,042	75,122	39,882	-	-	-	42,080	72,924	115,004	115,004		
6.	Goa	2,966	2,418	5,384	3,499	-	-	-	2,966	5,917	8,883	8,883		
7.	Gujarat	103	92	195	81	-	-	-	103	173	276	276		
8.	Haryana	68,002	46,778	114,780	33,529	-	-	-	68,002	80,307	148,309	148,309		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,424	12,128	29,552	10,087	-	-	-	17,424	22,215	39,639	39,639		

10. Jammu and Kashmir	33,974	7,975	41,949	-	-	-	-	33,974	7,975	41,949
11. Jharkhand	36,773	26,357	63,130	8,247	-	-	-	36,773	34,604	71,377
12. Karnataka	88,554	61,645	150,199	65,115	-	-	-	88,554	126,760	215,314
13. Kerala	51,270	22,606	73,876	7,360	-	-	-	51,270	29,966	81,236
14. Madhya Pradesh	110,197	75,788	185,985	25,098	-	-	-	110,197	100,886	211,083
15. Maharashtra	136,268	104,187	240,455	17,959	-	-	-	136,268	122,146	258,414
16. Manipur	80	72	152	112	104	99	203	184	283	467
17. Meghalaya	22,422	16,870	39,292	4,564	92	58	150	22,514	21,492	44,006
18. Mizoram	13,348	8,741	22,089	2,139	8,239	6,751	14,990	21,587	17,631	39,218
19. Nagaland	5	3	8	-	81	50	131	86	53	139
20. Odisha	115,536	76,551	192,087	54,345	-	-	-	115,536	130,896	246,432
21. Punjab	2,620	2,058	4,678	12,691	-	-	-	2,620	14,749	17,369
22. Rajasthan	88,922	48,585	137,507	22,467	-	-	-	88,922	71,052	159,974
23. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	31	21	52	31	21	52
24. Tamil Nadu	189,071	118,150	307,221	60,468	-	-	-	189,071	178,618	367,689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	14,627	13,340	27,967	12,267	71	52	123	14,698	25,659	40,357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	296,894	182,719	479,613	125	-	-	-	296,894	182,844	479,738
27.	Uttarakhand	33,364	23,039	56,403	17,127	-	-	-	33,364	40,166	73,530
28.	West Bengal	36,671	17,549	54,220	-	-	-	-	36,671	17,549	54,220
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
30.	Delhi	91	76	167	112	-	-	-	91	188	279
TOTAL		2,212,787	1,578,526	3,791,313	405,957	8,796	7,178	15,974	2,221,583	1,991,661	4,213,244

* Total number of participants from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is 1,43,46,973.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans in Uttarakhand

†1542. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans (NYKS) which have been established in the State of Uttarakhand;
- (b) the reasons for laxity in the activities of NYKS in the State;
- (c) the details of the programmes conducted by NYKS for the youth in the State during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to accelerate the NYKS in the State along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) At present 623 Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) are functioning in the Country including thirteen in the State of Uttarakhand located at Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar.

(b) The programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan are uniformly conducted in all the 623 Kendras of NYKS including 13 in the State of Uttarakhand as per the approved Annual Action Plan. The functioning of NYKS is regularly monitored at District Level, State Level, Headquarters and thereafter by the Ministry to ensure that the achievements are made as per the targets fixed. There is no laxity in the activities of NYKS in the State as the targets fixed have been achieved.

(c) The details of the programmes conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in the State of Uttarakhand during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) There is already a Kendra of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in all the thirteen districts in the State of Uttarakhand.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of programmes conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans in
Uttarakhand during last 3 years*

Sl.No.	Name of the programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Regular Programmes							
1.	Youth Leaders Meeting Review and Planning	48	48	-	-	33	31
2.	Capacity Building Trg Programme for Youth	990	990	-	-	-	-
3.	Block and District Sports programme	57	57	-	-	-	-
4.	Block/District Folk Cultural Programme	48	48	-	-	40	35
5.	Youth Club Exchange Prog.	-	-	05	04	03	03
6.	Block Level prog	-	-	48	48	-	-
7.	District Cultural Programme	-	-	09	07	-	-
8.	District Youth Award	18	18	18	12	-	-
9.	District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme	36	36	36	12	26	12
10.	District Youth Convention	09	09	09	08	13	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Celebration of National and International Days and Week Programme	20	27	90	90	130	120
12.	Provision of Sports Material to Youth Clubs	185	158	456	358	330	330
13.	Skill up gradation	22	22	55	55	1820	1176
14.	Work Camp	-	-	28	28	-	-
15.	Scheme of Mentor Youth Club	-	-	-	-	156	128
16.	Life Skill Education with focus on Stress and conflict Management	-	-	-	-	20	17
Schemes of MYAS							
1.	National Integration Camps	04	04	04	04	03	03
2.	Adventure Camps	-	-	-	-	02	02
3.	Youth Leadership and Personality Development Training	02	01	-	-	-	-
4.	Life Skill Training Program for Adolescent	01	01	-	-	-	-
5.	National Youth Corps	179	167	179	160	203	198

Rejection of amendments regarding tainted administrators by IOC

1543. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently the International Olympic Committee

(IOC) has rejected the proposed amendments to Indian Olympic Association (IOA) constitution on tainted administrators, made during its extraordinary general body meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that to safeguard the interest of the tainted officials the Indian Olympic Association had diluted the proposed amendments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per letter dated 15.11.2013, IOC had conveyed to suspended IOA that the specific amendment to the IOA constitution, adopted in the Extraordinary General meeting of suspended IOA held on 27.10.2013 concerning any IOA member charge-framed by any court in India with respect to an offence which is of serious nature under the Indian Penal Code/Prevention of Corruption Act, was not satisfactory and did not meet the IOC's requirements. Accordingly, IOC has conveyed to IOA that, in these circumstances, the IOC was not in a position to approve the new IOA constitution until the articles were amended according to IOC's requirements. IOC asked IOA to meet again in a General Assembly before 10th December, 2013 and adopt these amendments as per IOC's requirements. Pursuant to IOC's communication dated 15.11.2013, IOA has at its meeting of General Body held on 8th December, 2013 approved the amendments with regard to charge-framed persons contesting for IOA elections and sent the revised amendments to IOC for approval. IOC has given conditional approval. Further action in the matter needs to be taken by IOA. IOA has agreed to hold elections on 9th February 2014.

Bharat Ratna for Dhyan Chand

1544. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to recommend the name of legendary Hockey Player Major Dhyan Chand for Bharat Ratna award;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has in July, 2013 recommended the name of Late Major Dhyan Chand to Prime Minister for considering him for the 'Bharat Ratna Award' for his outstanding achievements in the field of sports.

Sexual harassment of women sports-persons

1545. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding sexual harassment of women sportspersons in various sports bodies;

(b) If so, the state-wise details of the complaints and action taken against the offenders; and

(c) the mechanism existing with Government to deal with the cases of sexual harassment of sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRASINGH) : (a) and (b) Sir, during the past, a few cases of sexual harassment of women sportspersons in various sports bodies were received by the Government. While action on such complaints including seeking reports from the concerned NSFs and giving suitable advice to NSFs was taken by the Government, state-wise data is not maintained.

(c) In order to bring in transparency and good governance in sports bodies, the Government has issued guidelines which, *inter-alia*, provide for prevention of sexual harassment of women in sports. These guidelines are contained in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI) which are effective from 31.1.2011. Under these instructions, the National Sports Federations (NSFs) are to take the following steps :

- (i) Notify, publish and circulate in appropriate ways, express prohibition of sexual harassment.
- (ii) Include rules/regulations prohibiting sexual harassment in their rules and regulations and provide for appropriate penalties in such rules against the offender.

- (iii) Provide appropriate conditions in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene to further ensure that there is no hostile environment towards women and no employee woman should have reasonable grounds to believe that she is disadvantaged in connection with her career.
- (iv) Women should be allowed to raise issues of sexual harassment in appropriate forums and it should be affirmatively discussed.
- (v) **Complaint Mechanism:** The NSFs should set up a complaint mechanism for redressal of the complaint made by the victim. Such complaint mechanism should ensure time bound treatment of complaints.
- (vi) **Disciplinary Action:** Where such conduct amounts to misconduct, appropriate disciplinary action should be initiated in accordance with rules.
- (vii) **Criminal Proceedings:** Where such conduct amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, the NSFs shall initiate appropriate action in accordance with law by making a complaint with the appropriate authority. In particular, it should ensure that victims or witnesses are not victimized or discriminated against while dealing with complaints of sexual harassment. The victim of sexual harassment should have the option to seek transfer of the perpetrator or their own transfer.
- (viii) **Complaints Committee:** The complaint mechanism referred to in (g) above, should be adequate to provide, where necessary, Complaints Committee, a special counselor or other support service, including the maintenance of confidentiality. The Complaints Committee should be headed by a woman and not less than half of its member should be women. Further, to prevent the possibility of any undue pressure or influence from senior levels, such Complaints Committee should involve a third party, either NGO or other body who is familiar with the issue of sexual harassment.
- (ix) **Awareness :** Awareness of the rights of the female employees in this regard should be created in-particular by prominently notifying the guidelines in a suitable manner.

- (x) Third Party Harassment: Where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider, the NSFs will take all steps necessary and reasonable to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.

Sports Commission for problems of youths

†1546. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would constitute a Sports Commission for the problems of youths and their solution; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

SC/ST category students in District Level Sports Schools

1547. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students belonging to SC/ST category enrolled in District Level Sports Schools (DLSSs) is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to increase the number of students belonging to SC/ST categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to develop District Level Sports Schools (DLSSs) in every district of the country so as to identify and nurture sporting talent including SC/ST category in the country. The whole project is still at the conceptual stage only. Hence, no details could be provided at this juncture.

Scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools and colleges

1548. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools and colleges;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the activities undertaken thereunder along with the number of sporting events organized in schools and colleges during each of the last three years and current year, so far; and

(c) the state-wise funds allocated/expenditure incurred for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including in schools and colleges is that of States, as 'Sports' is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplements the efforts of the States.

School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognised by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available for National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Scheme of Assistance to NSFs provides for assistance for conduct of National Championships and International tournaments in India, participation in International competitions abroad, organizing coaching camps, procurement of sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches. SGFI and AIU are involved in promotion and development of sports and games in schools and colleges/universities respectively.

Conduct of National Championships in the Senior Category (both for men and women) and in Junior and Sub-Junior Categories (both for boys and girls) is part of the annual calendar of training and competitions of the NSFs. Participants in junior and sub-junior Championships are basically from schools.

(c) State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the above Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. However, funds allocated to the SGFI and AIU for promotion of sports in schools and colleges in the last three years and current year is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.9.2013)
School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	5.20	0.00	6.14	61.52
Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	381.00	160.89	8.09	0.00

Shortage of sports instructors/coaches in SAI

1549. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the continued dearth of sports instructors/coaches at the Sports Authority of India (SAI), inspite of it being a premier institution;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard and whether the SAI has any proposal to recruit and/or hire required professionals and supporting staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to address the shortage of Coaches in SAI, recruitment of regular coaches in a phased manner has been planned and accordingly, selection process for appointment of 200 Assistant Coaches in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Hockey, Gymnastic, Judo, Kayaking and Canoeing, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming and Diving, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Wushu has been completed.

Establishing infrastructure for winter sports

1550. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to get assistance from foreign countries including Canada, in the field of sports medicine and establishing infrastructure for winter sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such assistance/co-operation is likely to be beneficial for promoting sports in the country including backward and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal to get

assistance from any foreign country including Canada in the field of sports medicine and for establishing infrastructure for winter sports. There have been some preliminary discussions with Canada regarding collaboration in the field of sports medicine, but there is no formal or specific proposal for cooperation. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has signed memorandum of understanding with a number of countries on co-operation in the field of sports which provide for exchange of experts and information in various fields such as sports science, sports education, sports management, sports infrastructure development, physical education and fitness development programs. Sports Medicine plays a vital role in broad-basing of sports and excellence in sports. Knowledge and expertise emanating from exchange of information and Knowledge are kept in view by the Government while framing and reviewing its policies and schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country including in rural and backward areas.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) various agency, Corporation, Centre and Institute and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

1.1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Agency.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9945/15/13]

(ii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9946/15/13]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9948/15/13]

(ii) (a) Fifteenth-Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy (SSS-NIRE), Kapurthala, Punjab, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9947/15/13]

I. Notification of Ministry of Culture

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12 and 2012-13) of various universities, cultural centres and foundation and related papers

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Culture Notification No G.S.R. 37(E), dated the 20th January, 2012 publishing the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10082/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 31 and sub-section (3) of the Section 30 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13.

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Katoch]

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10080/15/13]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10078/15/13]

(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10079/15/13]

(iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Culture Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10081/15/13]

I. Resports and Accounts 2012-13 of various Limited Companies and related papers

II. Reports and Audit Report (2011-12) of Organising Committee Commonwealth Games, 2010 Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of ADA, Bangalore and related papers.

IV. Administrative Report (2012-13) of Contonment Boards and related papers.

V. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of IDSA, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10105/15/13]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10110/15/13]

(iii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, (MIDHANI) Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10109/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Organising Committee, Commonwealth Games 2010, Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

(b) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Organising Committee, Commonwealth Games 2010, Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10116/15/13]

III (ii)(a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10114/15/13]

(IV) (a) Annual Administration Report of The Cantonment Boards, for the year 2012-13.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10455/15/13]

(V) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10454/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report (2011-12) of National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAIN) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

- (1) No. F. 16/7/2013/HP-1/Estt./2106-2108, dated the 10th July, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (2) No. F. 13/14/2003/HP-I/Estt/2009-2111, dated the 10th July, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9814/15/13]

- (3) No. F. 16/06/2013/HP-I/Estt/2112-2114, dated the 10th July, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9814/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, under subsection (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- (ii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10118/15/13]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12 and 2012-13) of various corporations, associations, councils, board institute, school and committee and related papers.

III. Memorandum of understanding between Government of India and HHEC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No G.S.R. 758(E), dated the 28th November, 2013 publishing the Ministry of Textiles, Central Silk Board, Scientist Group 'A' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10130/15/13]

- II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

(i) (a) Ninety-second Annual Report and Accounts of the British India Corporation Limited (BIG), Kanpur, along with that of its subsidiaries, Elgin Mills Company Limited; Cawnpore Textile Limited and M/S. Brushware Limited, Kanpur; for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation and its subsidiaries.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10121/15/13]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10451/15/13]

(iii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10122/15/13]

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)(i) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10451/15/13]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10128/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10120/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10124/15/13]
- (viii)(a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, Maharashtra, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10125/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, Rajasthan for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10126/15/13]
- (x) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10127/15/13]

[Shri Porika Balaram Naik]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10450/15/13]
- (xii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10449/15/13]
- (xiii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), NOIDA (U.P.), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10129/15/13]
- (xiv) (a) Thirty-Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Man Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10448/15/13]
- (xv) (a) Sixty-Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10447/15/13]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10446/15/13]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10445/15/13]

(xviii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10119/15/13]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10122/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माणिकराव होडल्या गावित) : महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 23 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन नियम, 2013 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 725(अ), दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 2013 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10131/15/13]

I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of BECIL, NOIDA and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Press Council of India, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-

[Shri Mainish Tewari]

section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), NOIDA (U.P.), 'for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10453/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10452/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various limited companies and commission and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) Sir, I lay on the Table :-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

(1) G.S.R. 219, dated the 30th July, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Group 'C' (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 220, dated the 30th July, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Group 'C' (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011.

