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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 9th May, 2012/19th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

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

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 461. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैंने क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करने का एक नोटिस दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : आप उसको क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद उठाइएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अमेरिका की विदेश मंत्री ने भारत को यह सलाह दी है कि ईरान से कम तेल आयात करिए। यह हमारे देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप तो है ही, हमारे ईरान से संबंधों को खराब करने वाली बात भी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : राम गोपाल जी, आप इसे जीरो ऑवर में उठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह अमेरिका की हमारे रिश्तों को खराब करने की साजिश है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय जो FDI के लिए दरवाजा खोलने का सुझाव दिया है, वह बहुत ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद आप इसे उठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : क्या उनके आदेश पर हमारे देश की नीति बनाई जाएगी? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप जीरो ऑवर के बाद यह सवाल उठाइएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : हम इसकी निंदा करते हैं और इसका एक प्रस्ताव इस हाउस से पास होना चाहिए। अमेरिका का जो arrogance है, उसका जो दम्भ है, ...(*व्यवधान*)... वे इंडिया को जिस तरह से डिक्टेट कर रहे हैं, यह चलने वाला नहीं है। हमें खेद है कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन नम्बर 461 ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : It is a very serious issue.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall take it up later, not now. Thank you.
...(*Interruptions*)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आजीवन कारावास की सजा काट रहे अपराधियों पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय का प्रभाव

†*461. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आजीवन कारावास की सजा काट रहे कैदियों को पहले 14 वर्ष की सजा पूरी करने के पश्चात् रिहा कर दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के उपरान्त, ऐसे कैदियों को अपने जीवन की अन्तिम सांस तक जेल में रहना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् अनेक कैदियों को जेलों में बीस वर्ष या उसे अधिक अवधि तक सजा काटने के बाद भी वृद्धावस्था में सलाखों के पीछे दिन काटने पड़ रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त स्थिति, को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार एक नया कानून बनाकर आजीवन कारावास की अवधि पुनः चौदह वर्ष करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं। दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 की धारा 433-क के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, आजीवन कारावास की सजा काट रहे कैदी, अच्छे आचरण आदि के लिए किसी दोषसिद्ध व्यक्ति को दी गई माफी की अवधि को शामिल किए बिना चौदह वर्ष के वास्तविक कारावास की सजा पूरी करने के बाद समय-पूर्व रिहाई के लिए विचार किए जाने हेतु पात्र हो जाते हैं। मारु राम आदि बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 11.11.1980 के निर्णय में यह अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है कि आजीवन कारावास की सजा प्राप्त कैदियों को चौदह वर्ष की वास्तविक सजा अनिवार्य रूप से काटनी चाहिए और चौदह वर्ष की वास्तविक सजा के पूर्ण होने पर ही, कैदी संबंधित राज्य सरकार की माफी के नियमों के अनुसार रिहाई हेतु आवेदन करने के लिए पात्र होंगे।

(ख) से (घ) उपर्युक्त '(क)' के उत्तर के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Effect of supreme court judgement on life convicts

†*461. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prisoners undergoing life imprisonment used to be released after completion of fourteen years of sentence earlier, but now, after the Supreme Court judgement such prisoners have to remain in jails till their last breath;

(b) whether after the Supreme Court judgement, a large number of prisoners are languishing behind bar in their old age even after undergoing twenty or more years of sentence in jails;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government is contemplating to fix the term of life imprisonment to fourteen years again by framing a new law in view of the above situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. As per the provisions of Section 433-A Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, prisoners undergoing life imprisonment become eligible to be considered for pre-mature release after they serve fourteen years of actual imprisonment without including the period of remissions given to a convict for good conduct etc. The Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment in Maru Ram etc. Vs. Union of India on 11.11.1980 has made it mandatory that all prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment should invariably undergo fourteen years of actual sentence and, only on completion of fourteen years of actual sentence, the prisoners would be eligible to apply for release as per remission rules of the State Government concerned.

(b) to (d) In view of answer to '(a)' above, the question does not arise.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, हमने जो प्रश्न किया था, शायद उसका तथ्य न समझा हो। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि सीआरपीसी की धारा 433-A, यह सैक्शन तो हमने भी पढ़ा है। श्रीमन्, पहले यह होता था कि जो कैदी जेल में आजीवन कारावास के लिए जाते थे, अगर 14 साल में उनका व्यवहार अच्छा होता था, तो उनको छोड़ दिया जाता था और राज्यों में 14 साल का मतलब दिन-रात करके होता था। एक दिन को दो दिन मानते थे, दिन को एक में और रात को एक में, इस प्रकार 7 साल में छोड़ देते थे। लेकिन अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट के बाद till the last breath हो गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि 14 साल पूरा करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। ऐसा नहीं है। उस जजमेंट का अर्थ हुआ है till the last breath जिसके कारण अब भी 80-90 साल के तमाम कैदी जेलों में पड़े हैं, जिनकी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार उन्हें नहीं छोड़ सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कैदियों को छोड़ा गया था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फिर से आर्डर कर दिया और सब को अरेस्ट करना पड़ा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि 433-A के जवाब में जो आपने रेफरेंस दिया है, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद क्या आपने इस सैक्शन को डिलीट कर दिया या अमेंड कर दिया? अगर डिलीट या अमेंड नहीं किया है, तो इस सैक्शन में जो भी तारतम्य दिया, इस सैक्शन का जो भी मसला है, उसको फिर से लागू करने का क्या कोई आदेश देंगे या कोई ऐसा अमेंडमेंट लाएंगे जिससे फिर पिछली व्यवस्था लागू हो जाए?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, these two sections remain on the statute book. There is no proposal to amend these sections. The sections have been interpreted by the Supreme Court and in this House I can read only the interpretation given by the Supreme Court, I cannot question that interpretation.

The interpretation is that the power to commute the sentence in sections 433 and 433(A) places restrictions on the powers of remission or commutation in certain cases. That section has been interpreted to mean that a person has to serve a minimum of 14 years' imprisonment, without counting remission period, before he becomes eligible for remission, in accordance with the remission rules of the State Government. Even after he completes 14 years he must apply for remission and the State Government can take a decision on the remission. That is the interpretation of section 433(A).

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, 433(A), हमारे पास भी किताब है, माननीय मंत्री जी, हमने भी वह पढ़ ली है और सभी जानते हैं कि आपने उसको वोट कर दिया है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों पर ही चलेगी या सरकार अपने कानूनों को भी जनता के हिसाब से चलाएगी? श्रीमन्, मैं यह देखता चला आ रहा हूँ कि एक बार कोर्ट का जो आदेश हो गया, हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि आज कोर्ट ने इनको फटकारा, आज कोर्ट ने उनको फटकारा, तो इससे यही लगता है कि सरकार की विल पावर ही खत्म हो गई है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारी जेलों में क्षमता से तीन गुना अधिक कैदी बंद हैं। आज जेलों की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। पिछली व्यवस्था में जिन कैदियों का अच्छा व्यवहार होता था, चौदह साल से पहले भी उनकी सजा में दिन-रात जोड़कर, राज्य सरकार रिलीज कर देती थी, माननीय मंत्री जी, कैदियों की वास्तविक तकलीफों को देखते हुए क्या आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे? अगर इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अस्सी वाला जजमेंट बाधक है, तो क्या कोई अमेंडमेंट लाने पर विचार करेंगे, अगर विचार करेंगे, तो कब तक लाने पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the Government can only act according to the law made by the Parliament. The interpreter of the law is the Supreme Court. Now, I think, sections 433 and 433 (A), as at present advised, seem to be the wholesome provisions. If anyone or anybody or any Law Commission recommends a re-look at sections 433 and 433(A), the Parliament can certainly do that. But, as at present advised, I see no strong ground to re-examine sections 433 and 433(A).

Secondly, I am not sure that what the hon. Member has said is correct. It may be so in one or two States. But I am not sure that all States count 'day' and 'night' as two days. I am not aware of such a counting. I think, a 'day' is a day of 24 hours.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is absolutely right that '14 years' has been held by the Supreme Court to be 14 years 'actual suffering of sentence'. But, of late, what we are witnessing is that the poor and the under-privileged have to undergo full imprisonment. But many of the accused, who have been convicted for life imprisonment, in many sensational cases manage parole and abuse that provision and frequently keep on coming out. The hon. Home Minister is telling the House that they have to follow this law—I will not take the name of any specific accused—but the people involved in Jessica Lal murder case and Nitish Katara murder case have frequently made outings from the jail by abusing the provision of parole, which has adversely been commented by the Government, by the media and also by the courts. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he will insist that even parole provision, which has been abused in

many cases, has to be restrained. There must be specific guidelines also which must be diligently followed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I fully agree that the parole provisions are, indeed, abused. The rich and the influential are able to abuse the parole provisions. I think, in one of the cases, where the parole provision was very badly abused, the court has pulled up the State Government concerned and the State administration concerned. I will certainly look into the matter and if an advisory has to be issued, based on the last judgement of the Supreme Court that all parole provisions must be observed scrupulously so that they cannot be abused, I will certainly issue an advisory. I entirely agree that parole provisions cannot be abused.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I have a very simple question for the hon. Minister, slightly different from the answer given, but emanating from this answer. The hon. Home Minister is from Tamil Nadu. There are cases in Tamil Nadu where people who have been awarded death sentences have spent more than 20 years in prison. They have been given the death sentence but have spent more than 20 years in prison, and there is a popular demand that these cases must be considered on humanitarian grounds and the prisoners must be released. Does the Government have any stand on capital punishment? Also, in these specific cases, has the Government taken any stand? Do they plan to release these prisoners without keeping them in prison any further?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, Government has not taken any view on capital punishment as different from what the law says today. Therefore, whatever the law says today is the Government's view. There is no proposal to reconsider that view at the moment. As regards persons in jail, after being convicted to death sentence, the only way that death sentence can be altered is by the Governor of the State or the President of India exercising the power to entertain a mercy petition and commute that sentence. If the sentence of death has not been commuted, then the prisoner remains a convict with a death sentence in that prison and the execution of the death sentence is a matter for the prison authorities. But, if the death sentence is commuted by accepting a mercy petition, whatever the order of commutation says will be enforced. Suppose, the death sentence is commuted to life, they will serve life; if it is commuted to another term of imprisonment, they will serve that term of imprisonment. We cannot interfere with the death sentence passed by a court except through a mercy petition.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, there have been many petitions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute please.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I am talking of a specific case where the man was arrested at the age of 19. He has been there in prison for more than 20 years and now he has crossed 40 years of age. How long will this situation continue? The Government must consider this on humanitarian grounds for those ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take up the specific case with the hon. Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, the Home Minister knows the case very well and that is why I am raising this issue. It is not a question of what stand the Government takes on capital punishment. But for how long would such prisoners spend their lives in prison? That is what we wish to know. There is this innocent mother who is running from pillar to post to get her son released. For how long would this situation continue? We need a specific answer. What is the Government going to do for commutation of this death sentence to life imprisonment? Even life imprisonment is for 14 years, but these people have spent more than 20 years now. That is what I am asking about. And, here, I am talking about the specific case of Mr. Perarivalan. The Minister knows about his mother too. She has met many people in the Government and in various courts. What is the Government's answer to that innocent mother, Sir?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I think I have answered the question. I don't think it would be proper to comment on any individual case, but let us assume the facts of this case. If there is a death sentence, it can only be commuted if the constitutional authority accepts the mercy petition and commutes that sentence. If the mercy petition is rejected, the sentence stands. If the mercy petition is accepted and another sentence is substituted by way of commutation, the prisoner has to serve according to that commutation order. There are only two options: either the mercy petition is accepted or the mercy petition is rejected. Government is bound ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, it is the Council of Ministers ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, as far as the mercy petition is concerned, I have already stated that this Government and the current Rashtrapatiiji have disposed of more mercy petitions in the last three-and-a-half years than in any period before. If I remember it right, the President has disposed of 16 mercy petitions out of the cases submitted to her. Now, I cannot, obviously, comment on the decision of the President.