- (3) G.S.R. 308, dated the 12th November, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Group 'B' (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 608(E), dated the 9th August, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Inspector (Senior Library and Information Assistant), Sub Inspector (Library and Information Assistant), Head Constable (Library Clerk) and Constable (Library Attendant) Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10444/15/13]

- (5) G.S.R. 652(E), dated the 30th August, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Ministerial), Group 'A' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 653(E), dated the 30th August, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Private Secretary), Group 'A' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (7) G.S.R. 209(E), dated the 18th August, 2012, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'A' (General Duty) Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (8) G.S.R. 210(E), dated the 18th August, 2012, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'A' (General Duty) Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (9) G.S.R. 22(E), dated the 14th January, 2013, publishing the Central Reserve Police Group 'A' (General Duty) Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10444/15/13]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006:—

- (1) G.S.R. 142, dated the 16th June, 2012, publishing the Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (General Duty), Group 'C' combatised posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

- (2) G.S.R. 55, dated the 2nd March, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles, Pharmacist, Group 'C' Combatised post, Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (3) G.S.R. 78, dated the 6th April, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (Personal- Assistant), Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (4) G.S.R. 79, dated the 6th April, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles Havildar (Clerk), Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (5) G.S.R. 142, dated the 1st June, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles Tradesman (Group 'C' combatised posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (6) G.S.R. 152, dated the 15th June, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles Radio Mechanic, Group 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (7) G.S.R. 208, dated the 18th August, 2012, publishing the Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (Radio Mechanic), Group 'C' Combatised posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012.
 - (8) G.S.R. 205, dated the 24th August, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles (Para Medical Cadre) Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (9) G.S.R. 672, dated the 5th October, 2013, publishing the Assam Rifles, Naib Subedar (General Duty), Group 'B' combatised post Recruitment Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10443/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2760 (E), dated the 13th September, 2013, regarding specifying Shri Rakesh Singh, Joint Secretary (IS-I) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, as the Designated Authority for the purposes of the said Act, under Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10137/15/13]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub section (3) of Section 141 of the

Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 642(E), dated the 12th September, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force Engineering (Civil) Combatant (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 643(E), dated the 19th September, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A' Combatised posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 721(E), dated the 1st November, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters, Senior Gestetner Operator (Group 'C' post), Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (4) G.S.R. 739(E), dated the 19th November, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force Engineering Set up (Civil) Combatant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10442/15/13]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- (1) S.O. 2494(E), dated the 19th August, 2013, appointing Shri K.L. Liana, District and Sessions Judge, Aizwal as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Aizwal.
- (2) S.O. 2495(E), dated the 19th August, 2013, appointing Shri Sanjay Sandhir, Senior Most Additional Sessions Judge, Panchkula, Haryana as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Panchkula.
- (3) S.O. 2995(E), dated the 3rd October, 2013, appointing Sri Sudhir Purshotham Kulkarni, City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay, as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Bombay.
- (4) S.O. 2996(E), dated the 3rd October, 2013, appointing Shri Anil Kumar Singh, I Additional District and Sessions Judge, Patna as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Patna.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10135/15/13]

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

- (5) S.O. 3052(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri Komuo Loso John, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the State of Nagaland.
- (6) S.O. 3053(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri P. G. Manu, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the State of Kerala.
- (7) S.O. 3054(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri P. Govindan, Advocate and Shri M. Narasappa, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the State of Karnataka.
- (8) S.O. 3055(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri Khomdram Samarjit Singh, Advocate and Shri Akojan Bobby Singh, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the State of Manipur.
- (9) S.O. 3056(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri Pradeep Kumar Sharma, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (10) S.O. 3057(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, appointing Shri Sanjeev K. Lakhar, Advocate and Shri Prasant N. Choudhary, Advocate as

Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10136/15/13]

(11) S.O. 3271(E), dated the 29th October, 2013, appointing Shri Somaraju, XLVII Addl. City Civii and Sessions Judge, Bangalore City as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Bangalore.

(12) S.O. 3272(E), dated the 29th October, 2013, appointing Ms. Gurvinder Kaur, Senior Most Additional Sessions Judge, Panchkula as the Judge to preside over the National investigation Agency Special Court, Panchkula.

(13) S.O. 3406(E), dated the 9th November, 2013, appointing Thiru V. Ramasamy, District Judge, Madras as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Madras.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10135/15/13]

II(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10133/15/13]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10441/15/13]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of Repatriates Co-

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO Bank Limited), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10134/15/13]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of NIRD, Hyderabad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10440/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SUREST: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R 656(E), dated the 25th September, 2013, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R 662(E), dated the 27th September, 2013, publishing the Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10139/15/13]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-

section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India Limited, (CONCOR) New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10189/15/13]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10157/15/13]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. (IRFC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10158/15/13]

I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various corporations and related papers.

II. Reports, accounts (2009-10) and Memorandum of Action Taken on NCBC, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALARAM NAIK) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National

[Shri Porika Balaram Naik]

Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10164/15/13]

(ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10439/15/13]

III (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 15 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10163/15/13]

(b) (1) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above-said Report of the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10163/15/13]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Corporations, Boards, Authorities, Councils, Federation, Institutes Association, Limited Company, Chisters, Park and Services and related papers.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY : Sir, on behalf of Dr. E.M. A, Sudarsana Natchiappan I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 2689(E), dated the 6th September, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105(E), dated the 11th October, 2004 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10192/15/13]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10169/15/13]

(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10168/15/13]

(iii)(a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10166/15/13]

[Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury]

- (iv)(a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10438/15/13]
- (v)(a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10165/15/13]
2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10437/15/13]
3. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together, with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10186/15/13]
4. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under

Section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10436/15/13]

5. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21-and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

(a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10170/15/13]

6. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10435/15/13]

(ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10191/15/13]

[Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury]

- (iii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10172/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Fifty-ninth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10187/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, (FDDI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10173/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, (SGEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10174/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports, (CLE), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10175/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2012-13.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year, 2012- 13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10171/15/13]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10189/15/13]

(x) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10188/15/13]

(xi) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review, by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10184A/15/13]

(xii) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10185/15/13]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10184/15/13]

[Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury]

(xiv) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10190/15/13]

(xv) (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Chhindwara Infrastructure Private Limited, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10183/15/13]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolhapur Foundry and Engineering Cluster, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10182/15/13]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Asia Rubber and Polymers Park (SARPOL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10181/15/13]

(xviii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Marathwada Auto Cluster (MAC), Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10180/15/13]

(xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Infrastructure Services (India), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10179/15/13]

(xx) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster (TREAT), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10178/15/13]

(xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sar Infracon (formerly known as Sar Infracon Private Ltd.), [Surat International Exhibition and Convention Center], Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10177/15/13]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, I present the Sixty-Seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (Himachal Pradesh) : Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:-

- (i) 78th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare; and
- (ii) 79th Report on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir I beg to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Forty Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Thirty Ninth report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Forty Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Fortieth report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Science and Technology (Ministry of Science and Technology);
- (iii) Two Hundred and Forty Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty First report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (iv) Two Hundred and Forty Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty Second report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Space;
- (v) Two Hundred and Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty Third report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (vi) Two Hundred and Fifty First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty Fourth report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Science and Technology); and

- (vii) Two Hundred and Fifty Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Forty Fifth report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Biotechnology (Ministry of Science and Technology).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Fortieth Report of the Committee pertaining to Action Taken Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Forty-first Report of the Committee pertaining to Action Taken Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (iii) Forty-second Report of the Committee pertaining to Action Taken Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
- (iv) Forty-third Report of the Committee pertaining to Action Taken Report on the subject ‘Production and Availability of Pesticides’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the

[Shri AA Jinnah]

Government on the recommendation of the Twenty-eighth Report on the subject 'Production, Demand and Availability of Fertilizers and its Distribution' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and

- (ii) Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Twenty-ninth Report on the subject National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of

recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance pertaining to the Ministry of Finance.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One-Hundred and Eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : Sir, on behalf of DR. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Representation of People (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Representation of People (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION contd.

Protest in Kerala against unilateral implementation of Kasturirangan Committee Report on Western Ghats in Kerala

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now Zero Hour. I think we will have the pressure of Zero Hour today.

SHRI P. RAJVEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I rise to express my strong protest to the decision of the Forests and Environment Ministry to implement the recommendation of the Kasturirangan Committee Report on Western Ghat. Sir, this restricts agricultural and other basic development activities in 4156 villages in our country, not only in Kerala, but all over the country. The Government has declared

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

99 villages in Goa, 64 in Gujarat, 1576 in Karnataka, 123 in Kerala, 2159 in Maharashtra and 135 villages in Tamil Nadu as Ecologically Sensitive Zone, ESZ. Sir, the Kasturirangan Committee Report is based on an aerial survey, that is, this plantation, as per the report on the basis of aerial survey, is considered a forest. Sir, in this Ecological Sensitive Zone, we cannot construct a school, we cannot construct a village hospital and we cannot construct any other public institution.

This will throw away crores of people from their livelihood. Several generations of these people have been living in this area for several centuries. No doubt, we are deeply committed to protect our environment, particularly in this area. But, at the same time, we have to keep in mind that the livelihood of these people is not taken away. The Ministry has published a Notification in a unilateral and undemocratic manner. While Mr. Jairam Ramesh was the Minister of Environment and Forests, he convened a meeting and gave an assurance that he would have a discussion with the Parliamentarians from the Western Ghats, the State Governments of this region and other stakeholders with regard to this Report. But nothing happened, and the Government issued a Notification in a unilateral and undemocratic manner, without considering the views expressed by the farmers and other organizations of this area. We have met the hon. Prime Minister. We have also met the Minister of Environment. The Prime Minister had given an assurance to the Left MPs that a meeting with the Parliamentarians of this area would be convened. But nothing has happened till now. The Left in Kerala, the farmers, the social organizations are waging a struggle against this Notification. So, I urge upon the Government to immediately withdraw the orders issued on November 16, 2013 and stop all other actions being taken on the basis of Kasturirangan Report.

Thank you very much for having given me this opportunity. I would like to hear the comments of the hon. Minister. Several Cabinet Ministers, who hail from Kerala, are here. I would like to urge upon them that this is a very serious and sensitive issue, concerning the crores of people of Kerala.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay; okay. All the MPs from Kerala are associating themselves with what hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

Mr. Vyalar Ravi, would you like to say something? The hon. Member wants that a discussion should be held with the Members of Parliament and then a decision should be taken on that. Have you got any reaction on that? See, it is a matter of great concern for the farmers and agriculturists in Kerala.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) :
Sir, I will convey the sentiments of the House to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, the Government should take note of what has been raised here. It is a very important issue.

Now, Shri K.N. Balagopal.

Sharp fall in the prices of natural rubber in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, this is a matter of great concern for the cultivators of natural rubber. There has been a sharp fall in the prices of natural rubber during the last one year. Earlier, it used to be Rs. 240/- per kilogram. Now, the prices have fallen to around Rs. 140/- per kilogram. As per a study conducted by the Rubber Board and other detailed studies, the actual cost of production of rubber, per kilogram, is somewhere between Rs. 180 and Rs. 190. If the farmers get only Rs. 140/- per kilogram, naturally, the production of rubber will decrease in this country. The cultivation of rubber trees has a long gestation period. So, the Government will have to do something to protect the prices of rubber. Today, the hon. Finance Minister moved a Resolution in the House for increasing the import duty on gold and silver. This is for protecting our foreign exchange reserve. This is for solving our balance of payment issue. As per a study conducted by the Rubber Board, India has got around two lakh tonnes of rubber stock in this country. The Commerce Minister is here. He is not looking at us. I would like to call the attention of Commerce Minister, Shri Anand Sharma. Anand Sharmaji, I am speaking about the prices of rubber. After the Bali Conference, the prices of rubber, in India, are falling. Last year, you had given an assurance to the Chief Minister of Kerala and to the MPs of Kerala that the duty on imported rubber would be 20 per cent or Rs. 34 per kilogram. But the Finance Minister is not accepting that. What is happening? The price of rubber has gone down from Rs. 240 per kilogram to Rs. 140 per kilogram. The farmers of natural rubber are facing a very serious threat. They are going to close their cultivation. Also for protecting the balance of payment issue, the import of rubber should be banned and a duty of, at least, Rs. 34 per kilogram, as assured by your Ministry, on imported rubber should be imposed.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you were there in the Rubber Board. I have also been elected to the Rubber Board from this House. There was an executive meeting..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why the price has gone down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : May be, Sir.. Your service and mine also in the Rubber Board may be the reason, Sir. ..*(Interruptions)*... Actually, this is a very serious issue, Sir. There are about 12,00,000 farmers in Kerala alone. About 95 per cent of the natural rubber is produced in India and all the members in the Rubber Board from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha gave their consensus. Your intervention is needed, Sir. This is a very serious issue. *(Time-bell rings)* Price Stabilisation Fund has been announced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something, Mr. Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... If he wants, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, Shri Joy Abraham is to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Joy Abraham is to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala) : Sir, fortunately, I am not a member of the Rubber Board.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have to only associate.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : This is a case of 1.1 million small and marginal farmers of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : Kerala accounts for 95 per cent of rubber.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. You just say that you associate yourself with it. That is all.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : The real villain is the Finance Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Sir, Commerce Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If he wants, he can react. It is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, please.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : Sir, the hon. Members have brought this matter to the Government's attention in the past. I have had detailed discussion with the Chief Minister of Kerala and also with the hon. Members of Parliament from Kerala. We have had their representations received duly examined. We have given very clear instructions (a) to the Rubber Board Chairman to call a meeting of all the stakeholders; (b) weekly monitoring and reporting of the prices, so that interventions can be made in case of a sharp dip. There was a formula which was accepted, a formula which was worked out by a committee of experts alongwith the Rubber Board. Based on that formula, the average price of the previous three years has to be taken. Accordingly, my Ministry has taken a view and communicated the same to the Ministry of Finance which is pending or receiving considerations from their side. As far as Department of Commerce is concerned, the Ministry is responsible for the Rubber Board and we have already taken a view. I would like to assure the Members that I shall be discussing with the Finance Minister. Members would appreciate the notification, when it comes to duties, which has to be issued by the Department of Revenue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : It is waiting in the Ministry for the last nine months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. Now, Shri K.C, Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is Shri K.C. Tyagi there? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

Discussion on nexus between political leaders and Chit Fund

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I am raising a serious issue concerning the economy and health of the country and demand a CBI inquiry.

[Shri Prashanta Chatterjee]

The Sharda Chit Fund not only cheated the people of a particular State, it has also cheated the people of many other States adjoining West Bengal. Sir, on 23.11.2013, a Member of this House was arrested for his alleged relations with the Sharda Cit Fund scam, the biggest financial fraud in the history of West Bengal. Shri Kunal Ghosh, a Member of this House,...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, this matter cannot be raised. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It has been permitted by the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : ...himself being a close associate of Sudipta Sen and CEO for its media business initially wanted to make ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, it is a sub judice matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no please. Let me listen. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : a confidential statement before the Hon. Magistrate. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, it is a *sub judice* matter. How can it be raised? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is permitted. ..(*Interruptions*)... It is already permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : The arrest came hours after the Rajya Sabha Member wrote to the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh,(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, you kindly go through the rules(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, Chairman has permitted it ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : ...demanding a CBI probe into the scam. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this august House, we have raised the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, you kindly go through the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is anything unparliamentary, I will remove that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is unparliamentary, I will remove*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : ...need for CBI inquiry against all chit funds and gave representations to hon. Prime Minister on several occasions. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, he is raising a *sub judice* matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge that. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : But the Government always sidetracked the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, as Shri Kunal Ghosh, MP, Rajya Sabha, reportedly wrote a letter to Prime Minister demanding a CBI inquiry.. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, I am raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : ... where he reportedly quoted some names. ...*(Interruptions)*... We demand the letter of Shri Kunal Ghosh be placed on the Table of this august House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : ... and enquiry by CBI may be instituted in this case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharda fraud has cheated a few lakhs of people ...*(Interruptions)*... and it is a serious example of human rights violation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, I am raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Under Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : This particular fraud together with many, many other incidents of political murder, attacks, looting of the party offices of opponents, etc., etc., ...*(Interruptions)*... have become regular incidents of human rights violation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we demand a CBI enquiry into this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Sukhendu Roy, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, as per the Rules of the Business of this House, a *sub judice* matter cannot be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It has been permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

Plight of sugarcane farmers in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैं देश भर में गन्ना किसानों की जो तकलीफ है, वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 20-25 वर्षों में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि गन्ने का मूल्य तय नहीं हो पाया है। जो आपके माननीय खाद्य मंत्री हैं, उनके राज्य में गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता है। आपने जिनको ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स का चेयरमैन बनाया, वे खुद भी चीनी मिल मालिक हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 60 लाख किसान दो महीने तक जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, 280 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल, उसके बजाय 100 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल पर अपना गन्ना बेचते रहे। सर, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से समय मांगा, लेकिन उन्होंने समय नहीं दिया, मैंने कृषि मंत्री से समय मांगा, लेकिन