प्रो राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के जवाब में डेथ सेंटेंस की बात आई है। सारी दुनिया में एक लम्बे अरसे से कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को समाप्त करने पर बहस चल रही है। कई देशों ने कैपिटल पनिशमेंट, मृत्यु दंड को समाप्त भी कर दिया है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को खत्म करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार कर रहे हैं या इस तरह की कोई योजना है? क्या कभी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्टडी हुई है या विचार हुआ है या आगे आप इस पर विचार करने वाले हैं? क्या आप कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय लेने वाले हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, there are two views on death sentence. A large number of countries have abolished capital punishment and a large number of countries continue to have capital punishment on the Statute Book for certain offences. As far as the Indian law is concerned, death sentence is awarded only in the rarest of rare cases. So, that is the filter. Where death sentence is awarded, there is a provision for a mercy petition. That is another filter. Now, the last Report, I remember, by one of the Commissions is that that they do not favour abolition of capital punishment. They

favour retention of capital punishment for certain categories of cases. But it should be imposed only in the rarest of rare cases. Has the time come to do a review of that view? We will consider it. At the moment, we are not engaged in any exercise. Maybe a time will come when we have to do a fresh review whether death sentence should remain on the Statute Book. When we do a review, we will take into account all the views.

Budgetary provisions for various services

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

- (a) whether the budgetary provisions have been made as per the current requirements of the various services;
- (b) if so, what are the estimated requirements under different heads; and
- (c) whether the funds allotted for the current financial year are adequate and will meet our defence needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The projected budgetary requirements for the financial year 2012-13 for the Defence Services & Departments covered under the Defence Services Estimates and the provision made in the Budget Estimates (BE) 2012-13 are as given in the following table. The table also indicates the projected requirement and allocation under the revenue and capital heads –

(Rs. in crores)

Service	Projected requirement for BE 2012-13			Allocated BE 2012-13		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Army	83861.62	28234.60	112096.22	77327.03	19237.80	96564.83
Navy	15835.71	28643.19	44478.90	12548.02	24766.42	37314.44
Air Force	19887.73	36950.52	56838.25	17705.81	30514.45	48220.26
Sub-total Services	119585.06	93828.31	213413.37	107580.86	74518.67	182099.53
DGOF	-417.49	552.76	135.27	-535.09	399.96	-135.13
R&D	6934.12	7528.54	14462.66	5995.56	4640.00	10635.56
DGQA	838.23	25.00	863.23	787.33	20.00	807.33
Sub-total Deptts	7354.86	8106.30	15461.16	6247.80	5059.96	11307.76
TOTAL	126939.92	101934.61	228874.53	113828.66	79578.63	193407.29

2. The budgetary provision of Rs. 193407.29 crores made for the Defence Services Estimates is 15.5% less than the projected requirements of the various Services/ Departments. The funds allocated are adequate to meet the obligatory charges, essential maintenance requirements, contractual commitments and some fresh modernization schemes for the present. Additional requirement of funds as necessary will be projected depending on pace of utilization of allocation, progress of ongoing and new modernization schemes and other priority requirements.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, it appears that out of total Defence Budget of Rs.1.93 lakh crore, the Army's share is roughly 50 per cent, the Air Force's share is 25 per cent, the Navy's share is 19 per cent and DRDO's share is around 6 per cent. Out of this Capital Expenditure, allocation for 2012-13 is Rs.79,578 crore, that is, the allocation for acquisition of new weapon systems. May I know from the hon. Minister, after applying corrections for inflation, depreciation of Indian Rupee and escalation in the price of weapons purchased from foreign countries, won't the provision for capital expenditure allocation look lower as compared to last year allocation of Rs.69,198 crore? And if so, how will the Government tackle this situation?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, yesterday and the day before yesterday, there was very active debate on the performance of the Ministry of Defence. I think, there has been a substantial reply given by *Raksha Mantri* on the subject. As far as the budgetary provisions are concerned, every year there has been a substantial increase in the allotment and there is an assurance given by the Finance Minister and the Government that if the Services need more, that would be made available. Hon. Member's observations are right that if you take into consideration the depreciation of the Rupee and the inflationary value, the actual provision will be lesser than what is necessary. But that does not mean that we have any shortage of resources; there are adequate resources. If you look at the utilization over the last three years, the entire Budget has been adequately utilized. In fact, there have been a couple of years where the Capital Expenditure has been more than what has been allocated. So, we are doing all that we can for increasing the allocation, especially for Capital Expenditure. If you look at the average increase in Capital Expenditure of the last ten years, it has been about 34 per cent. There has been a particular focus on increasing the Capital Expenditure *vis-a-vis* the Revenue Expenditure, and we are moving in the right direction.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, my second supplementary is regarding budgetary provisions for the Air Force. In case of Air Force's budgetary provisions, projected requirements for the hardware already contracted are - (i) Ten Boeing C17 Globemaster (ii) two additional Falcon based airborne warning and control system aircraft, (iii) Airborne early warning platforms from Embraer, (iv) 80 Mi-17V5 helicopters currently under induction, (v) 99 engines for the Tejas—Mk-II aircraft, (vi) 490 MICA air defence missiles from MBDA. The cost of these will amount to around \$15 billion, that is,

Rs.75,000 crores. Besides these, major deals are expected to be concluded this year, like 126 medium multi-role combat aircraft (MMRCA) valued at around \$20 billion (Rs.1,00,000 crore). Apart from the above purchase of helicopters, there is requirement of Turboprop trainer aircrafts and upgradation of Mirage-2000 and An-32 fleets. This entire Air Force requirement would be in the region of about \$50 billion as against the actual allocation of around \$10 billion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will ask the Air Force to cut down?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : In the provisions of Budget, there is a provision for commitments already made and for new acquisitions. The hon. Member has read out a substantial list, for some of which, the contracts have already been concluded, whereas, some others are in the pipeline of concluding the contracts, and some are yet to be taken up for negotiations. Now, as and when a contract is concluded, the request is made to the Finance Ministry to make the budget available. As and when the budget comes, it is accordingly spent.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, क्या यह सही है कि Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) को जो राशि आबंटित की गई है, वह कम है और DRDO ने आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए उससे कहीं अधिक राशि की मांग की है? क्या यह सरकार चाहती है कि DRDO को हम पूरे तौर पर आत्मनिर्भर करें? यदि हां, तो DRDO की जो डिमांड है, क्या उस डिमांड को पूरा करने पर सरकार विचार करेगी?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, the Defence Research and Development Organisation has a number of ongoing programmes and the share of R&D has remained fairly constant. But, in the last few years, it has been increasing because of the successes of the various programmes, and again, resources will be made available as per the requirements.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, yesterday, while speaking on the debate on the working of the Defence Ministry, the hon. Leader of the Opposition put a question before the Minister of Defence that we could manufacture missiles, we could manufacture artillery, but whether we could manufacture the trucks so that we don't have to import them. The answer did not come in the Minister's reply and there were so many other answers which did not come. Will the hon. Minister of Defence tell us whether we are going to manufacture trucks which can go on our hilly areas?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does it relate to this question?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : It relates to the projects because manufacture of trucks is part of the project.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Chairman, Sir, certainly, the country has the capability to manufacture a truck of the requirements that are sought. But, I think, in today's day and age, there is no need for us to manufacture everything. Technologies are sought from where they have matured, instead of re-mending the wheel. But, if we felt that this was a critical requirement, definitely, we would have worked on it. As of now, our Ordnance Factory, Jabalpur, do manufacture trucks and if a higher class of vehicle is needed, it will definitely work on it. But, as it is not such a critical technology, maybe, it was not given the priority it needed, but there are other manufacturers who are coming into the system with the entry of the private sector. And, I am sure, this class of vehicles will be manufactured.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है कि पूर्वांचल के अन्दर जो नाथुला दर्रा है, चाइना से जब भारत की लड़ाई हुई थी, उस समय के पराक्रम और पराजय, दोनों का इतिहास वहाँ लिखा है, वहाँ पर जो भारतीय सैनिक पदस्थ हैं, वे अपने घरों में बात करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपका सवाल इस क्वेश्चन से रिलेटेड होना चाहिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मैं इसी सवाल पर बात कर रहा हूँ। सैनिक अपने घरों में बात करने के लिए चाइना के जो सैनिक वहाँ पदस्थ हैं, उनके मोबाइल का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, क्या यह बात सही है? आप इसे गलत इसलिए मत बोलिएगा क्योंकि संसद की जो सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की समिति है, उसने कहा था कि हाँ, यह सही है।

दूसरा, मैं आपसे केवल यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि..

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल, प्लीज़।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, इसी में मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि वे यह बोल दें कि यह इससे रिलेटेड नहीं है और उसका मैटर अलग है। इसलिए, मैं केवल इतना पूछ रहा हूँ कि भारत की 15 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बी जो सीमा है, वहाँ पर आप सशक्त नेटवर्क कब तक उपलब्ध करवा देंगे और क्या यह बात सही है?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, we shall make every attempt to give the best possible infrastructure and communication facilities to our soldiers. This is something that has been recently reported, and, certainly, we will look into it and bridge the gap.

Review of development schemes for naxal affected areas

*463. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the progress of various schemes launched for the development of naxal affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of deficiencies noticed in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen these schemes and ensure that the funds allocated for the purpose are properly utilised?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, *inter alia*, including 69 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. So far, over 70,706 works have been taken up under the IAP of which 48,992 have been completed. An amount of Rs.3840 crore has been released for financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 against which expenditure of Rs.2188.14 crore (56.98%) has been reported (as on 01.05.2012).

The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Further, 20 video conference meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the District Collectors/District Magistrates and the Development Commissioners of the States concerned to monitor the progress of IAP.

The Government has also approved a scheme for development of 5477 kms roads in 34 districts of 8 LWE affected states at an estimated cost of Rs.7300 crore under the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I). The progress of work under the Scheme is being continuously monitored by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and a separate zone for LWE works headed by an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary has been created in that Ministry.

The RRP-I has encountered the problem of poor response to tenders in some areas due to poor accessibility. In a few cases, where the State Governments have the necessary capabilities and the contractors are not willing to execute the works, the State Governments have been permitted to execute the works departmentally. The security concerns are being addressed by providing adequate security, but in some areas, naxal cadres do resort to violence and sabotage to prevent road "construction work.

The Planning Commission is also monitoring implementation of various flagship programs in the 78 IAP Districts. The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Group of Officers under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission with powers to override or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes in LWE affected areas. As

on 01.05.2012, 15 meetings of the Empowered Group of Officers have been held to ensure effective implementation of the schemes.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, this scheme was launched three years ago under the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Programme. The Home Minister has given a detailed reply about the schemes and development programmes, which are taken up in various districts but under the schemes, which are mentioned here, 156 young and brilliant boys were selected, and, they would be sent in 78 worst-affected areas of nine districts. I think, they were given the task to see the developmental programmes. I want to know from the hon. Minister the impact of these schemes, whether the Central Government has evaluated the progress of these schemes, and, what has been the rate of success.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, this is a scheme announced by the Minister of Rural Development as a scheme under that Ministry. If I recall, the scheme is just being implemented. I think, the selection of these Fellows has been made, and, I think, they are being deployed. I think, it is too early to make an assessment, and, if further questions are to be asked about this scheme, I suggest the hon. Member to please put this question to the Minister of Rural Development.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, I come to my second supplementary question. To my mind, in all these activities and operations against the naxals, though these are the developmental schemes, which are going on there, the main role is played by the intelligence agencies, and, on the basis of intelligence reports, plans and strategies are made.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any lacuna and whether he has evaluated it? All you have said in your answer is that you have a monitoring system. In that monitoring system, have you found any lacuna or shortcoming in the intelligence, especially, in the State intelligence. Sir, Chhattisgarh is the worst affected State, and, in spite of so much financial help and everything, still, the highest casualties of the forces were witnessed there. So, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is taking any special steps in this regard. Sir, for these operations, very intelligent and special type of force is needed. But is there any lacuna in that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I think, the State Governments are doing their best but, certainly, given the very difficult situation, what we are doing is obviously not enough. I do not wish to go into a long statement on the difficulties but everybody knows the difficulties in these areas like the difficult terrains, the absence of roads, the absence of electricity, the absence of civilian institutions, and, the virtual absence of Government institutions in these places.