उन्होंने समय नहीं दिया। जब गन्ना किसानों की मदद करने के लिए ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बना, तो उसने गन्ना किसानों की मदद करने के बजाय जो चीनी मिल मालिक हैं, उनकी मदद करना शुरू कर दिया। चीनी मिल मालिकों को 7,200 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया गया, जब गन्ना किसान खेत में अपना गन्ना जला रहे थे, 5 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। सर, सरकार का जो माइंडसेट है, वह किसान विरोधी है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गांव विरोधी है। प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर खाद्य मंत्री तक किसी ने पूरे दो महीने में एक बार भी यह जानने का प्रयास नहीं किया कि देश के जो लाखों-लाख गन्ना किसान हैं, वे किस हालत में हैं। देश भर में हड़ताल हुई, लेकिन आपने कोई नोटिस नहीं लिया। पूरे देश के गन्ना किसान दो महीने तक कौड़ी के दामों पर अपना गन्ना बेचते रहे और एस्मा, जो पूंजीपतियों का संगठन है, उसके लिए आपके पास राहत के पैसे हैं। आपने देश के बड़े पूंजीपतियों को राहत के नाम पर 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए दे दिए और गन्ना किसानों का एक नया पैसा भी नहीं बढ़ाया। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेवजह और बेमतलब के कई सवालों पर इस सदन में बहस होती है। मैं पिछले 10 दिनों से इस सवाल को उठाना चाह रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे एक बार भी मौका नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की फसल की कीमत तय करने की प्रक्रिया क्या होनी चाहिए? आपने कॉस्ट एंड प्राइस कमीशन बनाया हुआ है, लेकिन उसमें एक भी किसान नहीं है। मैंने पिछले 10 सालों का रिकार्ड देखा है, मैंने इसे मंगवाया है। कैसे हमारी फसलों के दाम तय होंगे? इस देश में, जो गांधी का देश है, जहां किसानों को स्वावलंबी बनाने के लिए, स्वराज कायम करने के लिए चम्पारण से लेकर बारदोली तक कितने ही किसान आन्दोलन हुए। आज 2 लाख 90 हजार किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार में न तो कोई रोष है, न तकलीफ है। देवास के लिए चिन्ता है कि देवास के डेलिगेशन में कौन-कौन से मंत्री जाएंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के सवाल पर विस्तार से चर्चा हो। (समय की घंटी)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, Rs. 450 crores have not been given to the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention. (*Interruptions*)...

1:00 P.M.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, I want to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : त्यागी जी, मैं इस विषय पर आपके साथ हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All Members are associating and supporting the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I see the entire House supporting this issue.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सरकार को भी इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार इस पर क्या कर रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Sit down please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would request the hon. Minister to report the matter to the concerned Department and Ministry and consider the matter.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : Sir, I would do that.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, Rs.450 crores have not been given to the farmers by the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, what is your point, Mr. Paswan? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have seen it. It is in the list of Special Mentions. If you want, I would allow you to read it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि मेरा स्पेशल मेन्शन में नाम है, लेकिन हमें जल्दी जाना है, इसलिए आप हमें पहले बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कर दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I have a Special Mention to make.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I have a Zero Hour mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No more Zero Hour. Your name is not there. You may give notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, I will call your name. Let me first put the House in order. Mr. Rao, your Special Mention is not there in the list for today. You may renew the notice. It would be considered for tomorrow. It is not there in the list. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have my name listed for Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will call you for Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, what about my Zero Hour mention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not there in today's list. You may renew the notice for tomorrow. Now, Special Mentions. Mr. Paswan, I will allow you to read it as a special case. I will call your name after two names. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia, not present; Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

***Demand for issuing a postal stamp to commemorate 150 years of Kuka Movement**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि देश की आजादी के लिए नामधारी सिखों द्वारा कूका आंदोलन शुरू किया गया था और श्री सतगुरु रामसिंह जी

* Laid on the Table.

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

और उनके बहुत से अनुयायियों ने देश की आजादी के लिए योगदान दिया था। हमें यह भी ज्ञात है कि नामधारी इतिहास में 65 नामधरियों को तोपों से उड़ा दिया गया था, जिनमें एक बारह साल का बच्चा, जिसका नाम शहीद बिशन सिंह था, वह भी उन्हीं में था। गऊ सेवा, समाज सेवा और समाज में से बहुत सी कुरीतियों को खत्म करने में नामधारी समाज का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। काफी समय से मैं और पंजाब सरकार खुद सरकार से निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि कूका आंदोलन के 150 वर्ष के उपलक्ष्य में एक डाक टिकट जारी किया जाए। इससे हम सतगुरु रामसिंह जी व उनके द्वारा किये गए कार्यों को याद रखते हुए छोटा सा योगदान दे सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Paswan, you may read your Special Mention.

Demand for increasing number of attempts and relaxing age limit for civil services aspirants affected due to new pattern of examination effected by UPSC

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन व सरकार का ध्यान यूपीएससी द्वारा की जा रही व्यापक विसंगतियों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यूपीएससी द्वारा जब भी कोई व्यापक परिवर्तन किया गया, तब-तब पुराने पैटर्न पर तैयारी करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों को परिवर्तन के अनुरूप अपने आपको समायोजित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयास व आयु सीमा में छूट दी गई। लेकिन 2011 से 2013 के मध्य किए गए व्यापक बदलाव से दुष्प्रभावित लाखों प्रतियोगियों को कोई अतिरिक्त प्रयास व आयु सीमा में छूट नहीं दी गई। द्वितीय प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग (वीरप्पा मोइली आयोग) की रिपोर्ट में सिविल सेवा परीक्षा पैटर्न में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होने की स्थिति में अभ्यर्थियों को अतिरिक्त समय एवं प्रयास दिए जाने का स्पष्टतः उल्लेख किया गया है।

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में 17 सितम्बर, 2013 को प्रकाशित न्यूज़ के अनुसार (लाल बहादुर शास्त्री नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की सूचनाओं में कहा गया है कि) यूपीएससी सिविल सर्विसिज़ में ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के प्रतियोगिताओं का प्रतिशत बहुत कम होता जा रहा है। परिवर्तन के पूर्व जहां ग्रामीण भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व आईएएस, आईपीएस और आईएफएस में 63-67 प्रतिशत था, वहीं परिवर्तन के बाद यह घट कर केवल 27 प्रतिशत रह गया है।

अतः मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि 2011 से 2013 के परिवर्तन से दुष्प्रभावित प्रतियोगियों को तीन अतिरिक्त प्रयास व आयु सीमा में छूट दी जाए। इस पर त्वरित कार्यवाही की जाए ताकि प्रतियोगियों के साथ न्याय हो सके। इससे ग्रामीण व गैर-तकनीकी पृष्ठभूमि के प्रतियोगियों के साथ न्याय होगा व यूपीएससी सिविल सर्विसिज़ में उनका समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व हो सकेगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. R. Lakshmanan, not present. Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not present. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik; you may lay it on the Table.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I would like to read it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My request is that you lay it on the Table. But if you are insisting on, I would let you read.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to read it.

Demand for addressing the problems of Goans registered with the Central Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths of Lisbon thereby losing their Indian Citizenship

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, the Portuguese Government enacted a law on 17.04.2006 under which Indian citizens from Goa who apply and secure registration of their births with the Central Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths of Lisbon, based on the Registration Certificate issued by the Civil Registrar of Goa, would make the persons Portuguese citizens.

Recently, the status of citizenship of two Members of Goa Legislative Assembly was challenged and the issue came up before the Central Government under the Citizenship Act. In case of one MLA, Central Government in exercise of powers under section 9 (2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, has determined that the said MLA has ceased to be Indian citizen. This was done by the Government on the basis of the documents submitted by Goa Government, Embassy of India in Lisbon and written submission of the concerned MLA.

The issue of disqualification of the two MLAs may be determined as per the law but there is a need to protect the interest of about one lakh Goans who have

[Shri Shanta Ram Naik]

similarly got their births registered not knowing that thereby they would lose their valuable right of being Indian citizens. They were under the impression that such registration would help their children to get facilities of better education and jobs any where in Europe as also free movement in Europe.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to find a solution to the issue so that these Indian citizens from Goa do not lose their status as Indian citizens.

***Demand to provide adequate financial assistance to the archaeology and museums department in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : The poor security arrangement has imperilled monuments and historical sites in the State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 620 sites and the 26 archaeological museums in the State which are manned by only 120 security personnel. The present requirement for round the clock security is around 650 guards. Many watch and ward staff have retired but the Government has not gone in for hiring due to paucity of funds. The Archaeology Department gets a paltry grant of Rs. 49 lakhs towards contractual services which is highly insufficient. The Department owes a huge sum to the agency that looks after security of the museums and historical sites. The agency has even withdrawn security from all monuments, protesting non-payment of salaries. The third quarter grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is due from October, is yet to be released.

I therefore, urge upon the Government to release the third quarter grant due from October 2013 and arrange to provide more fund/financial assistance to the Archaeology and Museums Department to secure the historical sites and monuments in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Demand for taking action to restore production of sugar by facilitating grinding of sugarcanes on full scale in the mills, particularly in Uttar Pradesh

श्री मोती लाल वीरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति महोदय, विपणन वर्ष 2013-14 के पहले दो महीनों, अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में देश में चीनी उत्पादन 67 फीसदी घट कर 8 लाख टन रह गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों ने कर राहत और अधिक गन्ना मूल्य को लेकर मिलों के परिचालन पर मुख्यमंत्री के कहने पर परिचालन स्वीकार कर लिया है। किसानों का आन्दोलन

* Laid on the Table.

जारी है। भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ (इस्मा) के अनुसार नवम्बर, 2012 के अन्त तक पेराई कर रही 400 चीनी मिलों में से केवल आधी ही ने चालू सत्र में अभी तक पेराई शुरू की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र 21, महाराष्ट्र में 102 और कर्नाटक में 37 चीनी मिलों ने गन्ना पेराई का काम शुरू किया है, जबकि पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में 90, महाराष्ट्र में 149 और कर्नाटक में 56 चीनी मिलें पेराई के काम में लग गई थीं। गत वर्ष नवम्बर के अन्त तक महाराष्ट्र में 10.24 लाख टन चीनी के मुकाबले 4.31 लाख टन और कर्नाटक में 7.6 लाख टन के मुकाबले 2 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है।

चीनी उत्पादन में होने वाली भारी गिरावट का देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इधर किसान को भी दूसरी फसल की तैयारी करनी है, इसलिए खेत में खड़ी गन्ना फलस को जलाने के अलावा उसके पास कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता है। मध्यम और सीमान्त किसान लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी कहां से करेगा? उसके सामने आत्महत्या के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं रहेगा।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस मामले में तत्काल ठोस कदम उठाये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy; not present.
Shri Chaudhary Munavver Saleem.

Demand to confer the 'Bharat Ratna' to Maulana Mohd. Ali Jauhar

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश के सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुरस्कार 'भारत रत्न' के मापदण्डों पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सोचता हूँ कि भारत मां के ऐसे सपूत जो रत्न होते हैं, उन्हीं को 'भारत रत्न' देने का प्रावधान इस पुरस्कार की पृष्ठभूमि होता होगा। मान्यवर, सद्भावना, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, राष्ट्रीयता, देश को मजबूत बनाने के ऐसे उसूल हैं, जिनके बगैर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का इतिहास भी मुकम्मल नहीं होता है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के ऐसे नायक जिनको पढ़कर और सुनकर राष्ट्रवाद को परिभाषित किया जा सकता है, क्या उन्हें याद किया जाना और ऐसे रत्नों को भारत रत्न दिया जाना सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के महानायकों में से एक मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जोहर का इतिहास इस सदन के माध्यम से आने वाली नस्लों को सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)...

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں سدن کے مادھیم سے دیش کے سرورشیشٹ پرسکار 'بھارت رتن' کے مایدنٹوں پر چرچا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ بھارت ماں کے ایسے سپوت، جو رتن ہوتے ہیں، انہیں کو بھارت رتن دینے کا پراودھان اس پرسکار کی پرشٹھہ-بھومی ہوتا ہوگا۔
مانیوز، سدبھاؤنا، دھرم نریکشتا، راشٹریتا، دیش کو مضبوط بنانے کے ایسے اصول ہیں، جن کے بغیر بھارتی راشٹریہ آندولن کا اتھاس بھی مکمل نہیں ہوتا

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

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مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بھارت سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سوتنترتا آندولن کے ایسے نایک جن کو پڑھ کر اور سن کر راشٹرواد کو پاری۔ بھاشت کیا جا سکتا ہے، کیا انہیں یاد کیا جانا اور ایسے رتنوں کو 'بھارت رتن' دیا جانا سرکار کا کرتوئے نہیں ہے؟ مائنے اپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں بھارتی سوتنترتا آندولن کے مہانایکوں میں سے ایک 'مولانا محمد علی جوہر' کا اتھاس اس سدن کے مادھیم سے آنے والی نسلوں کو سنانا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha) : Sir, Mohd. Ali Jauhar was one of the creators of Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? You have to speak only from your seat. So, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, but I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Punj, let him be over.

چوڈھری منور سلیم : سر، اس پر بھی ڈیبٹ ہوگی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میرا وشیش آلیکھ پورا ہو جائے، اس کے بعد ڈیبٹ ہو جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

چوڈھری منور سلیم : سر، اس پر بھی ڈیبٹ ہوگی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میرا وشیش آلیکھ پورا ہو جائے، اس کے بعد ڈیبٹ ہو جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری بلبیر پونج : سر، یہ تو پکستان ...*(ব্যবধান)*...

چوڈھری منور سلیم : سر، وہ پکستان بننے سے بہت پہلے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

چوڈھری منور سلیم : سر، وہ پکستان بننے سے بہت پہلے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Punj, no please. ...*(Interruptions)*... بلبیر جی، کپیا آپ بٹ جاڈر۔۔۔(ব্যবধান)...

شری بلبیر پونج : سر، ہندوستان سے اسکا کوئی لےن-دےنا نہیں تھا۔۔۔(ব্যবধান)...

چوڈھری منور سلیم : مولانا موہممد اલી جوہر جی نے اپنی اسپچ میں کہیں ایک بار بھائی نہیں کہا کہ پکستان بنایا جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

چوڈھری منور سلیم : مولانا محمد علی جوہر جی نے اپنی اسپچ میں کہیں ایک بار بھائی نہیں کہا کہ پکستان بنایا جائے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस में उसकी डेथ हुई ...(*व्यवधान*)...

†चौधरी منور سليم : گول میز کانفرنس میں ان کی ڈیٹھ ہوئی ---(*مداخلت*)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : उन्होंने कहा कि अंग्रेजों, भारत मां की आज़ादी का परवाना दो, वरना मैं जिन्दा हिन्दुस्तान नहीं जाऊंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

†چودھری منور سليم : انہوں نے کہا کہ انگریزوں بھارت ماں کی آزادی کا پروانہ دو، ورنہ میں زندہ ہندوستان نہیں جاؤں گا ---(*مداخلت*)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should only read. You don't have to respondent to that. ...(*Interruptions*)..

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : क्या मापदंड है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

†چودھری منور سليم : کیا ماپ-دنتڈ ہے ---(*مداخلت*)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, next speaker, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar ...(*Interruptions*)...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(*व्यवधान*)...

†چودھری منور سليم : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے ---(*مداخلت*)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is this? Mr. Saleem, have you finished your Special Mention?

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : नहीं सर, पढ़ रहा हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

†چودھری منور سليم : نہیں سر، پڑھ رہا ہوں ---(*مداخلت*)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Then, why did you talk? Read it and finish. Why do you say something else?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, that discussion should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will see it. I will go through the records. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will remove it.