The challenge is an enormous challenge. To gather intelligence in these areas is also a great challenge. We have to gather intelligence either through human intelligence

or technical intelligence. Human intelligence has to be corroborated; technical intelligence is usually not available because of absence of communication and power. I think, States are doing their best, but the adversary is a formidable adversary. While I would not blame State Governments, we are providing every help that is required and possible. State Governments are doing their best. But I would agree that we have to do better. We have to gain the upper hand. It is a long haul. We must be patient, but we must be confident that eventually we will prevail over the left wing extremists.

श्री विनय कटियार : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने नक्सलवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए जो प्रयास किए हैं, वह एक अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे हम इसके लिए साधन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, उसी अनुपात में नक्सलवाद भी बढ़ता चला हा रहा है। आज यह किसी एक राज्य की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह कई राज्यों के अंदर फैल रही है। आज भी कुछ ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां पर लोगों के पास खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं है, वे आज भी चींटी के अंडे निकाल कर खाते हैं और वे लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल के खड़गपुर के पास कुछ ऐसे जिले हैं, मैं उन क्षेत्रों में गया भी हूँ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भूखे लोग हैं, इनकी जो दयनीय अवस्था है, जिसके कारण नक्सली लोग इनको अपने साथ आसानी से जोड़ लेते हैं, क्या आप अस्त्र-शस्त्र के साथ-साथ ऐसे लोगों के परिवार में खाने की व्यवस्था के लिए भी कोई प्रबंध करेंगे, ताकि नक्सलवाद को कम किया जा सके?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, provision of rations or foodgrains under the PDS or any other system is a matter that squarely falls within the State Government. Obviously, I cannot interfere in that matter. I don't think there is inadequacy of foodgrains. If there are deficiencies in the distribution of foodgrains either through the PDS or any other system, I am sure, the State Governments will address those deficiencies.

श्री विनय कटियार : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह उसी के अंदर आता है। नक्सलवाद एक समस्या है, जिसको समाप्त करने के लिए आप हथियार दे रहे हैं, गोला दे रहे हैं, बारूद दे रहे हैं, सेना के जवानों को लगा रहे हैं, तो क्या आपकी ओर से कोई ऐसा coordination नहीं हो सकता है, जिससे वहां उनको खाद्य सामग्री पहुंचे, अनाज पहुंचे, आटा पहुंचे, दाल पहुंचे, माचिस पहुंचे, ताकि वे लोग नक्सलवाद में सम्मिलित न हो सकें? आप इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी बात कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है, आपका हो गया।

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, आज इस देश के अंदर अनाज सड़ रहा है, फिर भी लोग चींटी के अंडे खाने को मज़बूर हैं। अगर आप इसके तहत उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, तो अच्छा होगा। आप इसके लिए पहल करेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, may I now ask my question?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, yes, please go ahead.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, the Central Indian highlands and jungle area, which is now the left-wing infested area covering several States, is the area

which have all the mining resources, very large mining resources of the country. To the best of my knowledge, between 1954 and 2004, due to large-scale acquisition of land, roughly two crore tribals were displaced from their habitats. Out of which, according to the information available from different sources, roughly 28 per cent had been rehabilitated. So, roughly 72 per cent of the tribals, maybe their third generation today, are still not settled and not rehabilitated. Now, this flootsam and jetsam of the development constitute the sympathiser base of the Naxalites. So, may I ask the hon. Minister, whether there is any scheme for rehabilitation of those who have been displaced for the last three or four decades, who are still roaming about unsettled?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I don't think this question arises out of the main question. Nor is the Home Ministry in a position to answer this question. If there are persons who have been displaced as a result of mining or any other activity, I am sure there must be a scheme in the State Governments to rehabilitate or resettle them. I am not in a position now to answer this question. But if he wishes me to collect information about resettlement schemes from States, I will collect the information and place it before the House.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, नक्सल एरियाज़ में जो इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान लिया गया है, उसमें सरकार को जो उद्देश्य है, वह तभी सफल हो पाएगा, जब यह देखा जाएगा कि वहाँ के लोगों को किस तरह का डेवलपमेंट चाहिए। यहाँ बैठ कर या राज्य सरकारों के जो ऑफिसर्स वगैरह हैं, उनके द्वारा इसको अनुभव करना आज संभव नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान्स लिए गए हैं, क्या इनको नक्सल एरियाज़ से जुड़े किसी individual व्यक्ति या किसी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के साथ बात करने के बाद, उन लोगों की एडवाइज़ लेने के बाद लिया गया है? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या आप भविष्य में ऐसा करेंगे, ताकि वे लोग संतुष्ट हों?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, by all accounts, the Integrated Action Plan has been a success. And I compliment the State Governments and the district administration in these 78 districts for making it a success. The Integrated Action Plan is intended to bring developmental works according to the needs of the local people in the affected districts. These are not ambitious programmes or projects running into hundreds of crores of rupees. These are small developmental works, like a school building, or, a culvert, or, a road, or, a *panchayat ghar*, or, an overhead tank, or, a community building, which the people want. And this want has been felt for many, many years. We have sanctioned, as I said, in the first year, Rs.25 crore per district for 60 districts, and in the second year, Rs.30 crore per district for 78 districts. It is undoubtedly a success. All State Chief Ministers concerned have told me that it's a success. We review it every month or every other month with the District Collectors through a video conference. I have participated along with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in several video conferences. It is monitored very regularly. And the district administrations have said that there is tremendous support for these programmes; and this programme should be continued. State Chief Ministers have said that the IAP should be continued

in the current year, and we are continuing with it in the current year. The Finance Minister has again provided Rs.30 crore for each of the districts. I am sure the implementation of the small but very necessary developmental works will bring some relief to the people in the affected districts.

Special Courts for speedy trial of rape cases

*464. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Special Courts to ensure speedy trials and relief and rehabilitation of rape victims and victims of criminal injuries like burns and acid attack; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

- (a) to (b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments/UTs. The advisory on women have *inter-alia*, advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and set up special women courts. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister for his answer. But I have a question to ask him. In reply to my question, "whether Government proposes to set up Special Courts to ensure speedy trials..," he has stated that it's a State subject. I do agree with it. And to set up Special Courts, first of all, we need judges. We all know that we are running short of judges. As the hon. Supreme Court has observed,

there should be 50 judges per one million population in our democracy. We have 15. However, the Supreme Court, as late as 19th April 2012, in the case of *Brij Mohan Lal Vs. the Union of India*, had directed the Central Government and the respective States to create ten per cent of the total regular cadre of State as additional posts for district and subordinate judicial service, and the burden of fund should be shared totally between the State Governments and the Central Government under the grants of the 13th Finance Commission. In view of the observation of the Supreme Court, will the Minister take initiative in this regard?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have seen the judgment of the Supreme Court dated April 19, 2012 in the case of *Brij Mohan Lal versus Union of India*. Certain directions have been given to the State Governments and the Central Government. The most important direction is, “to create ten per cent of the total regular cadre of the State as additional posts within three months from today and take up the process for filling such additional vacancies as per the Higher Judicial Service and Judicial Services Rules of that State immediately thereafter”. I have no doubt that the States will implement the judgment within three months and the Supreme Court will, of course, ask for a report on the implementation. The implementation of this judgment will be done through the Ministry of Law and Justice.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, now, I come to my second supplementary. Everybody knows that rape is a very heinous crime. If justice is delayed, justice is denied. Many a time, it is delayed because of inordinate delay in collecting evidence, conducting medical examination of the victim and collecting clothing or apparels, etc. for forensic examination. Will the Minister kindly let us know if there is any stipulated time-frame within which, after reporting of such an incident to the law enforcement authority, the medical examination of the victim should be done and the clothing or apparels, etc., should be sent for forensic examination? Is there any specific time-frame for that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, there is no specific time-frame stipulated in any law nor can I stipulate a time-frame for the State Police to follow. But, I am sure that the State Police are fully aware of the seriousness and the gravity of such cases and they will collect forensic evidence and send it for forensic reports as early as possible. This is not a matter in which I can give directions. The State Governments, the State Cabinet, the State Ministers and the DGPs are the ones who enforce law in the States and, I am sure, they will take note of what the hon. Member says, which is a genuine grievance. In many cases, delay defeats the investigation and trial.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Sir, while the hon. Minister in his response has highlighted the responsibility of the State Governments in containing crimes against women and ensuring speedy justice, I would request the hon. Minister to give his view on the fact that as on 15th March 2012, the Ministry of Women and Child Development

has not spent a penny out of the relief and rehabilitation of rape victims package of Rs.140 crore. So, I seek the view of the hon. Minister on the same.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, if that statement is correct, it is unfortunate. I shall bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : I would just like to highlight to the hon. Minister that the view that I put forth is correct. It is available on the website of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Dr. Seema. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T.N. SEEMA : Sir, we know that the number of rape cases and other sexual assaults have increased in our country. But, at the same time, the conviction rate in rape cases has declined in the last few decades. There was a report in the newspaper based on the Government data which shows that the conviction rate in rape cases is only 26 per cent. My question is: How is the Ministry going to address this issue of declining conviction rate in rape cases?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, at the risk of repetition, I would say that these are not matters in which the Ministry can improve or better the conviction rate. Conviction rate is based upon the nature of evidence collected, the efficiency with which the prosecution is conducted, the nature of defence in each case and how the Judge takes a view. I ask myself: How does the Ministry improve the conviction rate? We are certainly impressing upon the State Governments whenever there is an opportunity that the gravity of these cases requires that the best investigators and prosecutors are put on the job and when there is a case of rape or sexual assault, every effort must be made to bring the culprits to book and punish them. But, these are matters which the State Police and the State investigators and prosecutors must pay attention to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Stanley.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can only take three questions. I can't take more than that.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सभापति जी, मैंने आपके सामने और सदन के सामने उस दिन मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न किया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि इस तरह से rape cases और cases of atrocities on women में जो culprits हैं, मैं आपको लिस्ट भेजूंगी कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, कैसे उनको punish किया गया है, लेकिन आज तक उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, आज तक वह लिस्ट मेरे पास नहीं आई। मैं आपके सामने यह complaint दर्ज करती हूँ कि सारे हाउस के सामने मंत्री महोदया ने यह वादा किया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : If a reply has not been sent....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, did she ask me or the Minister of Women and Child Development? Did I give the statement or the Minister of Women and Child Development?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : The Minister of Women and Child Development.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister regarding the increase in number of rape victims. They need immediate assistance and rehabilitation. The National Commission for Women has come out with many recommendations on this issue, including immediate assistance of Rs. 20,000 within 15 days of the report. I would like to know: Has there been any follow up action taken on the recommendations by the National Commission for Women on this issue?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, with due respect, I would like to say that this question should be put to the Minister of Women and Child Development. She must be examining this report and she will have the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir, the women in this country are suffering today because this is the kind of answer we get from one of the senior-most Ministers. There was a report in the newspapers yesterday that three women were burnt in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : It is their Government which is in power in Delhi. Sir, it was headline news. I want an answer. Just because it is a women's issue, he can't say that it is not my Department. I am sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to question 465.

Targets set to achieve objective of slum free India

*465. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set physical and financial targets, for the next four years to achieve the objective of slum free India by 2013-14;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof especially in North East States;

(c) the achievement made so far and if there are shortfalls, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
(KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government of India provides assistance to States for Slum redevelopment through its schemes of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). RAY has been launched on 02.06.2011 with the vision of creating a Slum-free India and the Phase I of the scheme is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Rajiv Awas Yojana is both a demand and reform driven scheme and progress would depend on the commitment of the state to mobilize the technical and financial resources. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate a time frame to make the whole country slum-free.

(c) Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), 529 projects and under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), 1086 projects have been approved so far for construction/upgradation of 1031856 and 570531 houses along with the necessary infrastructure facilities respectively, all over the country including the North East. The state-wise details of the projects are at Statement-I. (*See below*)

Under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana, an amount of Rs. 99.98 crores has been released to 34 States/UTs during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11 for undertaking preparatory activities in 163 cities including 17 cities of the North Eastern States. The details of the funds released and the list of the cities is at Statement-II. (*See below*) Further under RAY, 8 pilot projects with a project cost of Rs. 446.22 Crores involving central assistance of Rs. 197.09 Crores have been approved for construction of 8400 dwelling units. The first instalment of Rs. 65.69 Crores has been released to the concerned States. The details of all the projects sanctioned are at Statement-III. (*See below*)

(d) To enable the States and Union Territories to complete the sanctioned projects under BSUP and IHSDP programme, the period of the schemes has been extended by 2 years, till March 2014.

Statement - I
A. JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	(Rs. in crores)	
								Total ACA Released	Total ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	3559.51	139854	1607.99	1949.03	1287.61	
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	48.80	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	66.81	1092	59.60	7.21	12.67	
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	4	1033.03	25728	446.13	586.90	374.28	
5	Chhattisgarh	1	10	680.65	35088	536.42	144.22	169.29	
6	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	
7	Delhi	1	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	1772.26	473.24	
8	Gujarat	5	27	2067.09	113488	1015.47	1051.62	680.09	
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	31.18	
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	7.37	
12	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	47.15	

13	Jharkhand	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18
14	Karnataka	2	19	854.43	28288	412.64	441.79	316.75
15	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	132.83
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	705.08	41446	344.26	360.91	226.47
17	Maharashtra	5	62	6240.41	152223	3019.96	3220.45	1749.47
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	32.92
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	26.12
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	40.06
21	Nagaland	1	1	133.08	3504	105.60	27.47	79.20
22	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	31.20
23	Punjab	2	4	168.86	7376	84.37	84.49	26.39
24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	29.94
25	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	85.47
26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	21.79
27	Tamil Nadu	3	52	2339.08	91418	1047.68	1291.40	649.36
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	13.96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	823.49
30	Uttarakhand	3	11	75.54	1658	58.37	17.17	18.90
31	West Bengal	2	114	4200.81	158796	2057.60	2127.59	1000.46
TOTAL		65 Cities	529	30420.87	1031856	15096.43	15306.42	8597.99

*B. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	(Rs. in crores)	
								Total ACA Released	Total ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	74	989.68	39945	677.30	312.38	579.90	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	
3	A&N Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	5.53	
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	
5	Bihar	28	32	757.89	28623	380.79	377.10	105.35	
6	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	118.31	
7	D&N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	
8	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	
9	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.00	
10	Gujarat	43	44	425.71	26002	254.65	153.55	145.75	
11	Haryana	15	26	321.59	16803	247.43	74.16	153.86	
12	Himachal Pradesh	8	9	75.11	2043	50.09	25.02	24.39	
13	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	71.66	

14	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66
15	Karnataka	32	34	410.30	17237	222.56	187.74	218.60
16	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	143.83
17	Madhya Pradesh	53	56	376.28	22998	257.43	118.85	133.96
18	Mizoram	9	11	56.07	2550	41.05	15.03	29.78
19	Rajasthan	59	67	1046.61	46465	639.20	407.41	317.65
20	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21
21	Manipur	7	7	70.21	4214	52.20	17.07	32.35
22	Maharashtra	92	129	2698.98	118108	1703.92	995.06	726.61
23	Nagaland	4	4	101.86	1655	60.99	39.09	29.92
24	Orissa	35	38	289.50	13097	194.53	94.96	115.70
25	Punjab	11	16	340.12	10605	145.64	194.48	66.77
26	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74
27	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96
28	Tamil Nadu	93	94	566.11	37715	400.45	149.00	328.14
29	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	34.55
30	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	683.22
31	Uttarakhand	19	22	177.55	5410	97.92	79.63	62.75
32	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	646.36
TOTAL		928	1086	12080.18	570531	7769.32	4268.61	4905.10

Statement - II*Details of Funds Released and List of Cities under - SFCP**List of 163 cities*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities		Cities-Fund released for Slum Free City Planning SFCP)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Greater Hyderabad Mpl.Corp (GHMC) Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl.Corp (GVMC) Vijayawada Tirupathi Guntur Nellore Kurnool Rajamundry Warangal Kakinada Ramagundam
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	12 13	Naharlagun Itanagar
3	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	14	Guwahati
4	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	15 16 17 18	Patna Gaya-Bodhgaya Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur
5	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	19 20 21 22	Bhilai Nagar Raipur Bilaspur Korba
6	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	23	Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	24 25 26	Mormugao Panaji Margao

1	2	3	4	5
8	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	27	Ahmadabad
			28	Surat
			29	Vadodara
			30	Rajkot
			31	Jamnagar
			32	Bhavnagar
			33	Bharuch
			34	Porbandar
9	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	35	Faridabad
			36	Panipat
			37	Yamunanagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	38	Shimla
11	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	39	Jammu
			40	Srinagar
			41	Anathanag
			42	Udhampur
			43	Barahmulla
			44	Kathua
12	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	45	Jamshedpur
			46	Dhanbad
			47	Ranchi
			48	Bokaro Steel City
13	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	49	Bangalore
			50	Mysore
			51	Hubli-Dharwad
			52	Mangalore
			53	Belgaum
			54	Gulbarga
			55	Davanagere
			56	Bellary
14	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	57	Kochi
			58	Thiruvananthapuram
			59	Kozhikode
			60	Kannur
			61	Kollam
			62	Thrissur

1	2	3	4	5
15	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	63	Indore
			64	Bhopal
			65	Jabalpur
			66	Gwalior
			67	Ujjain
			68	Sagar
16	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities)	69	Greater Mumbai U.A.
			70	Pune U.A.
			71	Nagpur
			72	Nashik
			73	Aurangabad
			74	Solapur
			75	Bhiwandi
			76	Amravati
			77	Kolhapur
			78	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			79	Nanded-Waghala
			80	Malegaon
			81	Akola
			82	Jalgaon
			83	Ahmadnagar
			84	Dhule
			85	Chandrapur
			86	Latur
17	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	87	Imphal
18	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	88	Shilong
19	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	89	Aizwal
			90	Champhai
			91	Kolasib
			92	Laungltai
			93	Lunglei
			94	Mamit
			95	Saiha
			96	Serchhip

1	2	3	4	5
20	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	97 98	Kohima Dimapur
21	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities)	99 100 101 102 103 104	Bhubaneswar Puri Cuttack Rourkela Brahmapur Sambalpur
22	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	105 106	Pondicherry Ozhukari
23	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	107 108 109 110 111	Ludhiana Amritsar Jalandhar Patiala Bhatinda
24	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities)	112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119	Jaipur Jodhpur Kota Bikaner Ajmer Udaipur Bharatpur Alwar
25	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	120	Gangtok
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	Chennai MCorp Coimbatore Madurai Tiruchirappalli Salem Tiruppur Tiruneiveli Erode Vellore
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	130	Agartala

1	2	3	4	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (19 cities)	131	Kanpur
			132	Lucknow
			133	Agra M Corp
			134	Varanasi
			135	Meerut
			136	Allahabad
			137	Ghaziabad
			138	Bareilly
			139	Aligarh
			140	Moradabad
			141	Gorakhpur
			142	Jhansi MB
			143	Saharanpur
			144	Firozabad
			145	Muzaffarnagar
			146	Mathura
			147	Shah Jahanpur
			148	Noida
29	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	149	Dehradun
			150	Nainital
			151	Haridwar
30	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	152	Kolkata U.A.
			153	Asansol U.A.
			154	Siliguri
			155	Jalpaiguri
31	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	156	Daman
			157	Diu
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	158	Silvassa
			159	Amli
33	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	160	Portblair
34	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	161	Amini
			162	Kavaratti
			163	Minicoy

Statement - III*Details of Projects Sanctioned under RAY*

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released as 1st installment (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	5874.59	741.59
2	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar - 1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area (1463 DUs) under RAY.	8433.55	1242.85
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area (740 DUs) under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	3694.58	557.65
4,	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No. 1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. -21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area (934 DUs) under RAY.	5715.52	842.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area (780 DUs) under RAY.	3511.32	500.89
6	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram (1032 DUs), Kerala under RAY.	7186.94	1157.39
7	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	4476.61	606.86
8	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur (1104 DUs), Rajasthan under RAY	5729.2	919.9
TOTAL	5 States	8 Cities	8 Pilot DPRs	44622	6569.16

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government has set physical and financial targets, for the next four years to achieve the objective of slum-free India by 2013-14. If so, what are the State-wise and year-wise details thereof, especially in the North East States? What are the achievements made so far? If there are shortfalls, what are the reasons therefor? What are the details of corrective measures taken in this regard?

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. Sir, the hon. Member has just read out the main question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So that becomes the first supplementary. Please go ahead with your second supplementary.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : I don't have any further supplementary.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, the budget allocation for the State of Assam is very meager. Will the Government initiate an action to increase the budget allocation for the North Eastern States, including Assam?

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, I must point out that it is not the budget allocation that is an issue. It is always the spending capacity, especially relating to my Ministry, where I have to constantly chase the State Governments. This I have replied to earlier also.

This issue of urban poor, while it agitates the minds of everybody, when it comes to ground reality, the vision, the will and the complexities of taking these programmes forward is limited because of the capacity at the local level and at many other levels. So, it is not the allocation. You will find that we have allocated the money, and we have disbursed the money. The first instalment has been given. There was a delay in the second instalment. And, after the second instalment, there is a delay in the next instalment. So, it is a constant hard work, not just from my level, which is just the last, but at the ground level, there has to be more effort and there has to be more commitment, and I think, everybody, all the stakeholders will have to work together with a commitment towards this ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one supplementary, please.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, monitoring mechanism is not there. So, the Government should take an initiative to have a periodical monitoring of this system.

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, periodical monitoring is there. There is on-line monitoring. Even when we have to give the second instalment, before that, we take the Utilisation Certificate from the States, and my officers keep going to the States. Even, at the State level, I must say that they do regular monitoring. But there are a host of issues. Land is very expensive on the ground; the municipal land is very expensive. And the people are not willing to give expensive lands, especially, for the poor.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, we all know that there is a very large section of people who resides for long in the Government lands, whether they are in the Railways, Ports or Defence and others land. I would like to know whether the Government will agree to give some kind of tenancy rights to those inhabitants who are staying there for long and take up the physical improvement of those areas. Unless you improve those areas, you cannot improve the other areas because there is a nexus. Slum and environment improvement has a nexus with improvement programmes of other areas. There are also many inhabitants on private lands. Govt. will have to acquire that and give some sort of tenancy rights. What is the thinking of the Government on it?