चौधरी मुन्वर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर जब गोलमेज कॉन्फ्रेंस में फिरंगियों के सामने बैठे थे, तो उन्होंने दिल की गहराइयों से मुतालबा किया था, अंग्रेजों, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का परवाना दो वरना मैं गुलाम हिन्दोस्तान में वापिस नहीं जाऊंगा। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी मांगते हुए इस फानी दुनिया से 1931 में वे हमेशा के लिए अलविदा हो गए। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर एक महान शिक्षाविद थे, जिनके प्रयासों से जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दोस्तान के कमजोर लोगों की तालीम का मरकज़ आज भी है। वे मौलाना हमदर्द उर्दू अखबार के सम्पादक तथा अंग्रेजी कामरेड अखबार के सम्पादक थे और ये दोनों अखबार जालिम अंग्रेज के खिलाफ इन्कलाब का परचम थे। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं रामपुर में बनाए गए मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर विश्वविद्यालय की मौजूदगी, मोहम्मद अली जौहर को एक श्रद्धांजली के रूप में मानता हूँ और इसके लिए *संस्थापक* को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भारत की सरकार से पुरजोर मुतालबा करता हूँ कि ऐसे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर को भारत रत्न की उपाधि से नवाज कर देश में सदभावना, धर्म निपेक्षता और राष्ट्रवाद की भावना को मजबूती प्रदान करें। यही वो अली बिरादरान है, स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में जिनके योगदान को राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के काबिले कद्र करार दिया है।

†**چودھری منور سلیم** : مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، مولانا محمد علی جوہر جب گول میز کانفرنس میں فرنگیوں کے سامنے بیٹھے تھے، تو انہوں نے دل کی گہرائیوں سے مطالبہ کیا تھا، "انگریزوں، ہندوستان کی آزادی کا پروانہ دو ورنہ میں غلام ہندوستان میں واپس نہیں جاؤں گا"

مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، ہندوستان کی آزادی مانگتے ہوئے اس فانی دنیا سے 1931 میں وہ ہمیشہ کے لئے الوداع ہو گئے۔ مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، مولانا محمد علی جوہر ایک مہان شکشاود تھے، جن کے پریاسوں سے جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ یونیورسٹی، ہندوستان کے کمزور لوگوں کی تعلیم کا مرکز آج بھی ہے۔ وہ مولانا 'ہمدرد' اردو اخبار کے سمپادک اور انگریزی 'کامریڈ' اخبار کے سمپادک تھے اور یہ دونوں اخبار ظالم انگریزوں کے خلاف انقلاب کا پرچم تھے۔ مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، میں رامپور میں بنائے گئے مولانا علی جوہر یونیورسٹی کی

* Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

موجودگی، مولانا محمد علی جوہر کو ایک شردھانجلی کے روپ میں مانتا ہوں اور اس کے لئے سنستھاپک کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ لیکن مانتے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بھارت کی سرکار سے پرزور مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ ایسے مہان سوتنترتا سینانی 'مولانا محمد علی جوہر' کو 'بھارت رتن' کی اپادھی سے نواز کر دیش میں سدبھاؤنا، دھرم-نریکشتا اور راشٹر واد کی بھاونا کو مضبوطی پر دان کریں۔ یہی وہ 'علی برادران' ہیں، سوتنترتا آندولن میں جن کے یوگدان کو راشٹر پتا مہاتما گاندھی نے قابل قدر قرار دیا ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति : आप कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं?

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : महोदय, मैं सरकार से बारम्बार इस संबंध में गंभीर होने की अपील करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

†چودھری منور سلیم : مہودے، میں سرکار سے بار بار اس سمبندھ میں گمبھیر ہونے کی اپیل کرتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Saleem, are you reading the same statement as you have given to the Office?

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : सर, यह बड़ा करके लिखा है।

†چودھری منور سلیم : سر، یہ بڑا کر کے لکھا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me see. Which line are you reading? I am having the statement that you have given to the Office. From that, which line are you reading? Please, tell me.

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों जामिया के इजलास में मौलाना के चरित्र को यूपीए चेयरपर्सन ने जिस प्रकार सराहा था, उन विचारों से मेरी मांग को बल मिलता है और सरकार को रास्ता भी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार कथनी-करनी का परिचय देगी।

†چودھری منور سلیم : مانتے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، پچھلے دنوں جامعہ کے اجلاس میں مولانا کے چرتر کو یوپی۔اے۔ چیئر پرسن نے جس طرح سراہا تھا، ان وچاروں سے میری مانگ کو بل ملتا ہے اور سرکار کو راستہ بھئی۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار کتھنی۔کرنی کا پریچے دے گی۔

* Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BALBIR PUPNJ : Sir, I want to make one observation. Please given me half-a-minute. सर, मौलाना साहब, जिनका अभी इन्होंने जिक्र किया, उनकी पाकिस्तान के निर्माण में महती भूमिका थी। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने पूरा जीवन पाकिस्तान बनाने के लिए लगाया हो और साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाई हो, उसके बारे में इस हाउस के अंदर जिक्र हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अब छोड़िए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज : मैं सभापति जी को इसके बारे में पत्र लिखूंगा और पूरी की पूरी प्रमाणिक जानकारी दूंगा।

*** Demand for allocation of funds for development of six districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the need for special attention and assistance under the provisions of Article 371 (J) of the Constitution, for bringing about all round development in six districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region—Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal.

After decades of sustained pursuit by all the political parties of the State, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region was accorded the special status under the Constitution (Ninety-Eighth Amendment) Act, 2012. The hon. Governor of Karnataka has recently notified this special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, and the setting up of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region Development Board and the Karnataka Educational Institutions (regulations of admission in the region). As per this Act, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region is now eligible for the allocation of separate funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole. Apart from providing reservations in public employment, education and vocational training, the region needs greater investments on basic and developmental infrastructure facilities.

* Laid on the Table.

The Government must immediately take necessary steps to implement a comprehensive and time-bound investment and development plan for each of the districts in the region and focus on creating economic opportunities for the people.

I, therefore, urge the Government for direct budgetary allocation of funds to the statutory area development board, that will be constituted as per the provisions of Article 371 (J) for implementation of programmes and projects for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

***Need to appoint qualified and trained teachers in colleges and universities on regular basis**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an unacknowledged crisis of Indian higher education. There are, as per one estimate, 9.33 lakh teachers in higher education. Nearly 40 per cent of them are on contractual basis. They are not well qualified and are without M. Phil, and Ph.D. degrees. They have not even qualified NET. Their salary ranges from Rs.4,000 to Rs.20,000 a month. They do not get benefits like P.F., medical insurance and leave benefits which their counterparts, who are regular teachers, enjoy. They teach for six to eight months a year as they get 89 days' contract job. They are at managements' mercy for contract renewal, extension, etc. They are mostly part-timers as they struggle to earn to make both ends meet.

All this has badly hit the quality of higher education. Today most of the colleges and universities in the country are not appointing teachers on regular basis providing them the UGC pay scales.

This is really a sorry state of affairs. The issue needs to be probed. I urge upon the Government to stop contractual appointments in colleges and universities and well qualified and trained teachers should be appointed on a regular basis.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. Please lay it on the Table. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat) : Sir, please allow me to read the Special Mention. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री उपसभापति : सब्जेक्ट बोलकर ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

* Laid on the Table.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, थोड़ा-सा ही है, इसे पढ़ लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*** Demand for taking effective steps to check circulation of fake currency notes in the country**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are enormous cases of fake currency, especially Rs.500 and Rs. 1,000 notes in the country. The incidence due to fake currency is affecting more generally a layman. A layman, generally not supposed to know whether the currency which he is holding is a fake one or original. But, as soon as he is moving to a nearby bank to deposit the amount, the cashier is immediately reporting the case to the police and he has to face a lot of harassment and further procedure, leading him to appear in the hon. Court.

Sir, It is also learnt that Pakistan-based military intelligence service, ISI, is very actively working to harm our economy and has introduced fake currencies through Nepal. It has also been noticed that there is acute shortage of coins and the common people and traders are getting coins from black market. I fail to understand why Government is not introducing sufficient quantity of coins so that the increasing trend towards fake currency can be minimised as duplication of coins may not be possible.

I, therefore, strongly suggest that the Government should take immediate necessary steps to abolish fake currencies by implementing high security system on the notes so that nobody can duplicate. Further, in case the people who make fake currency come to the clutches of the police, the punishment for them should be very severe so that nobody will dare to make it.

*** Demand for taking necessary measures to enhance credit flow to micro, small and medium enterprises in the country**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand) : Sir, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 aims to provide for facilitating the promotion and development by enhancing the competitiveness of MSME in the country. The Act and its guidelines issued by the RBI have brought about considerable positive

* Laid on the Table.

changes in the competitiveness of MSMEs. However, the reports of various committees and task groups have repeatedly reported that the MSME sector faces critical problems in terms of its development. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector is a nursery of entrepreneurship often driven by individual capacity and innovation. The sector contributes 8 per cent of the country's GDP, 45 per cent of the manufactured output, 40 per cent of our exports and employs an estimated 60 million people. Lack of access to adequate and timely credit at a reasonable cost is shifting the growth in this sector. Hence, affordable lending rates should be made mandatory in the country's scheduled commercial banks. Collateral free loan should also be provided to the micro, medium and small enterprises up to a certain limit.

Considering the objective of national development through equity and financial inclusion, and also taking into account the fact that MSME sector has great growth potential, it is necessary that the Government by law brings down the lending rate to micro, small and medium enterprises to the lowest possible limit. This would not only provide an impetus to the MSME sector but would also provide more credit flow into the sector, without hurting the commercial banks, as they will continue to have freedom to fix lending rates in other sectors/units.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri T. Rathinavel; not present.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.P. Ramalingam. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please allow me to read. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please mention the subject only and lay it. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay.

Demand for formulating a comprehensive policy to make ethanol an alternative fuel

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, most of the oil needs of our country, that is, seventy per cent of our annual crude petroleum, which is approximately 110 million tonnes, is met through imports from oil-rich countries. The prices are in the range of US \$ 50–70 per barrel, and, the expenditure on crude

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

purchases is Rs. 1,600/- billion per year, impacting in a big way the country's foreign exchange reserves. This causes a heavy burden on our Exchequer and the outcome is huge Current Account Deficit (CAD). This has a spiraling effect on each and every aspect of the human life. Thus, there is a need for not only energy conservation but also making efforts to look for alternative fuel.

Ethanol is one such alternative fuel. Ethanol has been made since ancient times by the fermentation of sugars. All beverage ethanol and more than half of industrial ethanol is still made by this process. India being predominantly agricultural country with many crops *viz.*, sugarcane, wheat, corn, beet, etc., the effective use of ethanol will certainly benefit the agriculture.

In view of the above, there is a need to have a comprehensive and concrete policy by the Government to use ethanol as an alternative fuel, as it is expected to benefit sugarcane farmers as well as the oil industry in the long run. It will be a catalyst in our pursuit to be a pollution-free society.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to make ethanol an alternative fuel and formulate a comprehensive and concrete policy in this regard. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you. It is a very important point. Now, Shri S. Thangavelu, please lay your Special Mention.

*** Demand to ensure getting of community certificates hassel free to the people of Kattunayakan community in Tamil nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu) : Promotion of all-round development of tribals living across the country is the paramount responsibility of the Government. There are numerous Government policies to ensure the welfare and well-being of tribals. One among them is issuance of proper community certificate to tribals.

Part XIV of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, recognizes Kattunayakan Community as a Scheduled Tribe. There are more than 5 lakh Kattunayakan families in the State of Tamil Nadu, whose main occupation is

* Laid on the Table.

hunting. As hunting has been prohibited, they started engaging themselves as health workers in village Panchayat, town Panchayat, Municipalities and Corporation. They also work as sanitation workers exposed to unhygienic working conditions.

Their upliftment squarely depends upon all-round development of this community for which issuance of proper community certificate to Kattunayakan tribes is necessary. Kattunayakans are facing lot of hardship in obtaining community certificate. As they are unable to obtain certificate, they are forced to undertake hazardous jobs and thus are unable to groom their younger ones in a proper perspective. Issuance of community certificates to this tribe as well as other tribes viz., irular, padugar will pave the way for getting formal education and also avail loan facilities from various organizations like TAHDCO (Tamil Nadu Adidravidar Housing and Development Organisation). Then only they will excel in all walks of life like others.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to ensure that community certificates to the tribal community are issued at the earliest without any delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, not present. Shri P. Rajeeve.

*** Demand to increase import duty on rubber**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, a sharp fall in natural rubber prices is of serious concern in Kerala which accounts for over 80 per cent of the domestic production of the commodity in the country. The main reason for this is the uncontrolled import with a lower tariff rate. When the Government had decided to reduce the tariff rate, Members of Parliament had raised this issue before the Government. But the situation continues to be the same as before. The rubber import into the country may go up to three lakh tonnes, according to the figures released by the Rubber Board which put imports during the first six months of the current financial year at 1.79 lakh tonnes. The expert panel constituted by the Commerce Ministry as per the direction of the High Court of Delhi had submitted its report in February this year, but the Government is not ready to take a decision on this.

Therefore, I urge the Government to increase the import duty of rubber and protect the livelihood of our farmers.

* Laid on the Table.

2:00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch

at twenty minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to submit one thing. We are at the fag end of the Session. On behalf of the majority of Members, I would urge that we take up the Supplementary Grants for the general and the Railways first, pass them without discussion and then take up the clarifications on Bali issue quickly and have the House adjourned before three of the clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, as far as the Supplementary Grants are concerned, let these be passed. We will cooperate fully. But as far as the issue of Bali is concerned, we have to raise certain serious questions. The hon. Leader of the Opposition will ask certain questions. The Minister is present. Thereafter, the House can be adjourned.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, after the Appropriation Bills, we should take up the Bali issue. Thereafter, there will be no supplementary business. After that you can adjourn the House sine die. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, we all agree to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Then I have to consult the hon. Chairman. I will adjourn the House for ten minutes and then we will come back and take it up. The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at eleven minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Messages from Lok Sabha.

- (I) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013.
- (II) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2013, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2013:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 2, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-second”, the word “Sixty-fourth” be *substituted*.

Clause-1

2. That at page 2, line 4, *for* the figure “2011” the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
3. That at page 2, *for* lines 7 to 12, the following be *substituted*, namely;-
“(4) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.”.

Clause-3

4. That at page 4, line 32, *for* the word “connected” the word “affiliated” be *substituted*.

[Secretary General]

Clause-4

5. That at page 5, *for* line 3, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(e) one eminent jurist, as recommended by the chairperson and members referred to in clauses (a) to (d) above, to be nominated by the President–member.”.

Clause-14

6. That at page 8, line 34, the words “or aided” be *deleted*.

7. That at page 8, *for* lines 36 to 42, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(h) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not) in receipt of any donation from any foreign source under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 in 42 of 2010. excess of ten lakh rupees in a year or such higher amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

Clause 20

8. That at page 10, *for* lines 16 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“20.(1) The Lokpal on receipt of a complaint, if it decides to proceed further, may order:-

(a) preliminary inquiry against any public servant by its Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to ascertain whether ‘there exists a prima facie case for proceeding in the matter; or

(b) investigation by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) where there exists a *prima facie* case :

9. That at page 10, *after* line 31, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

“Provided also that before ordering an investigation under clause

(b), the Lokpal shall call for the explanation of the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation:

Provided also that the seeking of explanation from the public servant before an investigation shall not interfere with the search and seizure, if any, required to be undertaken by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) under this Act.”.

10. That at page 10, line 42, the word “to” be *deleted*.
11. That at page 11, lines 7 and 8, the words “and submit the investigation report containing its findings to the Lokpal” be *deleted*.
12. That at page 11, line 9, *after* the words “by a further”, the word “period” be *inserted*.
13. That at page 11, lines 13 and 14, *for* the words “to the Lokpal”, the words “under that section to the court having jurisdiction and forward a copy thereof to the Lokpal.” be *substituted*.
14. That at page 11, line 17, *for* the words “may decide to”, the words “and after obtaining the comments of the competent authority and the public servant may” be *substituted*.
15. That at page 11, *for* lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(a) grant sanction to its Prosecution Wing or investigating agency to file charge-sheet or direct the closure of report before the Special Court against the public servant;”.
16. That at page 11, line 20, *for* the words “initiate the”, the words “direct the competent authority to initiate the” be *substituted*.
17. That at page 11, line 21, the words “by the competent authority” be *deleted*.
18. That at page 11, line 23, *after* the words “Prosecution Wing”, the words and bracket “or any investigating agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment)” be *inserted*.

[Secretary General]

19. That at page 11, line 23, *for* the word “any”, the word “the” be *substituted*.
20. That at page 11, lines 24 and 25, the words and bracket “(including the Delhi Special Police Establishment)” be *deleted*.

Clause 23

21. That at page 12, *for* lines 6 to 18, the following be *substituted*, namely;-
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 23.(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 197 of the Code of | Power of Lokpal to |
| 2 of 1974. Criminal Procedure, 1973 or section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment | grant sanction for |
| 25 of 1946. Act, 1946 or section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Lokpal shall | initiating prosecution. |
| 49 of 1988. have the power to grant sanction for prosecution under clause (a) of subsection (7) of section 20. | |

(2) No prosecution under sub-section (1) shall be initiated against any public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, and no court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Lokpal.”

Clause-25

22. That at page 12, line 34, *for* the words “and direction, over”, the words “over, and to give direction to,” be *substituted*.
23. That at page 13, *after* line 4, the following be *inserted*, namely,-
- “(3) Any officer of the Delhi Special Police Establishment investigating a case referred to it by the Lokpal, shall not be transferred without the approval of the Lokpal.

- (4) The Delhi Special Police Establishment may, with the consent of the Lokpal, appoint a panel of Advocates, other than the Government Advocates, for conducting the cases referred to it by the Lokpal.
- (5) The Central Government may from time to time make available such funds as may be required by the Director of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for conducting effective investigation into the matters referred to it by the Lokpal and the Director shall be responsible for the expenditure incurred in conducting such investigation.

Clause-37

24. That at page 16, *for* lines 20 to 25, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President on a petition signed by at least one hundred Members of Parliament.”.
25. That at page 16, line 30, *after* the word, bracket and figure “sub-section (2)”, the words “ “,on receipt of the recommendation or interim order made by the Supreme Court in this regard” be *inserted*.
26. That at page 16, line 31, *after* the words “receipt of the”, the word “final” be *inserted*.

Clause-46

27. That at page 19, *for* lines 32 and 33, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“Explanation:—For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression “good faith” means any act believed or done by a person in good faith with due care, caution and sense of responsibility or by mistake of fact believing himself justified by law under section 79 of the Indian Penal Code.”.

Clause-63

28. That at pages 22 and 23, *for* clause 63, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

[Secretary General]

“PART-III

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOKAYUKTA

63. Every State shall establish a body to be known as the Establishment of Lokayukta as for the State, if not so, established, of Lokayukta constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature, to deal with complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act.”

Omission of Clause 64 to 97

29. That at pages 23 to 35, clauses 64 to 97 be *deleted*.

The schedule

30. That at page 36, line 9, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.

31. That at page 36, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted*, namely;-

“2. After section 4B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new section
4BA.

4BA.(1) There shall be a Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director who shall be an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, for conducting prosecution of cases under this Act.

Director of
Prosecution

- (2) The Director of Prosecution shall function under the overall supervision and control of the Director.
- (3) The Central Government shall appoint the Director of Prosecution on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission.

- (4) The Director of Prosecution shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the rules relating to his conditions of service, continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office.”.
32. That at page 37, line 12, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
33. That at page 37, line 17, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
34. That at page 37, line 23, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
35. That at page 37, line 27, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.
36. That at page 38, line 13, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2013.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So, the consensus is that we will take up the Appropriation Bill first. After that, we will have clarifications.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, why are you announcing adjournment? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have not announced anything. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I am against it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When I came to the House, there was a demand from all sections that Appropriation Bill be taken first and passed, and then, clarifications on Bali issue. So, I go by the consensus of the House. That's all. I have not announced anything more.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : So, you assure us that you are not going to go beyond that to declare it *sine die*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : House is supreme. Why do you worry? If the House wants, I don't mind.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, Sir, I mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am only a servant of the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : But, the house wants. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, like the old joke goes, I too have a mind. So, please take that mind into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So, now, Mr. Chidambaram.

*** GOVERNMENT BILL – Contd.**

The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2013

and

*** Statutory resolution**

Approving Notification No. 44/2013-Customs, dated 17th September, 2013

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:—

“In pursuance of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with

* Discussed together.

sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 44/2013-Customs, dated 17th September, 2013 [G.S.R. 635 (E). dated 17th September, 2013] which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on (a) article of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; and (b) articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal falling under CTH 7113 or 7114 from 10% to 15% by amending the statutory rate”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Resolution to vote. The question is:

“In pursuance of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 44/2013-Customs, dated 17th September, 2013 [G.S.R. 635(E). dated,17th September, 2013] which seeks to increase the Basic customs duty (BCD) on (a) article of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

precious metal; and (b) articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal falling under CTH 7113 or 7114 from 10% to 15% by amending the statutory rate".

The motion was adopted.

The appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now clarifications on the statement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

CLARIFICATION ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Outcome of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of WTO at Bali in Indonesia

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am quite conscious of the fact that a large number of our colleagues seem to have gone back; and I will try to be as brief as possible. But there are some important issues, so, it may take a little time.

Sir, the hon. Minister has made a statement yesterday on the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO at Bali. Before I come to the specific clarifications and queries, I wish to make just a brief point on the manner in which the old adverse agenda of the WTO against developing countries seems to have come back. I say this because Indian agriculture is in a precarious state. You have over 60 per cent of the people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture contributes only about 15 per cent to the national GDP. Therefore, compared to the services sector and the manufacturing sector, our agricultural sector is highly vulnerable. Therefore, the national concern for agriculture is legitimate.

As far as the global distortions and agricultural trade are concerned, these global distortions have never been because of any lack of or denial of market access by the developing countries. These have essentially been on account of subversion of global agricultural trade; and on account of high subsidies by the developed countries, particularly the United States of America and the European Union. The figure which is mentioned globally is over \$400 billion of subsidies, if you cut across all the green boxes, the blue boxes and amber boxes subsidies are concerned.

Having said this, one more comment as an introduction and then I will put queries, on the basis of the draft Agreement dated 6th December, 2013. The original Agreement on agriculture which was entered into in 1994 itself is loaded against the developing countries. It is loaded against the developing countries because the maximum support the developing countries are allowed in order to support their farmers is a ten per cent De Minimis; and this ten per cent De Minimis is based on 1986-88 prices. Now between the cost of food grains in 1986-88 and 2013, I do not know whether the increase has been 700 per cent or 800 per cent. But it is bound to be in several hundred per cents when you calculate ten per cent, that calculation of 10 per cent ignores substantially this inflation of food grains. Therefore, it is calculated at the prices of 1986-88. On account of this, we have now to look at what the Draft Agreement at Bali is. I will now straightaway come to my objections as far as Bali is concerned. Sir, my first objection to the Draft Agreement at Bali is, and my clarification will arise out of that, even though it is an interim measure, it does not indicate what the permanent solution is going to be, and whether it is going to be different from what the interim decision itself is. What is the substance of what has

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happened at Bali? Let us take the Indian context. In the Indian context, our agricultural produce is supported by the Minimum Support Price. When it is supported by MSP, which is through various Governmental agencies – it is a Government support price – a large part of this is purchased by FCI and other Government agencies and it is going to be used for our food security programmes. Now we have the Food Security Act also. The Bali Ministerial is not concerned with our food security programme, it is concerned with the support that we give to our farmers in as much as the Government agencies are going to buy from him at support prices. Therefore, the crux of the Agreement at Bali is, and that is the direction of the Agreement, you are purchasing it by supporting your farmers and thereby the support that you give to your farmers subverts global trade. That is to say, in developed countries like the USA, the European Union and other countries which give support and which have, therefore, much cheaper foodgrain, the effect of subsidy is that the farmer can actually sell below his cost price in subsidized nations because his profits are being subsidized by the subsidy which the treasury of those countries gives him. So, once that crosses the Indian borders and enters the Indian State, that is going to be cheaper. So the eventual agenda today which is back at Bali is, don't subsidise your farmer by the support price system. That is the eventual direction where the Agreement is going to take us because this will subvert global trade, and the subversion of global trade is that foodgrain products from other countries are not going to enter the Indian territory. That is going to be eventually the direction of a permanent solution, and I hope that permanent solution never comes about. Now the effect of this is going to be, if any such permanent solution comes about, it can have the effect of completely paralyzing the support that we give to our farmers, and most of them are subsistence farmers, middle-level farmers. If we don't give them the support then already the agricultural sector being in a precarious situation will become further vulnerable leading to larger suicides and the collapse of the agricultural sector itself. Now what is the interim mechanism which we have entered into? I urge the hon. Minister to kindly take the document itself. The interim mechanism that we have entered is, – this is the Tenth Ministerial and, therefore, we are going to wait for two more Ministerials ; a Ministerial is normally held every two years if I understand correctly – in four years, we will eventually have a permanent solution or try to have a permanent solution. Till then

this interim solution is going to continue. The interim solution is, whichever countries are today giving support, which is more than ten per cent *de minimis* based on 1986-88 prices, that will not be challenged for the time being, before the dispute redressal mechanism of the WTO. That is what is being referred to as the peace clause. What is our position today? Under our food security programme, we are spending approximately Rs. 1,25,000 crores in terms of food security. Additionally, we have subsidy on fertilizer. States are giving subsidy on transport.

States are giving subsidy on power. Now all these subsidies taken together will eventually have to be ten per cent of what the 1986-88 pricing was. If they cross that ten per cent threshold, then, it will be liable for challenge. But for the next years, the peace clause says that it will not be challenged. Now what is the language of that peace clause, that is, clause 2? I have some difficulty and I feel—I hope that I am wrong – that we have been outsmarted in the drafting of the Agreement itself. Clause 2 says, “...in relation to the support provided for traditional staple food crops in pursuance of public stock holding programme for food security purposes existing as on the date of the decision.” Now my problem arises with this language, ‘the food security programmes existing as on the date of the decision’. So the peace clause protects only such support to food security programmes which were existing as on the 6th of December, 2013. Under the Food Security Act, the roll out has not yet begun. If the roll out of the Food Security Act has not begun, is the Food Security Act, which both the Houses of Parliament have legislated, outside the protection of the peace clause? *Prima facie* the decision, whether it is inside the protection of the peace clause or it is outside the protection of the peace clause, is not an issue which can be decided between the Government and me. The language, when it says, ‘existing as on the date’, it refers to the existing food security programme, that we have legislated, that over the next few years, we intend to give more security, is not a food security programme which is existing as on the date of the decision. The language could have been ‘for which States have legislatively committed themselves’. That is not the language. The language is ‘food security programmes existing as on date’. And if this dispute goes to some Tribunal for adjudication internationally, our entire food security programme is going to be at the mercy of those people. So, my first clarification which I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is this. What is the meaning of this word, ‘existing as on the date of the decision’? Is it going to cover the entire Food Security Act programme because

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that has still not been rotted out? *Prima facie* there is a scope that you have left in taking an interpretation that the Act itself may be out of the scope of the peace clause.

Now, if you come to clause 3, clause 3 itself now provides for a detailed inspection. I won't read this entire inspection in order to save time. But we have to give various details. They can ask for details. Then there are details which we have to regularly give which, effectively, means that all our food security programmes are now open to international inspection. Is that a correct understanding?

Now comes my most important objection as far as the Bali Document is concerned and I don't think that it leaves any scope for ambiguity. Please turn to clause 4. The peace clause declares peace as far as challenging before the Dispute Redressal Mechanism of the WTO is concerned, that if there is a violation of ten per cent *de minimis*, it cannot be challenged before the Dispute Redressal Mechanism of the WTO. That is the peace clause, I conceive. The peace clause does not cover countervailing duties. The peace clause does not cover anti-circumvention duties. The peace clause does not cover safeguards. Now clause 4 makes it very clear, and I am reading clause 4. "Any developing member seeking coverage of programmes under paragraph 2 shall ensure that stocks procured under such programmes do not distort trade or adversely affect food security of other members."

Now this is a part of not the peace clause, this is a part of anti-circumvention and anti-safeguard, which is an entirely different area other than the peace clause. Kindly see the way this is drafted. This means, the first objection I have and I seek the Minister's clarification, ordinarily when countervailing or anti-circumvention duties are imposed, the member nation imposing those duties has to show that there is a violation which has taken place on account of which he is imposing these duties. Here you have shifted the onus and the very first three words indicate that any developing member is seeking coverage of the programme under para 2, so, instead of any developing member, let us use the word 'India'. India is seeking coverage of its food security programme under para 2. So India has to ensure that its programme does not distort trade and does not adversely affect the food security programme of other countries. So the onus of ensuring that there is no distortion

and the food security programme of some other country is not affected is on India. If I can't ensure that, on all my other exports – whether it is manufactured goods or it is any other exports – we are liable for anti-circumvention duty or any other form of countervailing duty, which means the entire gamut of other exports are going to be adversely affected if these duties are imposed. How is it that it will be alleged that such programmes can distort trade? As I indicated, Rs. 1,25,000 crores in the Food Security Act is for fertilizer subsidy, transport subsidy, power subsidy. Prima facie in the very first instance this is going to cross the ten per cent subsidy and if it crosses the ten per cent subsidy, tomorrow any developed country is coming up and saying, 'well, my goods can't enter your market because of your own food security programme.' So the scope for challenging and imposing anti-circumvention duties under clause 4 is independent of the peace clause. It always will remain. Similarly, another country can say, 'you are procuring everything from your farmer. There is nothing left to be exported to my country.' So on both counts, other nations are entitled under clause 4. If we violate this, they will impose any form of anti-circumvention and safeguards against us. Sir, if we look at the net effect, since the Minister was in a celebratory mood in Bali, you will notice what exactly has happened in Bali. In Bali, instead of putting a permanent ban on this and imposing a ten per cent limit, they adjourned the whole matter for further decision for four years. In the meanwhile, India has had to pay a cost. The cost which we have to pay is (a) we have opened, it is opened only for existing programmes and not for future programmes, (b) we have opened ourselves for international inspection (c) we have opened ourselves for anti-circumvention and anti-countervailing duties and (d) we have conceded as far as trade facilitation is concerned. I have no personal difficulty with trade facilitation. It will domestically help us. But please remember and please confirm whether this is correct that trade facilitation is a part of the single undertaking and, therefore, trade facilitation had to come when you had market access issues resolved, when you had issues of subsidy reduction which are involved, which had to be resolved. In any case, please don't forget, trade facilitation was added as a WTO issue at the behest of the European Union in 1996 and then in 2003 it was given up. We have now agreed, as a cost, to bring it back on the agenda. What have we got in return? WTO is a marketing forum, is a bazaar where you charge for everything that you give and you pay for everything that you get.

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We have, today, conceded trade facilitation. What have we got in return? All that we have got is: All this will be decided after four years. In the meanwhile, all these constraints have been put on us. And, the biggest cost of Bali – the hon. Minister will realize this – is that the whole issue of subsidy reduction is gone and the whole issue of global trade being subverted by them is gone. Instead, the pressure is back on the developing countries as to why you must not, now, limit your food security programme in countries where 400 million people are living below the poverty line.

Therefore, the hon. Minister may kindly clarify each of these issues that I have raised.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has asked – rather – a detailed explanation on various issues. So, I would not repeat them. But, Sir, in a nutshell, I just want to say that the backdrop in which we are discussing this is clearly to be understood *i.e.*, crisis in Indian agriculture and the agrarian distress that we are currently facing which is leading to unabated continuance of distress suicides by our farmers. So, therefore, this acquires certain importance which is enlarged more than what it is in normal circumstances. Hence, therefore, I have six clarifications to seek from the hon. Minister.

The first one is, trade facilitation was not an issue or part of the original Doha Development Agenda. In this Doha Round, which is an on-going process, how did India agree to trade facilitation without any forward movement on any issues mentioned in the Doha Development Agenda and how the Government gave a legally binding agreement *i.e.*, trade facilitation to get a temporary solution on food security? I don't want to elaborate the 'temporary nature' as the hon. Leader of the Opposition has already mentioned about it. It is temporary in nature and is universally accepted. Now, my first query is: Have you given a legally binding agreement in order to get a temporary solution?

Secondly, Sir, trade facilitation was developed countries' agenda and it benefits the developed countries rather than the developing countries. All of us know that. The hon. Minister himself agrees to it. Did the Government conduct any study to assess the benefit for India from such Trade Facilitation Agreement? If it was done, why is it not made public?