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, we do realize that this problem exists on the ground. That is why when we launched the Rajiv Awas Yojana, the President also said in her Address that we would extend help to those States which were willing to give property rights to slum dwellers. And as far as Central Government lands are concerned, the Government is seized of the issue. I have written to my colleagues many times. The Cabinet Secretary

also has held meetings at his level, and all the Ministries and Departments are trying to co-operate and come out with something on this.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो हम slum free India बनाने की सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी बहुत से कामों में ही आपको काफी दिक्कतें महसूस हो रही हैं। एक आंकड़ा ऐसा आया कि आने वाले चार सालों में गांवों से नगरों की ओर लगभग 40 करोड़ जनता shift करेगी, ऐसी स्थिति में नगरों की स्थिति क्या होगी? भारत सरकार के एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री के नाते आपने इसके बारे में क्या कुछ सोचा है? क्या इसके लिए आप कोई नया रास्ता ढूँढ़ेंगे? वरना, कल को सिटी में आने वाले गरीबों के ये स्लम unsocial, anti-national activities के केन्द्र बनकर रह जाएंगे, जो देश के लिए घातक को सकता है।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिलकुल सहमत हूँ। 2011 के census के मुताबिक आज के दिन भी 31 करोड़ लोग शहरों में रह रहे हैं और आने वाले समय में, 2030 का projection है कि शहरी इलाकों में इसकी संख्या 40 प्रतिशत और ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगी। We can all well imagine the kind of stress that will be put on the urban areas, whether they are towns or cities.

We must gear up towards that and the problems are usually faced by the urban poor, those who live in slums, those who live in such bad conditions. That is why the Government has undertaken a very major initiative called 'The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission'. This Mission was meant for seven years. We have extended it for another two years so that the States which have taken up projects under this can complete the projects in the next two years, and after that, we have also announced a vision of 'Slum Free India'. Sir, this is a vision where everybody has to cooperate, whether it is the civil society, whether it is the poor living in these areas in such bad conditions, whether it is the Government. And, as I have said earlier, Sir, the main fulcrum of this is to assign property rights to the people. It has to be fought on many fronts. These challenges have to be met with by everybody together.

Increase in trade deficit

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

- (a) whether the country's trade deficit during the year 2011-12 has increased and is causing serious concern;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any efforts to bridge the gap of trade deficit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that such trade deficit situation does not arise during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, as per the provisional figures provided by DGCI&S, Kolkata, the balance of trade deficit (On merchandise account) increased by 55.8 per cent to US \$ 184.9 billion in 2011-12 from US\$ 118.7 billion in 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Anticipating the slowdown in export growth, the Government had announced a package on 13th October, 2011. Earlier measures taken by the Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14; thereafter in January/March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February, 2011. To increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our market and products, incentives have been provided under schemes *viz.* Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

(e) The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 from US\$ 251 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14. The Strategy Paper aims at compound annual average growth in exports of about 27%. The Strategy Paper covers product strategy, market strategy, technology and R&D, building a brand image, and conducive domestic policy and essential support.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Sir, my first supplementary is, increasing trade deficit is likely to hit 3.5 per cent of GDP. What steps is the Government going to take? What measure is it going to adopt to reduce this trade deficit?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this is a very important question which confronts the country. Let me at the outset say that India has performed extremely admirably in an environment of tremendous global uncertainty. When the developed markets across the world have been experiencing a tremendous amount of contraction, both on the trade front and the economic front, India is one of the more shining stars in that firmament. In fact, our share of world exports over the last four years from a low of one per cent has grown to about 1.8 per cent as of this financial year, and in terms of the top exporting countries, we were at number 27 in 2007, but, now, we are at number 20. There are many reasons for the trade deficit, some of which have to do with our own economic growth. There are four or five main reasons behind the 185 billion dollar trade deficit, which is an all-time high, up from 55 per cent from last year. The first, Sir, is the whole issue of exchange rate. On a month-to-month basis

our exchange rate has depreciated, from March to March, by almost 15 per cent and, from point to point, by almost 12 per cent. The second is the whole issue of petroleum and oil imports and crude oil imports because we are a growing economy. The very fact that oil prices have grown from 85 dollars a barrel to 123 dollars a barrel has resulted in the trade deficit on petroleum coming close to 99 billion dollars this fiscal year. The third is the whole issue of our imports with regard to coal, fertilizer and edible oil. Our increase in trade deficit on coal has grown by almost 7.9 billion dollars this year. On the issue of fertilizers, it has grown by almost 4.1 billion dollars and on edible oil by almost 3.1 billion dollars. The third, unrelated, but still very important, is India's growing trade deficit with China. Our trade deficit with China in the last fiscal year is close to about 33 billion dollars and finally, the trade deficit with regard to gold and jewellery stands at about 15 billion dollars. So, if we add up these four or five figures, 98 billion on account of petroleum, 33 billion on account of trade deficit with China, it is close to 15 billion dollars because of fertilizer, edible oil and coal, and another 15 billion dollars because of deficit on gold and jewellery because India is a net importer of gold and jewellery, we are coming close to 161 billion dollars out of the 185 billion dollars, which is 85 per cent of our trade deficit. We are trying to increase our exports to be able to bridge that deficit, and that is the reason why our exports this year had grown by almost by 21 per cent, which has not been achieved by any other country across the world. So, we must give kudos to our exporters, to our industry, who are able to achieve that in these difficult times. We are concentrating on Latin America, on Africa, on Oceania, CIS and other parts of Asia, and the very fact that we are trying to lower transaction cost, which is an initiative that I myself am spearheading, along with ensuring that exports grow. Hopefully, we will be able to bridge that deficit.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Sir, ban on export of certain goods and products is also responsible for trade deficit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which are those goods and products on which there is a ban and what our policy is in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Failure of Delhi Police in arresting human trafficking agents

*467. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has failed to arrest human trafficking agents selling young women to brothel owners on GB Road, Delhi;

- (b) the number of young women rescued from brothels during the last two years;
- (c) the number of human trafficking agents arrested during 2010-11 and 2012 till date;
- (d) the number of girls who went missing during 2011 and 2012 in Delhi and how many of them have been traced; and
- (e) whether gangs smuggling children are active in Delhi and if so, how many such gangs have been busted by Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Sir, Delhi Police takes legal action as and when any information regarding trafficking comes to notice. The details of young women rescued from premises on GB Road and agents arrested by Delhi Police during the years 2010, 2011 & 2012 (upto 30.04.2012) are given below:-

Year	Number of girls rescued	Number of agents/ persons arrested
2010	07	08
2011	26	16
2012 (up to 30.04.2012)	15	04

(d) The details of the missing girls, as reported to Delhi Police, along with the details of the girls traced during the years 2011 and 2012 (up to 31.03.2012) are as under:-

Year	Girls Missing	Girls traced
2011	2665	1873
2012 (up to 31.03.12)	612	334

(e) Action has been taken in cases in which children were found to be sold for money/adoption/marriage etc. In the last 2 years, 13 cases have been registered and 52 persons have been arrested.

Export of sugar

†*468. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision regarding quantum of sugar to be exported so far from the country has been taken;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the quantum-wise details of export of sugar for which sanctions have been granted in the sugarcane crushing year 2011-12 along with the time of the sanctions;

(c) whether the availability of sugar has also been estimated while deciding the quantum of its export; and

(d) if so, the assessment made regarding availability of sugar in the country in sugarcane crushing year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government reviews export policy from time to time in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, taking into account various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Policy on export keeps in view domestic availability and need to maintain a balance between producers of exportable goods and domestic users of such goods. Based on assessment of production, domestic consumption, sugar stocks and the domestic prices of sugar, the Government has so far allowed export of 30 lakh tons of raw and white/refined sugar during 2011-12 sugar season (October-September) in three tranches of 10 lakh tons each during November 2011, February 2012 and March 2012 respectively. Besides, the Government has also permitted export of 1.53 lakh tons of sugar under EPCG Scheme, Preferential Quota Sugar to European Union (EU) & USA and to Maldives under Bi-lateral Trade Agreement.

(c) and (d) In the current sugar season, estimated production of sugar is 251.97 lakh tons. The consumption of sugar has been estimated at 220 lakh tons.

Pay scale of URC employees at par with employees of CSDs

*469. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Run Canteen (URC) employees are getting the minimum of regular pay scale at par with their counterparts working in Canteen Stores Departments (CSDs) at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to regulate the terms and conditions of service of employees of URCs as per the directions of the Supreme Court of India dated 4 January, 2001?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) The Unit Run Canteen (URC) employees are getting paid as per the rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of the URCs, issued by Army Headquarters in April 2003. These rules were made as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 4th January 2001, in the case of *Union of India Vs. M. Aslam and others*.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its order dated 28.4.2009, in the case of *R.R. Pillai Vs. Commanding Officer HQ SAC (U)*, that, employees of URC are not Government Servants. They are not treated at par with their counterparts working in Canteen Stores Department.

The basic pay of URC civilian employees was enhanced by 50% w.e.f. 1.2.2009 and by another 15% w.e.f. 1.12.2009.

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

- (a) the details of countries with whom Free Trade Agreements have been signed during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has been actively considering to finalise FTAs with some more countries in the next few months;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has evaluated the impact on trade under FTAs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) The details of countries with whom Free Trade Agreements have been signed during the last three years, value-wise:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing	Date of implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.

1	2	3	4
			1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.
			1st November in respect of India and Brunei.
			24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.
			1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.
			1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
2.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010
3.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
4.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07.2011

(b) and (c) The Government is negotiating FTAs / expansion of existing FTAs with the countries listed below. Negotiations continue and it is difficult to predict a time-line to finalise these FTAs.

Sl. No. Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries

1	2
1.	India - EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India - ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)

1	2
3.	India - Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India - Thailand CECA
5.	India - Mauritius CECPA
6.	India - EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India - Israel FTA
9.	India - Singapore CECA (<i>Review</i>)
10.	India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11.	Indian - MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12.	India - Chile PTA
13.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14.	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15.	India-Canada CEPA
16.	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17.	India-Australia CECA

(d) Evaluation of the impact of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on trade. The JSG report, on the basis of which FTA negotiations are launched, is made available on the Departments of Commerce website (<http://commerce.gov.in>). India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

Repair/renovation of quarters by CPWD

*471. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD is carrying out the repair/renovation vide its Order/ Notification No. 11014/1/2008-W-3, dated 14, March, 2008 in Type-II Quarters of Sector-D, Mandir Marg, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quarter-wise details of quarters in which repair/renovation work undertaken by CPWD in 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(d) whether wardrobes in the above quarters are also going to be replaced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The copy of the letter No. 11014/1/2008-W-3, dated 14, March, 2008 is enclosed as Statement (*See* below) for details.

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

(c) The details of quarters in which repair/renovation work has been taken up are as follows :

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Quarters
1.	2010-11	45
2.	2011-12	19

The quarter-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II. (*See* below)

(d) As per order dated 14.03.2008, "Cupboards are to be provided where no cupboard provided earlier". As wardrobes exists in above mentioned quarters, no wardrobes will be replaced. However, worn out/damaged wardrobes will be replaced.

Statement

F.No. 11014/1/2008-W.3

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.

14th March 2008

Office Memorandum

Subject:- Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

1. The undersigned is directed to state that under this Ministry's Office Memoranda No.28012/1/2003-WI dated 19th Feb. 2004 and 20th Feb. 2004, it has been provided that works of addition/alteration of non-structural nature can be carried out in General Pool Residential Quarters at the request of the occupants and to provide these facilities on vacation of residential quarters and also on payment of a part of cost by the allottees in respect of occupied quarters.
2. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities subject to availability of funds in all GPRA quarters as well as quarters in other pools which are being

maintained by CPWD whether occupied or vacant (except for Type-I Quarters) in serial order in each colony with the consent of the concerned allottees, instructions for type-I quarters shall be issued separately.

3. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/works of additions/alterations is enclosed as Statement-I. (*See below*)
4. The list of civil and electrical items of addition/alteration which may be carried out at the request of the allottees and on the allottee paying the specified percentage of the cost of the works has been revised and is given in Statement-II. (*See below*)
5. No other work of addition/alteration which involves structural changes in the allotted quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.
6. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of two months from the dated of handing over the possession of house to CPWD.
7. This Memorandum issues in supersession of all previous instructions, including the OM mentioned in paragraph 1 above and with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Division. Vide Dy. No. 02-F dated 01/01/2008.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/-

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban. Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to Minister of Urban Development, New Delhi.
2. PS to Minister of State for Urban Development, New Delhi.
3. PPS to Secretary (UD)/Secretary(UEPA), M/o UEPA New Delhi.
4. All Joint Secretary/Director/DS/US in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
5. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version.

Statement - I

Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

A. Civil Works**1.0 Kitchen**

1.1 General:

1.1.1 Removal of chimney wherever existing Y Y Y Y Y

1.1.2 Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design) Y Y Y X X

1.1.3 Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) and overhead cabinets (With pre-impregnated board with beige/grey shade) . (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design) X X X Y Y

1.1.4 Plumbing for water purifier and geyser. Y Y Y Y Y

1.1.5 Addition of water storage capacity upto 300 lt per DU by providing additional tank at terrace. If not possible 100/150 litre capacity loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets Y Y Y Y Y

1.2 Kitchen sink:

1.2.1 Stainless steel kitchen sink without drain board Y Y Y X X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1.2.2 Stainless steel kitchen sink with drain board wherever possible	X	X	X	Y	Y
	1.3 Dado:					
	1.3.1 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.3.2 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") dado from skirting level upto 60 cm height above the kitchen platform above and along the worktop and around and below kitchen sink excluding areas where built in cupboards are fixed.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	1.4 Worktop:					
	1.4.1 Green marble- prepolished with premoulded nosing	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.4.2 Granite with pre-polished and premoulded nosing .	X	X	X	Y	Y
	1.5 Flooring:					
	1.5.1 Ceramic floor tiles (Size 12"×12" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.5.2 Rectified Ceramic floor tiles (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.	X	X	X	Y	Y
2.0	Toilets & Bathrooms					
	2.1 Wash basin & Mirror:					
	2.1.1 One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location..	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	2.1.2 One looking mirror with PTMT frame and with one glass shelf with anodized aluminium frame.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	2.1.3 Anodized aluminium Pegs in bathroom/towel rings (1 no) as per feasibility.	Y	Y	Y	X	X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2.1.4 CP Brass pegs and towel rail in bathroom, towel ring at washbasin with CP brass mixer tap (preferably single lever)	X	X	X	Y	Y
	2.1.5 Looking mirror with PTMT frame and glass shelves with stainless steel/CP Brass frame at washbasins.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	2.1.6 Plumbing for geysers.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2.2 Flooring & Dado:					
	2.2.1 Flooring					
	2.2.1.1 Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x1" Matt finish) of approved design.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	2.2.1.2 Rectified ceramic floor tiles (Size 16" X 16") of approved design	X	X	X	Y	Y
	2.2.1.3 . Pre-finished/Pre-polished granite threshold 100 mm high and 100 mm wide in shower area in combined toilet	X	X	X	Y	Y
	2.3 Dado					
	2.3.1 Ceramic white glazed tile (Minimum Size 8"x12") up to door lintel level.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	3.0 Bed Rooms/Living Rooms					
	3.1 Flooring in rooms and internal areas-					
	3.1.1 Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"×12" Matt finish) of approved design.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	3.1.2 Grey/Beige color rectified ceramic floor tile (Size 16"×16" Matt finish) of approved design.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	4.0 In common circulation areas and staircases-					
	4.1 Kota stone flooring and matching skirting. In staircase, single piece pre-polished kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4.2 Dado of ceramic tile light grey/ dull green shade 12"×12" size up to 120 cm height above skirting including green marble nosing.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5.0 Others fixtures and amenities					
	5.1 Magic eye in the main entry door.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5.2 Curtain rods with brackets.	Y	Y	X	X	X
	5.3 Drapery rods with brackets.	X	X	Y	Y	Y
	5.4 Built in cupboards in bedrooms as per standard drawings where no cupboard provided earlier, where openings are available the same will be covered with built in cupboard as per approved drawings. In case of such openings with existing concrete/ stoneshelves, only cupboard shutters with wooden frames shall be provided.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5.5 Glazing of verandah/balcony, using M.S. window section, (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	5.6 Glazing of verandah/balcony, with powder coated aluminium section of matching shade, (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	5.7 Wire-gauze shutters for windows with hard wood/LVL.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	5.8 Wire-gauze shutters for windows with 2nd class teakwood.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	6.0 Internal finishing					
	6.1 All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2 mm thick POP (one time only) followed by oil bound distemper Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	Y	Y	Y	X	X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	6.2 All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2 mm thick POP (one time only) followed by plastic emulsion paint Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	B. Electrical Works					
1.0	1.1 Power Points (15 Amp. 6 - Pins) (in Numbers)	3	4	5	6	7
	1.2 Power Points (16 Amp. 6 - Pins) Servant quarter and garage wherever available (in Numbers)	X	X	X	1	1
	1.3 Power sockets (DP-MCB type) for air conditioner/geyser (in Numbers)	1	1	2	4	5
2.0	Ceiling Fans (in Numbers)					
	2.1 Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah, (in Numbers)	3	4	5	6	7
	2.2 Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.0	3.1 Fluorescent light fittings (excluding tube lights and starter) (in Numbers)	3	4	5	7	8
	3.2 Servant quarters/garage (1 Number)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.0	4.1 Electrical Points including light, fans, call bell and 5 Amp. Plug points (in Numbers)	20	23	27	38	44
5.0	Others					
	5.1 One No. Door call bell	Y	V	Y	Y	Y
	5.2 Call bell Horn main house to servant's qtr. and from main gate pillar to the qtr.(Wherever existing)	X	X	X	Y	Y
	5.3 Recessed conducting.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5.4 Call bell point from ground floor at stair entrance to first floor quarters where grill door has been provided on stair entry.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	5.5 Fresh air fan in kitchen and toilets (in Numbers).	1	2	2	3	3
	5.6 Tube light fittings with tube light/ CFL fitting with CFL in common circulation areas /staircases.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5.7 Cable TV point (in Numbers)	1	1	1	2	2
	5.8 Telephone Points (in Numbers)	X	X	1	2	2

Note: Y for Yes and X for No

Statement

Items of works under payment basis of the estimated cost (Balance items excluding the items already covered in up-gradation works).

A. CIVIL WORKS

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Pavement of areas around the premises with suitable material in an approved manner.

Note: Pavement of areas to be done with chequered tile or plain cement concrete or interlocking blocks including C.C. edging.

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees.:

- Changing of Indian WC to European WC & *vice versa*. (It will be free of cost once for an allottee.

Note: All connected costs of dismantling, relaying tiles, finishing etc. to be included for changing of Indian WC to European WC & *vice versa*.

B. ELECTRICAL WORKS

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Additional power plug points/light plug points/light points.

Note: Additional points to be provided only when feasible as per electrical.

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Fancy light fittings.
- Change of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in house.

Details of work undertaken in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12

(A) Year 2010-2011

Sl.No.	House No.	Sl. No.	House No.	Sl. No.	House No.
1.	D-636	16.	D-631	31.	D-469
2.	D-458	17.	D-451	32.	D-462
3.	D-702	18.	D-503	33.	D-624
4.	D-706	19.	D-582	34.	D-669
5.	D-481	20.	D-628	35.	D-501
6.	D-583	21.	D-626	36.	D-463
7.	D-693	22.	D-671	37.	D-604
8.	D-665	23.	D-670	38.	D-625
9.	D-575	24.	D-483	39.	D-666
10.	D-587	25.	D-571	40.	D-641
11.	D-588	26.	D-673	41.	D-663
12.	D-579	27.	D-676	42.	D-687
13.	D-475	28.	D-597	43.	D-577
14.	D-487	29.	D-492	44.	D-649
15.	D-467	30.	D-580	45.	D-591

(B) Year 2011-12

(i) Work completed

(ii) Work in progress

Sl.No.	House No.	Sl.No.	House No.
1.	D-643	1.	D-593
2.	D-680	2.	D-685
3.	D-470	3.	D-695
4.	D-615	4.	D-667
5.	D-632	5.	D-690
6.	D-681	6.	D-668
7.	D-480	7.	D-460
8.	D-677	8.	D-453
9.	D-601		
10.	D-463		
11.	D-660		

Abductions by Naxals to get their demands fulfilled

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

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalites have started abducting some people from naxal affected areas to get their demands fulfilled, causing new problems;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents of getting the demands fulfilled by abducting people by naxalites during the last three years;

(c) the number of naxalites, common citizens and security personnel got killed in naxal attacks during the last three years;

(d) the details of the steps taken to control naxalism during the last three years; and

(e) whether the steps taken by Central Government to tackle the problem of naxalism have failed to produce results as per expectations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The detail of civilians abducted by Left Wing Extremists in the last three years is at Statement-I (*See* below). It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) are resorting to large scale abductions in their areas of influence. However, only high profile abductions are widely reported. In the recent past, the CPI (Maoist) abducted two Italian nationals, Mr. Paolo Bosusco and Mr. Claudio Colangelo on 14.3.2012 from Daringibadi P.S. of Kandhamal District of Odisha. Subsequently, Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur, District Koraput, Odisha was abducted on the night intervening March 23-24, 2012. The District Magistrate of Sukma District in Chhattisgarh, Shri Alex Paul Menon was abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 21.4.2012. In the year 2011, the Collector of Malkangiri District in Odisha, Shri Vineel Krishna, was also kidnapped by the CPI (Maoist) on 16.2.2011. The abduction of young and pro-active Collectors, elected representatives and foreign tourists, etc. is a clear indication of the changing nature of Maoist insurgency. The kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and even foreigners is indicative of the facts the Maoists are using terrorist tactics to get their demands fulfilled by the State Governments. Usually, the main demand of the CPI (Maoist) includes release of their jailed cadres, especially relatives of their important leaders. The abduction of civil administration officials indicates a determined effort on the part of the CPI (Maoist) to stall development process in affected districts. They seek to prevent poor and marginalized sections of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the society in their areas of dominance from joining the mainstream development process. Such action by the CPI (Maoist) will not deter the Government from its determination to continue with its efforts to combat Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner.

(c) The detail of naxals, civilians and security personnel killed in LWE violence during last three years is at Statement-II. (*See below*)

(d) to (e) The Government of India has adopted a two-pronged strategy of development and security related measures to address the situation. In addition, emphasis is also laid on ensuring rights of Adivasis under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and improvement in governance in LWE affected areas. As regards security related measures, the Government of India has deployed 78 Battalions of Central Armed Police Forces in LWE affected States. The security expenditure incurred on anti-naxal operations in 103 districts of LWE affected States is being reimbursed by the Government of India under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The Government of India also provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for critical infrastructure needed to facilitate operations by the security forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also providing financial assistance to the State Governments to raise India Reserve Battalions and Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist schools. Helicopters are also provided for anti-naxal operations. The Government is also implementing a scheme for building 400 fortified police stations in LWE affected States. It is the endeavour of the Ministry of Home Affairs to assist the State Governments in building capacities to effectively combat LWE. In addition to security measures, there is a realization that development and governance in these areas needs to be addressed. Hence, there is an emphasis on schemes like the Integrated Action Plan and close monitoring of implementation of flagship schemes in LWE affected districts. There is a degree of consensus on this two-pronged approach in all the LWE affected States.