Thirdly, according to the hon. Minister, many aspects of Trade Facilitation Agreement are already being implemented by India as autonomous policy measures. So, therefore, there was no danger in agreeing to this Trade Facilitation Agreement. Sir, there is a clear difference between autonomous policy measures and a legally binding agreement, because autonomous policy measures are our autonomy. We can withdraw them, we can change them whenever we want or we can amend them. But, the moment it is a legally binding international agreement, we are bound by it. So, through this Agreement, India has, legally, locked our policy measures and submitted ourselves to the WTO's disputes settlement mechanism. That is how I read it. In other words, if we ourselves are implementing these measures, why do we need a legally binding agreement which will bind us in future and open to disputes mechanism?

Fourthly, how is the Government going to implement this Trade Facilitation Agreement? What is the cost of its implementation? If you are going to meet this implementation cost through flow of foreign funds, then you are opening up to FDI and your entire services sector. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition said, today, agriculture contributes less than 20 per cent or, maybe, 15 per cent of our GDP, your services is about 60 per cent. So, if you want foreign funding, it has to come nowhere else but services in which case we are just making our economy much more vulnerable.

Fifthly, it appears, in order to gain this interim mechanism, which will operate till a final mechanism is found, we have conceded our position on many issues. We have heard that final mechanism may be four years down the line. That is, in order to achieve this interim mechanism, we have conceded our position on many of the other issues in our urge to get this interim mechanism to save our existing Food Security Act.

My point of clarification is this: We have passed the Food Security Act. I am not happy, and I want to expand it further. Now, according to your agreement in Bali, my reading is, you cannot expand it any further. Therefore, you are already constrained by the existing law.

My next question follows from this. From our understanding of the entire Bali mechanism, and how the advanced countries are subsidizing their agriculture, no

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country will be allowed any measure that will affect market mechanism. A minimum support price affects the market mechanism. Subsidizing food and fixing the sale price of food for consumers is a market mechanism. In other words, it means that if you want to resort to non-market mechanisms, the only other option is direct cash transfer. So, is this the mechanism or excuse through which the direct cash benefit scheme is going to be brought in, saying that we are internationally bound by this agreement and, therefore, we have no option but to bring in the direct cash benefit scheme? Now, we all know the pitfalls of direct cash transfers. Therefore, are we today suggesting to do something like what the Western countries do? They do not distort the market mechanism but they directly transfer cash to their peasants and subsidize them. It is not workable in our country, in which case the protection of our farmers won't be there, the food security promise to the Indian people will not be there. That is the danger. I want the hon. Minister to clarify these points. We were there together on another very solemn occasion in South Africa where many African Ministers came and congratulated him saying that he has done a good job at Bali. I was a little perplexed whether I should congratulate him or not, but I decided to use this opportunity and, therefore, ask him all these questions. Therefore, I want him to clarify these point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can congratulate him.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I would like him to clarify on these six points that I have raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri N. K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar) : Sir, I recognize that the WTO dynamics of negotiation, like all negotiations, must be conducted in a spirit in which there is, obviously, the dynamics of negotiation. But what we have to really assess is that in the negotiating dynamics the advantage is tipped in our favour for the reasons which I share, which the Leader of the Opposition has raised—that it does not look that in the fulcrum of trying to evaluate the gains from Bali, the balance is tipped in our favour. So, how would the Minister want to assuage us that we have turned out to be, broadly speaking, net gainers as an outcome of the Bali agreement?

Coming to my next question, I draw the attention of the Minister to paragraph 2 of his statement which he made yesterday, and I will read only one sentence from

that paragraph. In that paragraph, the Minister has said, “Accordingly, after deliberations among members in 2012, it was agreed that members would strive for an agreement on trade facilitation, a few areas in agriculture, development issues and issues of relevance to the Least Developed Countries”. Now, could you really tell us on development issues the progress that you have achieved? I can understand the progress you have achieved perhaps on trade facilitation, namely that we have given in. But, on the development issues, which were the centrality of the things, and this was supposed to be a development round, what is the incremental progress which we have made on any of the more difficult development issues which will facilitate us?

My third important issue is that I share the view of the Leader of the Opposition on any anti-circumvention and safeguards, particularly, in relation to the impact of Clause 4 which he has read out and, so, I need not read the Clause again. But continuing in the same spirit, Sir, my next question to the Minister is: What is the implication of Clause 6 of that Agreement? Clause 6 of the Agreement makes it binding upon India to hold consultations with other members whenever requested about the operation of the public stockholding programme.

As a result, therefore, has India taken the binding commitment for international scrutiny arising not only out of the various other concerns but from directly also arising out of Clause 6 of that agreement?

Similarly, Sir, there are other clauses in which we have lent ourselves to open-ended unbridled powers on other WTO members to scrutinize us, to answer questions, to downsize our food security programme to conform to what they believe would be acceptable.

My next question to the Minister is: What are the factors which really didn't enable us to make any progress whatsoever on freezing the baseline figures to 1986-88 figures which are completely misaligned with prices which are prevalent in 2013? Would you share with us the process that went through and why we utterly failed to make any progress on moving the baseline to 1986-88?

My fifth question on trade facilitation is this: Who gains from the trade facilitation? I recognize that in give-and-take, you need to take on some commitment also. But, if you look at one broad picture on trade facilitation, India's trade as a

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global trade is 1.6 per cent. Eighty per cent of the global trade benefits really the more developed countries. So, the trade facilitation measure on which we desperately feel, and looking at our miniscule position, clearly, the advantage is tipped in favour of the developed countries, to whom the bulk of the benefit goes.

I have two other questions and I will finish very quickly. Would the Minister enlighten us whether any progress has been made on the difficult issue of a large amount of subsidy of the developed countries to their agriculture? Sir, the volume of that subsidy and the value of that subsidy is one billion dollars a day! Have we made any progress whatsoever in relation to persuading the developed countries in knocking out those? Indeed, Sir, they continue to gain from the Amber Box which really entitles them to subsidies to produce more, from the Blue Box which entitles them that their subsidies give incentives to limit production, and, what is worse, the Green Box, namely, in the name of environment, a livestock production enables them to give further subsidies.

Sir, would the Minister share with us any progress in relation to equity sharing contracts and in relation to least developed matters? Finally, would you share with us the attitude of the developed countries, particularly some important developing countries like China, in the conduct of these Bali Negotiations?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Ashok Ganguly... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, what is this Supplementary List of Business? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह बिल्कुल नहीं हो सकता। ...(*व्यवधान*) यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है। ...(*व्यवधान*) नहीं, सर, यह नहीं हो सकता। ...(*व्यवधान*)

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN : Sir, what is this Supplementary List of Business? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is only for introduction... (*Interruptions*)... Why do you worry, it is only for introduction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Bihar) : Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Without the consent of the House, we can't take up anything. Go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)... We will decide it. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. We will sort it out. Don't worry. The House is supreme. ...(Interruptions)... The House is supreme. आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)... सुबह की बैठक में या तो पहले इसको एजेंडा में रखते ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... If the House does not want, why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)... See, there is no need of making this problem. Only if the House wants, we will take it up. You see, any issue... ..(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we do not want any introduction in the din. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All of you are talking together. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह सप्लीमेंटरी एजेंडा बीच-बीच में पेश करना कतई उचित नहीं है। या तो इसे कार्य मंत्रणा के समय तय करते या सुबह तय करते ..(व्यवधान)... ये जब चाहें तो करा लें, यह कैसे मान लिया जाएगा? ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No; after I speak. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, this morning, in the Chairman's Chamber, we have discussed and you said that there would not be any Supplementary Business. ...(Interruptions)... At the last minute, how can the Government bring it? ...(Interruptions)... We strongly oppose it, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir. We will not consider it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, you give us an assurance that it will not be passed in the din. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes. ...(Interruptions)... You go there. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)..., Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... See, circulating a Supplementary Business only means the intention of the Government. If the House does not approve, we cannot pass anything. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आप वोटिंग करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*.. See, it is only the intention of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ऐसा बिलकुल नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, the hon. Minister is here. You ask him to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Allow me. You are my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my friend. See, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that I am going to... ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Absolutely bad intention of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Do not dilute it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is, we are discussing an important topic. Let us finish it. After that, I will take the sense of the House and then only proceed. Do not worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Now you take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Why not now, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इसको रिजेक्ट कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार इसको वापस ले। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I told you that I will take the sense of the House and then only proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, this is a Constitutional Amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Derek, I have already assured you... ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have heard that discussion which was going on here... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Right now, you take the sense of the House. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am ready to listen to you, why don't you listen to me also? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am ready to listen to you, why don't you listen to me also? I am saying that because we are discussing a very important subject concerning the interests of the nation. You heard the discussion here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : You are donating land to Bangladesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : My God, I am fed up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. I am not saying that I am not going to take it up. I never said so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : They are compromising with the sovereignty of the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are compromising with the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Government is compromising with the sovereignty of the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I never said so. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why don't you allow me to complete? ...(*Interruptions*)... I will tell you... ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : This Government is compromising with the territorial integrity of the country. We cannot allow that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Roy, you allow me to complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : You must take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... I will solve it. Mr. Javadekar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... सुबह की मीटिंग में ऐसा कुछ नहीं बताया गया था ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I agree. Let me say this. I am saying that simply because a supplementary item is given, it does not mean that. We may or we may not take it. We Will decide it. I will put the issue... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Decide now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But let this important subject be over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Why has it been circulated in the midst of the discussion? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : See, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Yechury and Shri N.K. Singh have raised very important points. Don't you want answer for that? *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister is ready with the answer. Don't you want answer for that?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, this is a national issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I want the answer. I am interested in listening to the answer for that. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, after the reply, I will put the question to the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't worry. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you. *....(Interruptions)...* What do you mean? *...(Interruptions)...* It is not right now. *...(Interruptions)...* After this agenda item is over, I will take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will not enforce anything. *...(Interruptions)...* I will not enforce anything. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Baishyaji, you are my friend. *...(Interruptions)...* I will not enforce anything. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seat. So, Mr. Ganguly, be brief. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, with all respect, you allow everything to go on in this House. Whenever I stand you want me to. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I only said that you please be brief. *...(Interruptions)...* The brevity is for you, I am not deciding. *...(Interruptions)...* I only said, be brief. *...(Interruptions)...* See, brevity is your decision. I only said, be brief. It can be five minutes. It is up to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY : As it is, you are surrounded by noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have got the whole of the afternoon ahead of us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be that as I have almost forgotten what I wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I will try to remember. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will try to remember and try to recall. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, through the Deputy Chairman, whatever I have read, and I am a layperson, I was going to stand up here and compliment you and the Government of India for having achieved something which has eluded us for several years. When Mr. Lamy was the head of WTO, I wondered whether it was a World Trade Organisation or a 'Western Trade Organisation'. However, while complimenting you of having revived the Ball Round and getting a breather for four years, I share the concerns which has been raised by the LoP and Shri Yechury. And this time Mr. Yechury was a part of the delegation to Bali. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY : Then I am wrong, I withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, he was a part of the delegation to South Africa. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I think, Mr. Minister, I cannot imagine that this country's future food security and the protection of 60 per cent population, who depend on agriculture, which produces 15 per cent of GDP, and hopefully it will produce more part of the GDP, it would have been the Government of India's intention to *sell* of their obligations and rights. So, I cannot believe it and I am a bit shaken up. I am not shaken by the shouting, but I am shaken up by the points that have been raised. I am sure the hon. Minister will give some clarification because the point of the fact is that if any argument takes away the right to food, assurance to our people, then what remains for India. So, I cannot believe, hon. Minister, that you would have been any party to such a deal. You would have walked away from Bali or from wherever else in the world because the biggest shame in this world is that WTO has not been able to challenge and question the Western developed nations' subsidy to their farmers and their continuous pressure on the developing world to import their surpluses to other countries by restricting the growth of their own agriculture. I think by agreeing to the peace agreement at Bali, what you have done is, again you exposed the hidden agenda of the developed economies. You have protected the rights and responsibilities of 33 countries and I think you need to clarify this. If you did not have a WTO chairman from one of the BRIC countries or one of the developing countries, I do not think it should have been possible.

3:00 P.M.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

However, a number of apprehensions have been, raised. And, I think, you are going to provide clarifications regarding those apprehensions. I do not believe that I have any questions in my mind that you, hon. Minister, would have entered into an agreement which would have tied us hand and foot in four years' time and exposed us to ill winds which would not serve Indian farmers and the Indian Food Security Act, as it has been intended to because that is one of the biggest movements in this country, the right to food. And, I cannot see that being bartered away. But some valid questions have been raised. And, I will again compliment you. It had not been easy. You had to defend yourself. You could have walked away from the Peace Agreement. It would not have served any purpose. But you did not. You found a solution, along with 33 other countries. There were supplementary agreements on customs, trade facilitations, etc., which must not be overlooked. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Chairman, we await the clarifications of the hon. Minister. But I compliment him and his colleagues, who went with him to Bali, for having faced very tough winds and having navigated India through it, with distinction. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I share the concern, raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I would like to read the last sentence of the hon. Minister's statement. I read, "it will under no circumstances compromise the fundamental issues pertaining to food security, livelihood security and the welfare of its subsistence farmers and poor". Excellent! But, the point is the Agreement itself subverts agriculture. When the Agreement itself subverts agriculture, then, why is our food security? It has just become a hollow platitude without any basis. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister exactly what measures he is contemplating – of course, agriculture is not his subject; the Cabinet is responsible – to take to protect the interests of the Indian farming community. What measures have you taken to protect the interests of the Indian farming community so that they do not suffer from onslaught of Bali or any other Agreement?

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Yogender P. Trivedi. (*Interruptions*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मंहगाई पर तो बहस नहीं हुई और दोहा पर इतनी लम्बी बहस चल रही है, जबकि देश मंहगाई से पीड़ित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों से सवरे कहा गया कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : यह भी मंहगाई से कनेक्टेड है। This is also connected with price rise.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं सर, प्राइस राइज़ का दोहा से क्या मतलब है यह सुबह तय हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक बड़ी गलत परम्परा बन रही है कि सुबह चेयरमैन के कमरे में, जहां आप भी मौजूद थे, वहां कोई और चीज़ तय हो और यहां आकर उसे बिना पूछे बदल दिया जाए, जबकि हम उसी तरीके से तैयार होकर आए। अगर हम मंहगाई पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो पूरे देश के लिए करना चाहते हैं। मंहगाई देश का मुद्दा है। ये अभी हारे हैं, तो सिर्फ मंहगाई पर हारे हैं। ये अन्ना हजारे से डर रहे हैं, मंहगाई से डर नहीं रहे हैं। जब उस मंहगाई पर हम लोग यहां चर्चा करना चाहते हैं और यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार उस पर क्या कर रही है, तो उसका टाइम बिना बताए काट दिया गया। श्रीमन्, अगर इस तरीके के अंदर कुछ तय होगा और बाहर दूसरा कुछ होगा, तो क्या हम विश्वास करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. You have made your point. Now, Dr. Trivedi.

डा. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी (महाराष्ट्र) : हमारा यह भी मानना है कि the WTO and the Bali Conference will have effect on us.

Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Minister for his achievements at Bali. The earlier Conferences at Doha, at Rio, and at all other places, were all dominated by the United States and all Western countries. Actually, one of the Commerce Ministers once told me that at the Conference in Latin America, some of the developing countries, the African countries, had said that they had no option but to side with the United States, because they did not know how to pay their hotel bills, without their support. So, it was largely dominated by the USA and western countries, and we call ourselves the fifth largest economy in the world! We did not have any say in this. It is for the first time that you have been able to propound and you have been able to convince that India is also an economic power to be reckoned with and it cannot be brushed aside altogether. In the morning, we had a discussion about what happened to one of our diplomats in America.

[डा. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी]

Somebody mentioned that this would not have happened if she was from China. Why so? If she would have been from China or from Japan or from Germany, this would not have happened. What is the reason? The reason is that they are economically strong powers. We have to make ourselves economically strong. The 21st century is the century of economics. Military power is going to become secondary. None of these economic powers which are considered great powers today, Japan or Germany, are not militarily that strong any more. But economic power is important. In order to achieve that economic power, we have to consider about certain strategic policies. You have mentioned here very correctly that you have restored at this Conference the credibility of the WTO as an institution. After all, what is the WTO? It is a *mandi* where nations come together to trade. As my friend, Mr. Jaitley, said that you should have done this and what you have achieved? What was the alternative? If the Bali Conference would have failed, then, again, you would have gone to the age of bilateral agreements and trade zones. At the moment, a stage had come when the WTO was on the brink of failure. So many countries are now going in for bilateral agreements with their supporters and with their neighbouring countries. Where do we stand here? We do not have all those options. We go for anti-dumping duties, we go for protection duties, we go for countervailing duties and as a result, we have more smuggling. Ultimately, it is the need of the hour that the WTO, as an institution, has to survive. If the WTO, as an institution, has to survive, we, as the fifth largest economic power, must have a say in the operations of the WTO. To a large extent, we have succeeded. According to me, we should not forget one more aspect also that, today, India is in a very strong position so far as food situation is concerned. Let us see, for example, India today is exporting foodgrains to 17 countries. India is the largest exporter of wheat. India is the second largest exporter of rice. We are the largest producer of cotton and sugar. We must bear in mind all these factors. If we want to arrive at world stage, as a great exporter, then we must see that we have favourable conditions which will allow us to do our exports in a proper manner. You are right. So many questions have been raised and you will give answers to all of them. You will point out what was available to you at that time. Now, we have got a four years' breathing period. Within those four year breathing period, we will be able to achieve much more. Our fruit production will rise. Our Minimum Support Price also may not be that high any

more. Our farmers, by themselves, will be sufficiently strong. Let us think about future. I think you should take that into consideration. Then, as you have seen, the Conference at Bali would have otherwise failed. Today, you have seen that some agreement has been arrived at. What is most encouraging is that so many African countries and so many developing countries have supported India's stand. You could get this thing in spite of all the obstacles and all the objections that you had. For that, once again, I congratulate you. Whatever you have achieved will have far-reaching effects and I think we should take that into consideration. Thank you very much

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी जब 3 से 7 दिसम्बर तक बाली सम्मेलन में भाग ले रहे थे, मैं उस समय इनके स्टेटमेंट्स पढ़ रहा था। इन्होंने बहुत जोर-जोर से वहां भी और यहां हिंदुस्तान में भी कहा कि हमें फूड सेक्युरिटी बिल लाने से बड़ी सफलता मिली है और उस पर हमने तमाम देशों में मुहर लगवा ली है। इन्होंने उसे इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट किया, जैसे कि हिंदुस्तान को बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिल गयी हो। मुझे याद है, जब नरसिंह राव देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे और मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री जी देश के वित्त मंत्री थे, उस समय जब डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू होने से यह देश में फिर से सोने की चिड़िया हो जाएगा। आपने एफडीआई लागू किया गया था, तब भी इसी प्रकार की बात कही गयी थी कि डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू करने के समय भी यही कहा था और मैंने आपसे कहा था कि आप अगर अपना ओरिजिनल सिस्टम ठीक नहीं करेंगे, अगर आप देश की बेसिक प्रॉब्लम को नहीं समझेंगे, तो आप विश्व में चाहे जितने समझौते कर लीजिए, आप विश्व के बहुत बड़े लीडर हो जाइए, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान में कहीं-न-कहीं समस्या आपके सामने खड़ी रहेगी। अब वही बात आई। जब डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू किया गया, उस समय भी मैंने बहुत खुले शब्दों में कहा था कि डब्ल्यूटीओ देश के साथ विश्वासघात है क्योंकि मैं जानता था कि डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू होने के बाद देश की क्या स्थिति होगी। आज उसी का नतीजा है कि आज देश में इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ इतनी गिरी है। हाल की एक लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले महीने इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ 1.46 प्रतिशत गिरी है और आपकी जीडीपी 4.78 पर पहुंच गयी है। अब अगर एक साल जीडीपी की यही हालत रही, तो देश का बेरोजगार सड़कों पर खड़ा होगा। आप खुद देखिए कि आज आप किस स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं?

माननीय त्यागी जी सुबह शुगर की प्रॉब्लम के बारे में बता रहे थे। श्रीमन्, हमारे यहां शुगर सरप्लस में है, लेकिन हमने शुगर को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए अलाउ कर दिया। हमने रॉ शुगर को इंडिया में इम्पोर्ट करना अलाउ कर दिया। सभी लोग कहते रहे कि आप उस पर ड्यूटी बढ़ाइए, लेकिन ड्यूटी नहीं बढ़ायी गई और उसी का यह नतीजा निकला कि आज गन्ना किसान और गन्ना मिल मालिक एक ट्रबल में फंस गए हैं और गन्ना शुगर इंडस्ट्री, जोकि महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, आज उनके किसानों के सामने बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। आपने मिल-मालिकों को तो 7200 करोड़ का पैकेज दे दिया, लेकिन गन्ना किसानों को क्या पैकेज दिया? आज देश का गन्ना किसान ठगा हुआ है। हमारे मुख्य

मंत्री जी आए और उन्होंने शरद पवार जी से बात की।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आप बाली सम्मेलन के बारे में बात कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् अगर यह बेसिक प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व नहीं की गयी, तो ये बाली में कोई समझौता कर आएँ, उस समझौते से क्या फायदा होगा? आप बाली में समझौता कर के आएँ और कहा कि हमारा फूड सेक्युरिटी सिस्टम सब से अच्छा है, तो आप बता दें कि आपका जो बजट घाटा बढ़ रहा है, वह बाली ने कैसे पूरा किया? आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपने वोट लेने के लिए चाहे मनरेगा हो, चाहे फूड सिक््युरिटी कानून हो, लागू किए, लेकिन आप 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के फिस्कल डेफिसिट पर पहुंच गए। अब 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के फिस्कल डेफिसिट के बाद आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत तरक्की कर जाएगा क्योंकि हमने बाली में उन देशों को भी राजी कर लिया है, जो डब्ल्यूटीओ के मेंबर नहीं थे, जिन्होंने डब्ल्यूटीओ स्वीकार नहीं किया था। मंत्री जी, आज आपके रुपए का कितना अवमूल्यन हो रहा है?

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, ये दोनों चीजें एक-दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई हैं। आनन्द शर्मा जी अगर विदेश में हिंदुस्तान के लिए कोई समझौता कर के आएँ, तो उस समझौते का क्या रिपरकशन होगा, हमने अगर यहां उस पर विचार नहीं किया, तो देश के साथ क्या होगा अगर हम सिर्फ ये जो समझौता कर के आएँ, उसी पर सीमित रहे, उसके रिपरकशन पर बात नहीं की, तो देश के साथ क्या होगा? अब ये तो अगले चुनाव में साफ हो जाएंगे, ये लौटकर नहीं आएंगे और दूसरे साथी भी नहीं आएंगे। इनको भी अपने मन से गलतफहमी दूर कर देनी चाहिए। मैं कह देता हूँ कि सरकार तीसरे फ्रंट की आएगी। इन दोनों ने जिस तरह मिलकर लोकपाल बिल पास कर लिया, इन दोनों ने मिलकर अन्ना हजारे से समझौता कर के, जैसे लोकपाल बिल पास किया है, उस पर नतीजा देश के सामने आ जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के., अब कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् मैं इन से कह रहा हूँ, आनन्द शर्मा जी, डब्ल्यूटीओ हिंदुस्तान में डब्ल्यूटी यानी विदाउट टिकट हो जाएगा।

इसको डब्ल्यूटी. न बनाइए। इस देश की बेसिक प्रॉब्लम समझिए और देश का समझौता विश्व में तब कीजिए, जब देश का हित हो। आज चीन ने हिंदुस्तान का पूरा बाजार ले लिया है, आज अमेरिका हिंदुस्तान में हमसे दोस्ती करने नहीं आया है, व्यापार करने आया है। आज यूरोपियन कंट्रीज हिंदुस्तान को इसलिए पसंद नहीं कर रही हैं कि आप उनके दोस्त हैं, बल्कि उनको इतनी बड़ी मार्केट मिल रही है, उस मार्केट के लिए यह सब है। ये सौदागर हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तान के मददगार नहीं हो सकते हैं। तो इस मारे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, इनके पास तो प्रश्न हैं नहीं, अगर ये इजाज़त दें तो मैं इनसे दो सवाल डब्ल्यूटीओ. के बारे में पूछ लूँ?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, ये चतुर्वेदी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये द्विवेदी, त्रिवेदी नहीं हैं, ये चतुर्वेदी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... चतुर्वेदी का मतलब होता है, जिसको किसी वेद का ज्ञान ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इनकी गाय और बछड़ा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : गाय और बछड़ा इलेक्शन कमिशन ले गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... समाप्त कीजिए। टाइम हो गया, आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चतुर्वेदी जी, गाय और बछड़ा इलेक्शन कमिशन ले गया, आपको हाथ दे गया। हमने नहीं लिया, वह आपका ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज़ ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : कौन ले गया, यह बताओ। ये ऐसे विचित्र लोग हैं कि इन्होंने बांध बनाया, पानी में ...(व्यवधान)... ये बेकार ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no, let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... चतुर्वेदी जी, बैठिए...चतुर्वेदी जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : जब विरोध करना है, तो किसी हद तक भी उतरकर ये विरोध करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा ज्ञानी चतुर्वेदी होते हैं, इकवेदी, द्विवेदी, त्रिवेदी, चतुर्वेदी... अब आगे मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। चतुर्वेदी बहुत बड़े ज्ञानी होते हैं और खुजराहों के चतुर्वेदी को तो पूरा ज्ञान है। उनको तो पूरा गुप्त ज्ञान भी है। श्रीमन्, मैं केवल इतना कहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जब जवाब दें, तो इस बात को भी क्लीयर कर दीजिएगा कि इससे देश की महंगाई कैसे रुकेगी, इस देश से भुखमरी कैसे खत्म होगी, देश के लोगों को बराबरी का हिस्सा कैसे मिलेगा और यह देश तरक्की कैसे करेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Please be brief. Just put the questions.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to put a few questions to the Minister. Given that this is an interim agreement, there is a lot of fear among the farmers. It has given rise to a lot of concern whether the marginal

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and subsistence farmers would be protected. The Government should also keep in mind that the Minimum Support Price at which we procure grains from the farmers should not be reduced at any cost. Also, will the Minimum Support Price include the cost of inputs, inflation and other factors? Will these also be taken into consideration? Now, this is an interim agreement and the permanent one would come after four years. There would be a lot of changes in agriculture. Sometimes there is no rain, sometimes there is too much rain and there are climate changes. There are a lot of such issues which need to be taken into consideration. Agriculture in our country is facing a lot of crises. So, will all this be taken into consideration? Will the farmers in India be protected?

Then, Sir, there are talks about the trade facilitation agreement. I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for that, but there is a fear that import of food grains from other countries would affect the markets and farmers here, because India is basically an agricultural country and a lot of people depend on agriculture. Will the Minister assure us that he would ensure that the local markets and the local producers will not be affected in any way? They have to be protected over anything else. Also, I would like to remind the Minister about the Food Security Act which many Members have spoken about. So, we have to answer everybody. We are going to be scrutinized about the Food Security Act. Will the other countries have power over us to interfere and make changes in our local policies? So, that has to be assured also. I would like a clarification on that from the Minister. I would also like to know what are the kinds of legal and legislative amendments which we have to make because of the commitments given over there.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak a few minutes about this. Sir, I listened carefully the speeches of the Members of the Opposition.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair.)

Since Parliament is adjourned very frequently, it is quite possible to write a Ph.D. thesis about the limitations of WTO and its impact on developing countries by using that lapse time. Madam, Economics is not as liberal as Political Science and the clarification is that any economic decision is subject to the given conditions at

a given point of time. I don't at all surprise to listen to the speeches of the learned opposition leaders. Considering the given conditions and the paraphernalia of the WTO, I think, the Commerce and Industry Minister has done a commendable job by preserving and protecting the Right to Food Security Bill. Since GATT was in existence, being an elementary Economist, I was myself having a number of apprehensions and, time and again, I have expressed those reservations and apprehensions in the Planning Commission. Though India is having 16 per cent of the total population of the world, it is having three-and-a-half per cent of the world's total income. India is not the major player so far as the international scenario is concerned. All developing countries put together, they are operating at the periphery, while the US, the EU and Japan constitute the centre. My point is that the Industry and Commerce Minister, at least, has succeeded that the 10 per cent of the aggregate measure support condition of 10 per cent of the total agricultural value of the output which is not followed by any of the developed countries in the world – no more valid for developing countries. Unfortunately, the developed countries having history of economic development for the last 200 years are in commanding position to impose the conditions on the developing countries. The question is Food Security Bill was extremely important. Rather than speaking about everything under the sun, what WTO is, my personal opinion is – whatever Mr. Jagdish Bhagwati might be saying in Defence of Globalization – globalization, privatization and liberalization was a deliberate mechanism brought at a particular time of the world historical development by the developed countries to put the developing countries into trap and not to allow them to develop properly. That apart, having agreed to some of the criticisms made by the learned opposition members, this aggregate measure support exemption under the peace clause is up to 2017. That is why we shall be able to protect and implement the Food Security Scheme only up to 2017 under the peace clause. What is exactly going to happen and what measures Government is going to take after 2017? For every sensible economist in the world who doesn't accept the hegemony of the US, the European Union and Japan, the criticism of WTO is just elementary.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh) : Can you also clarify what is the role of China in this entire deliberation? Where did they stand? How did they affect us?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairperson. At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members beginning with the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Sitaram, Yechury, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Bandyopadhyay, Shri Trivedi, Shri N.K. Singh, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and Dr. Mungekar, for raising some very fundamental issues. Listening to them and the Leader of the Opposition made one thing crystal clear to me that perhaps, whatever the narrative has been about the MC-9, the Ninth Ministerial Meeting in Bali, there is need of clarity as to what was discussed, what was the background, what perhaps are the implications and what would have been the implications had this not been reached. These are the fundamental issues, and I will come also to the specific clarifications which have been sought.

Madam, the Uruguay Round was concluded in 1994. The existing agreement and the rules, that govern the world trade, are dated to 1994. The WTO was established in 1995. There have been many illustrious Commerce and Industry Ministers of India before me between 1995 and 2013 and each one of them has made his own contribution. But the fact that stands out is that after the Uruguay Round, which was inherently imbalanced against the developing and poor countries – I agree entirely with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sitaram Yechury and other friends—the present rules that govern the global trade, including the agricultural trade, are imbalanced unfair, unjust and again are linked to the outcome of the Uruguay Round. Therefore, it was felt an imperative to bring about changes and corrections. That is the reason that the Doha Development Round of negotiations was launched in the year 2001. Twelve years have passed. This is the first round of the World Trade negotiations ever in the history of the global trade which is dedicated to the developmental agenda, which has taken the longest and which was reaching nowhere. Hon. Members must note that MC-9 was convened in the background of eight failed Ministerials, eighteen years of WTO and nineteen full years of Uruguay Round. That is where we were. I am not referring to speculative reports, I am not talking of the fears expressed in the media, but the real issue is that key interlocutors and principal stakeholders of the developed countries and the developing countries were discussing this. The developing countries collectively—from Asia, Africa, Latin America to Caribbean – had one common fear that, perhaps, a collapse would lead to the collapse of the Doha Round and also the centrality of

the WTO when it comes to rule-based global trade governance. This was the background. There were issues connected to what has been raised by the Leader of the Opposition about the agenda and whether the developed countries have succeeded in bringing back the old agenda on agriculture. Particularly, he has referred to the issue which has not been addressed and that issue, Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Members and this august House, will be part of the agreement on agriculture, not the old agreement on agriculture, but the new agreement on agriculture which is being discussed as part of the Doha Round.

The need of a new agreement, negotiations is because it must replace the old agreement, which is imbalanced, as I mentioned, inherently-flawed and does not serve the interests of the developing and the poor countries.