In the long-term, it is necessary to communicate to the people the consequences of CPI (Maoist) ideology which puts a premium on violence, killing, destruction of infrastructure, indiscriminate use of landmines targeting even civilians, sabotage of passenger trains and kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and such other atrocities. Once the people recognize the futility of the violent path adopted by the CPI (Maoist), a sustained development and security oriented approach will yield the desired results.

Statement - I*State-wise incidents of abduction by the CPI (Maoist)*

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (up to April 17)		
	Incidents	No. of persons abducted	No. of persons killed	Incidents	No. of persons abducted	No. of persons killed	Incidents	No. of persons abducted	No. of persons killed	Incidents	No. of persons abducted	No. of persons killed
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	9	15	2	6	7	1	1	1	0
Bihar	12	25	8	33	75	5	34	87	3	7	9	2
Chhattisgarh	56	121	33	68	161	36	39	73	22	17	29	3
Jharkhand	43	90	13	39	100	6	47	85	11	19	31	2
Maharashtra	7	38	4	6	9	0	10	14	5	3	3	2
Odisha	15	38	0	12	52	5	23	41	8	8	15	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	38	65	34	53	74	59	15	21	13	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	174	380	93	223	490	113	175	329	64	55	88	11

Statement - II*Details of naxals killed, civilians killed and security forces killed during last three years*

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (up to 30th April)		
	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	SF killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	SF killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	SF killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	SF killed
Andhra Pradesh	17	18	0	13	24	0	4	9	0	1	2	1
Bihar	2	47	25	5	72	25	14	60	3	3	10	0
Chhattisgarh	142	163	127	83	171	172	34	124	80	3	16	15
Jharkhand	31	140	68	15	132	25	16	149	33	2	55	21
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	4	41	52	3	35	10	3	44	10	1	12	14
Odisha	14	36	31	10	62	17	23	39	14	4	6	10
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	8	144	14	42	223	35	5	41	2	1	0	0
Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	219	591	317	172	720	285	99	467	142	15	101	61

SF: Security Forces

Decline in production of NTC mills

*473. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production from various textile mills under the National Textiles Corporation (NTC) has declined sharply during the last few years;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve production from such mills; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to modernize such mills to improve production?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) No Sir, production from various mills of NTC has not declined sharply in the last few years as can be seen from the table below:

Year	Yarn Production (Lakh Kgs.)	Cloth Production (Lakh Meters)
2009-10	305.5	113.84
2010-11	346.03	89.91
2011-12	350.20	120.25

(b) and c) As per the Revival Scheme approved by BIFR, NTC has modernized its mills and invested Rs. 1169 crores towards modernization till date. Other initiatives taken by NTC include *inter alia* the provision of DG sets to deal with acute power cuts in the State of Tamil Nadu; engagement of women to deal with labour shortages; obtaining ISO certification for 16 mills; utilization of Information Technology to improve efficiencies etc.

Disaster preparedness in North Eastern States

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

(a) the details of preparedness to meet the disasters caused due to natural calamity in the North Eastern States; and

(b) the details of provisions made to reach the most remote areas as well as to avail faster relief in regard to medical aid during any massive disaster in North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Disaster management initiatives taken by the Government of India for preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery,

reconstruction and rehabilitation are inclusive of measures for North-Eastern States also. Details of preparedness initiatives are as below:-

- * State Disaster Management Authority and District Disaster Management Authority have been set up in all the North-Eastern States.
- * The institutional mechanism of the State Government has been networked with the early warning systems and also with the National Emergency Operation Centre for receiving and dissemination of alerts/advisories/information relating to different natural calamities.
- * One battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) comprising 1149 personnel including doctors, paramedics, technicians alongwith canines and disaster response equipment have been located at Guwahati specifically for North-Eastern States. An additional battalion of NDRF is located at Kolkata for back-up support in case of emergent requirements. States have also been encouraged to set up their own State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) *e.g.* Nagaland, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram have constituted SDRF.
- * Suitable financial arrangements to meet emergent requirements in disaster situations have been made and the State Disaster Response Fund has been constituted in all the North Eastern States. The contribution to these fund is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State Governments. For the periods 2010-11 to 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 2,088.52 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern States. 5% of the allocation for the State Disaster Response Fund has also been earmarked for procurement of search and rescue equipment etc. by State Government.
- * A capacity development grant of Rs. 60 crore has also been earmarked for 2010-11 to 2014-15.
- * Regular mock drills are being organized by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Disaster Response Force. NDRF teams are constantly engaged in familiarization exercises (FAMEX) as also in community awareness/preparedness programmes in far flung and inaccessible areas. The NDRF initiative has covered over 1.25 lakh persons since 2006.
- * The North Eastern States are also being provided assistance under Schemes for the strengthening of fire and emergency services (Rs. 31.56 crore), strengthening of Civil Defence set up (Rs. 11.50 crore) and the schools safety programme (200 schools in each of the two Districts of a State). In addition, 13th Finance Commission has also allocated Rs. 20 crore and

Rs. 15 crore to Mizoram and Tripura respectively for fire services for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15.

(b) In disaster situations access for response teams is facilitated by all available and fastest means of transport including aircrafts and helicopters. Apart from specialist teams of NDRF, personnel from Armed forces, Central Armed Police Forces and Border Roads Organization available in or near the area are also mobilized. Medical aid component is part and parcel of the relief and response teams mobilized. The medical response arrangements of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare includes deployment of Quick Rapid Response Team, support to the State in terms of drugs and equipment and deployment of public health teams to prevent the outbreak of any type of disease. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has designated its regional office at Guwahati for providing emergency support functions. The Government medical store depot at Guwahati and Kolkata provide medical stores to North Eastern States during emergency due to natural calamities.

Border fencing and floodlighting between Tripura and Bangladesh

*475. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fencing and floodlighting the border between Tripura and Bangladesh is progressing at a slow pace;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the percentage of work done;
- (d) when was the project sanctioned and what were the deadlines;
- (e) how much money has already been released towards the payments for the work done, date of the payments along with executing agency; and
- (f) whether National Project Construction Corporation Ltd. (NPCC) as an executing agency had any experience of fencing of such nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) 87% of fencing (746 km out of 856 km sanctioned) and 65% of floodlighting (462 km out of 718 km sanctioned) has been completed in the Tripura sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border. In addition, about 4% of fencing and 32% of floodlighting works are in progress. Only about 9% of fencing and about 3% of floodlighting works are yet to commence. The balance works are primarily delayed due to on-ground constraints *i.e.* pending land acquisition, habitation upto zero line in some cases, nature of terrain in some places-riverine, low lying etc.

(d) Fencing works in the Tripura sector were sanctioned in 2000 under Phase II of the fencing project and its targeted date of completion was March 31, 2012. Floodlighting works were sanctioned in 2008 and its targeted date of completion was also March 31, 2012. Revision of expected date of completion on grounds of implementation constrains is being proposed.

(e) Till March 31, 2012, an amount of Rs. 1009.00 crore has been spent on fencing works by the executing agencies in Tripura namely, the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC), Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., Border Roads Organisation (BRO), Tripura Public Works Department (TPWD).

Till March 31, 2012, an amount of Rs. 329.92 crore has been spent on floodlighting works by the executing agency *viz.* National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) in Tripura.

(f) NPCC is a premier public sector construction company tasked with creation of infrastructure and execution of national level projects including those in remote/difficult areas.

Formidable naval presence of China in Indian Ocean

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the formidable naval presence of China in the Indian Ocean as reflected in their construction of ports in that region, as revealed by US Centre for a New American Security;

(b) if so, whether Indian territorial waters are adequately protected against any sudden claim made to their territory by China, if such sporadic episodes in the Himalayas are any indication; and

(c) whether Chinese are building ports in Chittagong in Bangladesh, Hambantota in Sri Lanka, Kyaupy in Burma, etc. to assume supremacy in having their own sea lines of communication between Persian Gulf area and China itself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) The Government is aware of Chinese participation in the Indian Ocean Region in development projects like ports as well as anti-piracy operations and deep sea mining.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security and commercial interests and takes all necessary measures to safeguard them in accordance with the prevailing security situations and strategic considerations.

Majority of world's oil and gas trade originates in the Gulf and West Africa and transits through the Indian Ocean. The maritime traffic uses the Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs) which are governed by the United Nations Convention for the Laws of the Seas (UNCLOS) and International Maritime Law and are used by all the countries to ensure discipline and safe passage across seas.

Licence under the Patents Act

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

- (a) the number of compulsory licences given to drug manufacturing companies since the amendment of the Patents Act in 2005; and
- (b) the number of pending cases of domestic drug companies that have filed for compulsory licences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) One compulsory licence has been granted in India since the amendment of the Patents Act in 2005. The Compulsory Licence has been granted to M/s NATCO Pharma, a drug manufacturing company for 'Sorafenib Tosylate' a drug used for treatment of liver and kidney cancer. The patent was granted to M/s Bayer Corporation, USA by the Indian Patent Office in March 2008.

- (b) No application for compulsory licence is pending at present.

Building of alternate communications network through BSNL

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to build up an alternate communications network for the Defence services through the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL);
- (b) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how much expenditure will be incurred on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Network for Spectrum (NFS) is an "Exclusive and Dedicated" pan India Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based network for the Defence Forces. It involves laying of 60,000 Kms of OFC to provide connectivity for 129 Army, 162 Air Force and 33 Navy stations. Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (MoC&IT) is responsible for rollout of the network. The alternate network will be implemented to facilitate vacation of Spectrum by the Defence Services. The Government had approved a budgetary support of Rs. 8098 crore on 3.12.2009. A

proposal is under process in MoC&IT for financial approval of Rs. 5236 crore over and above Rs. 8098 crore already approved by the Government.

Increase in trade deficit

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the past financial year, trade deficit has increased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the year-wise detailed break-down of exports and imports over the past three years; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the trade deficit in the future?

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

(b) and (c) The detail of exports, imports and trade deficit in US \$ billion during each of the last three years is as under:

Period	Exports	Imports	Trade deficit
2009-10	179	288	109
2010-11	251	370	119
2011-12 (Provisional)	304	489	185

All figures have been rounded off

Source: DGCI&S

(d) Anticipating the slowdown in export growth, the Government had announced a package on 13th October, 2011. Earlier measures taken by the Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14; thereafter in January / March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February, 2011. To increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our market and products, incentives have been provided under schemes *viz.* Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 from US\$ 251 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14. The Strategy Paper aims at compound annual average growth in exports of about 27%. The Strategy Paper covers

product strategy, market strategy, technology and R&D, building a brand image, and conducive domestic policy and essential support.

Blacklisting of foreign arms supplier companies

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

- (a) the number and details of foreign defence equipments and arms supplier companies that have been blacklisted by Government for the last five years; and
- (b) the reasons for our inability to meet the demands indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) During last 5 years four foreign companies, listed below, have been debarred from further business dealings with the Ministry of Defence for a period of 10 years.

- (i) M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).
- (ii) M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).
- (iii) M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.
- (iv) M/s. Corporation Defence, Russia.

(b) Indian Armed Forces use a mix of conventional and modern equipment. Sufficient indigenous capability and capacity exist to meet the demand for conventional equipment. However, import dependence in respect of high technology and complex weapon systems and platforms is inevitable.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Adoption of Kenyan model of regulating tea processing units

3566. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's largest tea producer, Assam tea will adopt Kenyan model of regulating tea processing units to ensure quality;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the current year;
- (c) the present position thereof; and
- (d) the demands pending from the Assam tea industry with the decisions likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Targets and achievements of leather export

3567. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding targets and achievements of leather export during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is considering a special programme with adequate funds to help and upgrade existing leather industries, tanning units and slaughter houses to environment friendly technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to promote the export of leather goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Leather goods export during the last three years were as follows:

(US\$ million)	
Year	Actual Export*
2009-10	3404.57
2010-11	3844.86
2011-12	3611.38**

* Source: DGCI & S.