Now, the question, which has been raised, is about the Food Security Programme as well as what India has agreed to as part of the interim mechanism. With all respect to the very learned Leader of the Opposition, I would like to mention, and, I am sure that he will recall, that in the Cancun Ministerial Meeting in September, 2003, the then Commerce and Industry Minister, who is now the hon. Leader of the Opposition, had also raised the same issues, the issues which were raised by us.

He has referred specifically to the four-year period, and, I will come to it later, which, in fact, needs clarity, and, that, again, is not correct, but it was the first time of a temporary arrangement to protect the farmers. And, in this case, the word 'temporary' was rejected in Bali, and, I am on record; I rejected any 'temporary' arrangement. For the first time, a transitional arrangement was discussed, I must remind, not to be taken otherwise, was in Cancun when it was said, "there has to be a calibrated approach to market access, and, correct *vis-a-vis* reduction in distortions in agriculture with the transition period..."

So, what India had proposed in 2003 was a transition period; that we needed a transition period. Now, see 2013, or, even in Geneva, and, here, I must compliment our negotiators who have worked hard. They belong to this country, they do not belong to any political party. They carried the mandate and they negotiated very hard. They negotiated at a time when there was one particular agenda being pushed, and that was the developed countries' agenda, and, India had insisted that there

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must be a horizontal balance for the Bali Package. What does this horizontal balance include? Three elements of agriculture were agreed, whether it is the TRQ, that is, Tariff Rate Quota Management; Export Competition, which was an issue concerning the developed countries, the LDC package, and, the G-33 proposal on Food Security. G – 33 is a group of 46 developing countries with Indonesia as the Chair. But this proposal has been referred to or known as India's proposal because India took upon itself to lead the charge, to spearhead the proposal which is connected, Madam Vice-Chairperson, not to the issue of food security. Now, this is being referred to, and, rightly so, as public stock holding, that is, the procurement from the farmers for food security purposes. Correct. But let me make one thing clear. WTO, *per se*, has no jurisdiction whether it comes to sovereign space of India or any other developing or developed country. Food Security Programme is not a question of insulating. It has never been on the agenda. It is our decision at what price we give food to our people. Nobody can tell us. The issue is limited. The issue is limited to the Uruguay Round where we are allowed as nation States to procure from our farmers and create a public stock. So, procurement from the farmers, in most of the developed countries, procurement from subsistence farmers, for public stock holdings of foodgrains for food security purposes, is the issue, and, what is permitted there, as hon. Leader of the Opposition is the *de minimi's* limits.

That is what their terminology is, again, of the Uruguay Round. This means 10 per cent of the value of the total food grain or that particular staple food or cereal produced. That is 10 per cent of the value. How it is calculated, the *de minimis* formula, and I agree with the Leader of the Opposition, is something which is unacceptable and so Sitaram Yechuryji have said. These are linked to an External Reference Price. This is how it is calculated, and the band is 1986 to 1988. Now, when we were negotiating in Geneva, we made it very clear that it is impossible for countries to build public stock of foodgrains based on 1986 to 1988 prices. Therefore, this must be brought on the agenda at Bali. This must be addressed. And we are on record saying it in Bali during the negotiations with the developed countries including the US and the EU. I made it clear that the world has to move to the 21st century. In the second decade of the 21st century, I cannot accept the

External Reference Price of 80s. That is why we forced the issue. Now, what was the reason for us to negotiate even an interim mechanism? I must share it with the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Members. Sometimes during negotiations and sometimes in the media narrative, some acronyms are thrown up which are not the agreed terminology. 'Peace clause' is not an agreed terminology. Nowhere in the document, nowhere in the discussion, nowhere in the agenda will you find the so-called word 'peace clause'. When this question was put to me that are you willing to discuss 'peace clause'—this was in Bali—my answer was, I share with the House, we are negotiating a trade pact, hundred and fifty nine sovereign nations. We are not at war. We are not in a conflict zone. So, what peace clause can I negotiate? What we need to negotiate is a protection, and protection for what? We were in danger because of 1986-88 prices and the need for enhanced procurement of foodgrains, Madam, in India and other developing countries. I would like to share with the House that there are 14 other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who have similar food security programmes. Their food procurement will go up and if you take the calculation based on 1986-88 prices, they will be in breach and invite penal action, penalties because of the Uruguay Round. So, the need was whether I should have or India should not have discussed this. If India had not raised this, there was no protection. We would have breached the *de minimis* because of the food security programme. If we are allowed to move to this century prices, we will not be in breach for a long time to come. Therefore, what has been agreed to is purely an interim mechanism with the best endeavour to reach a permanent solution. Permanent solution does not mean a poor solution; permanent solution does not mean that it is based on the Uruguay Round; permanent solution will be based on the Doha Round; permanent solution will be which addresses all these issues. There will not be any permanent solution which compromises the interests of India, its farmers, its food security, or, for that matter, of all other developing countries. India does not stand alone. We speak for others also. Now, this has been agreed to finally after seven days of hard negotiations, but it is not, I would clarify to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, only for four years. No. If they find a permanent solution which is a negotiated permanent solution, that is notified, it could be in four years. But we did not stop there. We insisted, and if you read beyond that, the very next sentences say, "or until a permanent solution is put in place".

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This question was put to me what will happen in four years. Nothing will happen. You will not be vulnerable to any challenge under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture for breach of *de minimis* irrespective of how many years until an agreed negotiated permanent solution is put in place. That is what we have achieved.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition also asked that the calculation will include the fertilizer subsidies and the transport subsidies. With all respect, I will say 'no.' That understanding is not correct. The input subsidies on fertilizer, power and water are not included in *de minimis*. They are not. They are covered under Article 6.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture. They are available to the developing countries. They are not included in the *de minimis*. The *de minimis* calculation is based on what we procure from our farmers. The wording is, 'on administered prices.' In case of India, it is the Minimum Support Price (MSP). All other subsidies, which were referred to by Arun Jaitleyji, are not included. Only amber box subsidies, which he knows very well, which are mostly trade distorting, are covered by the *de minimis*'s. Here I must clarify for the benefit of the Members that what developing countries procure from farmers, somehow in the Agreement on Agriculture and the existing rules, which make us vulnerable, are treated as subsidies, what you buy from subsistence farmer. But this is the existing Agreement on Agriculture. You cannot find fault for what happened in 1994 and all these years as to what we were able to achieve 19 years later in Bali. I would like to thank actually our negotiators and not discredit them, nor demoralise them if I were you. I will actually look at seriously what they have been able to achieve.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition said this and I think that was the concern shared by Shri Yechury and some other Members. He said that it is the existing programmes. Correct. Existing programmes are the notified Food Security Programmes. Public procurement is which is done for that. Now, existing programmes means the programmes which have been notified by them or brought through an Act of Parliament like in case of India. There are other countries which have notified these after their Governments have decided and the Parliaments have legislated. These are the notified ones and these are made available to the WTO. Now there is a difference. It is a very valid clarification sought from me, from the Government that what about our increased requirement for procurement. So existing means that it is not rolled out. Existing means that your entire programme, whether you say 35 kg per person or 50 kg. per person, as such is treated as the existing programme

irrespective of what you say. There is a production part and there is a consumption part. Production part is *de minimis*, what you have ten per cent, not the consumption what the Governments give to their citizens as I have clarified at what rate.

I want to share, Madam, with the House that there was a stage during the negotiations, which I mentioned in my Statement, as a part of a compromise because negotiations are give and take. There are 159 countries which were negotiating. Each country has its wish list. We cannot have a country-specific agreement and that applies to the developed countries now as well as to all others. You cannot have country-specific agreements. Otherwise, there would have been 159 agreements, not one agreement, because all are sovereign States. But what we insisted, when we were offered during the close negotiations, was that we would allow you grandfathering of your programme if you accede to the rest.

And I am very proud that we, as India, said, "No". This solution must be available to all the developing countries of the world. It was India which insisted and got it. That is why, what Shri Sitaram Yechury was saying about the solemn occasion on which we went there was for the memorial service for one of the tallest statesmen of the world and an inspirational leader, Dr. Nelson Mandela. That is where the African Ministers in his presence came and thanked India. They said, "Thank you India for what you were able to achieve for all of us". This is the truth.

Now, there is another issue which has been raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri N.K. Singh and Shri Sitaram Yechury. That is about clause 3, that is, information. As the hon. Leader of Opposition knows better than many of us, already as per the Agreement on Agriculture and the Uruguay round obligations, every member country of WTO has to notify what you procure. You have to inform the WTO. I have not done something which is actually different or which should cause concern. We have taken protection and with umbilical linkage to permanent solution, notifying or giving information that is in that clause. I will show you the form. It is only information. Madam and hon. Members, most of this information is also available in public domain. It is what the Government has procured and what is budgeted for procurement. It is not only we as Members of Parliament, but even a citizen of India under RTI will also know that. The website of the Food and Consumer Ministry has all the details and under the Uruguay Round of Agreement, you are meant to notify. That is what the existing rules are.

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Another issue which has been raised is about clause 4. We are talking about the trade distortion issue. Now, what is the matter here and why we have agreed and it is part of the ASCM. What we have made clear and in what spirit it has been said that what we are procuring from our farmers – I am talking for food security purposes—to build up public stock for guaranteed food security shall not be given to private traders to export. When America and other negotiators were talking to us, they asked us as to how we assure them that we would procure from the farmers and not dump in the international market to distort trade and distort prices. I said this. I said, “You don’t know about our country and our system. If anybody uses public funds for public procurement “of foodgrains and public stock holding and gives it to private trader saying that you export and make money, that will be the shortest route to prison. This will be the biggest scam.” That is what I had to tell them that we cannot do it. So, any apprehension is not correct. When it comes to ASCM, hon. Leader of Opposition knows that Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures is not part of the discussion under the Doha Round, that is, in 2004, the countries which got protection under the ASCM. Those are developed countries. That also ended in 2004. So, there is no question of ASCM being discussed. There are three pillars which are under discussion under the Doha Round which is NAMA, that is, the industrial goods market access, agriculture and services. What we discussed were elements of three. Question which is put to me regarding trade facilitation is, how did we agree that trade facilitation came on the agenda, how does India benefit from it, whether it is a compromise or whether we have capitulated. I am actually surprised that this has been said. I assumed my responsibility of this office only in May, 2009. Now, this is very important for the Members to know.

The Trade Facilitation was taken as a part of the negotiations following the Singapore Round, Singapore Ministerial Conference. The hon. Leader of the Opposition may recall that the mandate was given in the WTO Ministerial Conference and in the Framework Agreement of 2004. So, it was not at Bali in 2003. It was in Singapore in 2004 when the mandate was given that Trade Facilitation would be discussed. So, it is not that India has made an overnight compromise.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

On Trade Facilitation, I have to say the following. It is not a question of what Sitaram Yechury ji has asked, whether we have agreed to the binding provisions and autonomous measures that India has taken are not binding which a country can withdraw.

Shri N.K. Singh has also said, “Why are we talking of Trade Facilitation when we have miniscule share?” I don’t agree with him. We have the third largest economy in the PPP terms. The Trade Facilitation, after all, is Customs Cooperation. The Trade Facilitation is publication, including internet publication of relevant trade-related rules, pre-arrival processing of import documents, facility of electronic payment, special facilitation measures for authorised operators, express shipment and also advance rulings which are available only to partnership firms, limited liability to partnerships and joint ventures. Now it will be available to all exporters and importers. That is what Trade Facilitation means.

I would also like to clarify here that most of the things we have done which are part of the Foreign Trade Policy for five years unveiled in August, 2009. India has done the following. The first is e-applications. Every filing by importers and exporters is electronic. All payments are done through electronic mode. India has done away with multiple filing of the applications. India has ensured electronic data interchangeability of port and air cargo terminals. They are all linked. There is electronic data interchangeability to file an application in one place and automatically it will be available to access and download from anywhere. Bank Realisation Certificates are electronic, 24x7 port functioning and major airport cargo terminals functioning, India has already done it. With all respect to learned Member, Shri N.K. Singh, I want to inform him that India’s share of total trade in 2004 stood at \$136 billion. It was a two-way trade. Now, it is \$790 billion. If you add services, it has crossed one trillion U.S. dollars.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The price of Brent crude oil rose from \$25 to \$115, obviously the international trade would go up. Why are you taking credit for that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Neither you could control the oil price nor are we. *..(Interruptions)..* Let me give due credit that it was not even \$70 billion when it comes to exports. Now it is \$309 billion. Should we take credit? Will you give it to us? I expect that grace with a smile. *..(Interruptions)..* I like Mr. Goyal a lot. I am sure he has a bright future. *..(Interruptions)..* If he could one day enlighten the House as to how he can bring down the price of Brent crude to \$25, the country will benefit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have replied to all the points.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One important point I want to mention, the TF is not binding. Before I conclude I must mention that TF is not binding. There is Section ‘A’, Section ‘B’ and Section ‘C’. In Section ‘A’ of the Trade Facilitation

[Shri Anand Sharma]

binding commitments have been made voluntarily by the countries. Those commitments are those which will be triggered in July, 2014. These countries will decide those Trade Facilitation commitments. That means the developing countries in Section 'C' are those commitments which the countries will say no.

A question was put to me about LDCs. India has supported the LDC package. We have covered 98 per cent of tariff lines. We could very proudly inform the world that India has already done it. What is important is that I must answer questions of all the Members so that there is no grey area left. LDCs will need financial assistance, infrastructure and resources. India has supported that Shri Sitaram Yechury had asked a question whether India will take foreign funds for trade facilitation. The answer is 'no'. India stands for resources to be made available to the LDCs. India does not need resources for trade facilitation at all.

अंतिम में यह कहा गया कि दूसरे देश आकर देखेंगे। कंसल्टेशन का मतलब है कि आप बताएंगे, सूचना देंगे, जिसका मैंने ब्योरा दिया और सूचना का फॉर्म यहां पर है। उससे ज्यादा सूचना आपको फूड कंज्यूमर मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर मिलेगी कि क्या इंस्पेक्शन होगा? नहीं। क्या स्कूटनी होगी? नहीं। कानीमोझी जी ने पूछा कि क्या कोई एमएसपी कम कर सकता है। बिल्कुल नहीं। MSP will only go up. MSP will not go down. Procurement will only go up. Nobody will interfere. I would like to conclude by saying. *...(Interruptions)...* It is true. I will conclude by placing on record our appreciation for India's negotiators, India's officials. I would also like to place on record our gratitude to the IBSA Group of countries for holding together firm in unity, the countries from Africa, Latin America and Caribbean who stood by India as India led the charge on this issue. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if the House agrees. *...(Interruptions)...* The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Bill, 2012 *...(Interruptions)...* It is something else. *(Interruptions)...* It is something else. *...(Interruptions)...* It is something else. What are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, there is a Bill. If the House agrees to pass it without discussion, I will ask the Minister to move it, that is, The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Bill, 2012. *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* I am putting a question to the House. The House can reject it. *...(Interruptions)...* I am putting a question to the House. The House can reject it. I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* The House can reject it. *... (Interruptions)...* Here is a Supplementary List. What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...* What can I do? *... (Interruptions)...* You go there and object

to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can vote it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go there and vote against it. ... *(Interruptions)*... If a Bill is to be introduced .. *(Interruptions)*... How can you say that? ... *(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... First you listen to me. ... *(Interruptions)*... You can oppose it and vote it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you oppose it and vote it out? *(Interruptions)*... The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri Salman Khurshid. *(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): Sir, I beg to introduce ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can't do it like that. ... *(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to introduce ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at four of the clock.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Bill for introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, adjourn the House *sine die*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri Salman Khurshid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL —Contd.

The Constitution (One Hundred Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the acquiring of territories by India and transfer of certain territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

5:00 P.M.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID : Sir, I introduce the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at forty minutes past four of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Madam, I want to say something. The way in which you introduced the Bill was not proper. From the Chair, Mr. Deputy Chairman assured the House, before introducing the Bill, that he will take the sense of the House. Without taking the sense of the House, he is violating his own rules. This is not the way. I challenge it. Kindly re-introduce the Bill. The entire House, except a few Members, opposed the Bill. Everybody was with us and suddenly how can you introduce this Bill? This is...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : Madam, I demand that the Bill be withdrawn immediately.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : The House is adjourned till 5.00 P.M..

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past four of the clock.

The House re-assembled at five of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The National Song.

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram", was then played)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at two minutes past five of the clock