** upto December 2011.

(b) During Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) implemented a sub scheme "up-gradation/installation of infrastructure for environment protection in leather sector" under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP). DIPP proposes to continue this sub scheme during Twelfth FYP also.

(c) Under this sub scheme, DIPP has approved total six projects of establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants and installation of Reverse Osmosis Systems in Tamil Nadu in 2009 with total assistance of Rs. 92.50 crore. In order to promote exports of leather sector, Government of India has identified leather sector as a Focus Sector in Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14 which, *inter-alia*, includes

facilities such as (a) allowing duty free import of critical inputs to the extent of 3% of FOB value of export realization in the previous year, (b) duty credit scrip of 4% for notified leather products and footwear & 2% duty credit scrip for finished leather under Focus Product Scheme, (c) Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) to facilitate import of machinery, and (d) 1% duty credit scrip under Status Holders Incentive Scrip Scheme for status holders in leather sector (except finished leather segment) for import of capital goods under actual user condition.

Export of power and petroleum products to Pakistan

3568. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has offered Pakistan to make available power and petroleum products during the recent visit of President of Pakistan to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan has agreed with the proposal of Indian Government; and
- (d) if the answer to part (c) be in the positive, by when the export of power and petroleum products is likely to start to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Bilateral discussions between the leaders of India and Pakistan have stressed on the need to tap into the considerable potential of bilateral economic and trade ties, for mutual progress and prosperity. The way forward has been identified, including possibilities of trade in power and petroleum products. Joint Working Groups have been set up for progressing trade in power and petroleum products.

(d) Trade in petroleum products is ongoing between both countries. Trade in power would first require the building of transmission connectivity. No decision has been taken for such transmission corridor.

Decline in export of tea

3569. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a considerable decline in the export of tea during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the tea industry has been facing stiff competition from other tea producing countries;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to increase tea exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. India has been maintaining supply of 200 million kgs of exports during the last five years. The details of exports of tea during the period 2006 to 2010 are given below:

Year	Quantity (million kgs)	Value (Rs Crs.)	Unit Price (Rs / Kg)
2006	218.73	2006.53	91.73
2007	178.75	1810.11	101.26
2008	203.12	2392.91	117.81
2009	197.90	2785.85	140.77
2010	222.02	3058.31	137.75

(c) and (d) The world export scenario indicates that India as a tea producing country has been facing tough competition from other principal producing countries like Kenya (primarily CTC variety), China (mainly Green tea) and Sri Lanka (primarily Orthodox variety).

(e) Keeping in view the tough competition in the world market, five strategically important markets *viz.* U.S.A., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Egypt have been chosen for extensive & intensive promotional intervention in the coming five years through dedicated funding. The above countries have been selected based on the criteria of “Market Attractiveness & Potentiality” and “Ability of the Indian Tea Industry to compete”.

In addition, following steps have been taken to boost tea exports:

- (i) Participation in international and/or specialized fairs and exhibitions.
- (ii) Promotional support to the exporters and Tea Associations for participating in international fairs/exhibitions and/or organizing tea delegations BSM/ Tea Tasting Sessions in the overseas countries.
- (iii) Tea Board has instituted Darjeeling Tea Trade Chain Integrity System to ensure genuineness of Darjeeling tea for exports and to prevent misuse of Darjeeling name in the international market
- (iv) Media publicity

- (v) Buyer Seller Meets
- (vi) Public Relation (PR) activities to establish closer link between importers and exporters
- (vii) Exchange of tea delegations between India and Tea importing countries
- (viii) The Tea Board has been assisting tea exporters towards meeting the additional transport and handling charges incurred for teas exported through I.C.D., Amingaon in Assam.

Studies by Tariff Commission

3570. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of studies completed by the Tariff Commission during the last three years;
- (b) the details of expenditure incurred during the last three years for completion of these studies by Tariff Commission; and
- (c) whether any increase in expenditure also results in increase of Non-Plan Expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 71 studies have been completed by the Tariff Commission during the last three years. The year-wise details of studies are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) Tariff Commission does not charge its clients for the studies done by it. The expenditure is met from the Non-Plan budgetary allocation of the Commission. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years are given below:

	(Rs. in crores)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Plan expenditure	0	0	0
Non-Plan expenditure	6.36	6.27	6.55
TOTAL	6.36	6.27	6.55

(c) Tariff Commission meets its entire expenditure from the Non-Plan Head and major portion of expenditure goes towards payment of pay and allowances of employees of the Commission. However, there has been considerable increase in the number of studies and expenditure for completion of these studies also include Domestic

Travel and Professional Services expenses which results increasing of Non-Plan expenditure.

Statement

List of the Reports Submitted by Tariff Commission during the last three years

Sl. No.	Study name	Month of completion
1	2	3
2009-10		
1.	Report on Milk availability and its price	April
2.	Cost Price Study of B-Twill Jute Bags.	May
3.	Report on Study on Umbrellas	May
4.	Report on cost study for Levy Sugar Pricing	June
5.	Report on study for Evolving Modalities for fixation of selling price of various Alkaloids Produced by Govt. Alkaloids Works	December
6.	Report on Realistic Cost of Pregnancy Detection Kit Supplied by M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd to Govt. of India	January
2010-11		
7.	Report on Critical analysis of the Impact of Port Tariff Regulation and the Effect of Such Regulation on EXIM Trade - Phase I	August
8.	Report on Performance of Cement Industry	September
9.	Report on Rationalization of Sugar Zones	September
10.	Report on Finalizing per KM per Tonne Rate for Transportation of Fertilizers by road	September
11.	Report on Element-wise Realistic Cost/Price of the Cement Produced by two Cement Plants in Himachal Pradesh.	October
12.	Report on Cost of Constructing various types of Toilets	December
13.	Report on Sectoral Impact of Chinese Imports on the Competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industry particularly SSI - Dry Battery Cell	December

1	2	3
14.	Report of Socio Economic impact of the occurrence of the Avian Influenza in West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim and Assam on Poultry Industry	December
15.	Report on the Pricing structure of Iodised Branded Salt (Vacuum & Refined) <i>vis-a-vis</i> unbranded salt	January
16.	Report on India's need for critical Raw Materials, Long term demand projections and identification of source countries in Asia Africa and Latin America	January
17.	Report on cost pricing of Single super phosphate	January
18.	Report on Realistic Cost of Copper T 380A supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
19.	Report on Realistic Cost of Tubal Ring supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
20.	Report on Realistic Cost of Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
21.	Report on Realistic Cost of Condoms supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
22.	Report on Realistic Cost of Tubal Ring supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
23.	Report on Realistic Cost of Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
24.	Report on Realistic Cost of Condoms supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
25.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Adoor Food Park Kerala	March
26.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Bagalkot Food Park - Karnataka	March
27.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Mallapuram Food Park- Kerala	March
28.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Maneri Food Park, Jabalpur, M. P.	March

1	2	3
29.	Report on Realistic cost of Emergency Contraceptive Pills (Ec-Pills) supplied by HLL Lifecare Ltd - in 2008-09 to Government of India	March
30.	Report on Realistic cost of Emergency Contraceptive Pills (Ec-Pills) supplied by HLL Lifecare Ltd - in 2009-10 to Government of India	March
31.	Diagnostic study on Food Park -Ukhrul Food Park, Manipur	March
2011-12		
32.	Report on impact of reduction in current tariffs on skimmed milk powder/whole milk powder in Indian Dairy Industry as well as Indian Dairy farmers as per India's Commitment to the WTO	April
33.	Report on Cost/price Study of Ammonium Sulphate	April
34.	Report on Impact of FTAs on Petrochemical and Plastic Industry	May
35.	Report on Impact of Reduction of Current Tariffs on Indian Poultry Industry as per Country's Commitment to the WTO.	May
36.	Report on Cost Piped Rural Water Supply from alternative safe drinking water source located at distant places	June
37.	Report on Determining additional compensation for Complex Fertilizers produced using captive Ammonia based Naphtha / Fuel oil/ LSHS based stock under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy.	June
38.	Report on Impact of reduction in current tariffs on butter/ butter oil on Indian dairy industry as well as Indian dairy farmers as per India's commitment to the WTO	July
39.	Report on Fee Structure of Dr. RML Hospital & PGMIER	July
40.	Report on Fee Structure of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing (RAKCON)	July
41.	Report on Fee Structure of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare	July
42.	Report on Fee Structure of Lady Hardinge Medical College and SK Hospital	July

1	2	3
43.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Rai Food Park, Haryana	August
44.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Karkhiyon Food Park, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	August
45.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Khunmoh Food Park, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	August
46.	Report on Fee Structure of Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry	August
47.	Report on Fee Structure of All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	August
48.	Report on Fee Structure of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	August
49.	Report on Sectoral Impact of Chinese Import on the Competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industry particularly SSI -Footwear	August
50.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Shendra Food Park, Aurangabad	September
51.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Dimapur Food Park, Nagaland	September
52.	Report on Fee Structure of All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Mumbai	September
53.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Govt.) in cost of construction of Residential Apartments/ Houses in selected States / UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - North Zone	October
54.	Report on Effect of subsuming Electricity duty in the proposed Goods & Services Tax	October
55.	Consolidated Report on Diagnostic Study on Food Parks	October
56.	Report on Fee Structure of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong	October
57.	Report on Fee Structure of Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh	October

1	2	3
58.	Report on Fee Structure of Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	October
59.	Report on Revision of Second Stage Handling Charges and Branding Charges for the Jute Bags Procured by FCI & State Agencies	November
60.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Govt.) in cost of construction of Residential Apartments/ Houses in selected States / UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - East Zone	November
61.	Report on Fee Structure of Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	November
62.	Report on Fee Structure of Vardhman Mahavir Medical College attached to Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	November
63.	Report on India's Need for Critical Raw Materials - Zimbabwe as Potential Source	December
64.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/ Houses in Selected States/ UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - South Zone	December
65.	Consolidated Report on Fee Structure of Medical institutes	December
66.	Report on Study of Tyre Pricing	December
67.	Report on Cost Based Study of Petroleum Products of National Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)	December
68.	Report on Study on Radial Tyres	December
69.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/ Houses in Selected States/ UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - West Zone	January
70.	Consolidated report on Report on study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/ Houses	January
71.	Report on Determination of Actual and Normative Milling Charges for Raw Rice and Parboiled Rice	February

New schemes to promote export performance

3571. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced new schemes to promote export performance during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these schemes; and
- (d) the details of expenditure incurred during the last three years for export promotion schemes and objectives achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The following new incentive schemes were introduced for promoting exports during the last three years:

- Status Holders Incentive Scheme was announced in August, 2009 with an objective to promote investment in upgradation of technology of certain sectors. Duty Credit Scrips for Status Holders @ 1% of FOB value of exports is granted under this scheme.
- Special Bonus Benefit Scheme was introduced in October, 2011 to provide special assistance to specified sectors in Engineering, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical for 6 months. The scheme covered 49 products for benefit @ 1% of FOB value of exports and has sunset on 31.3.2012.
- Special Focus Market Scheme was introduced with a view to increase the competitiveness of exports with a geographical targeting. The scheme provides additional 1% duty credit when exports are made to 41 countries. This duty credit is over and above the 3% duty credit granted under Focus Market Scheme.

(c) and (d) A Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of Directorate General of Foreign Trade and the Department of Revenue monitors the financial outgo under the schemes. An amount of Rs. 1350 crores has been provided as additional allocation for each of last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for expansion and deepening of items under Chapter 3 schemes of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14.

Import of pulses and cereals

3572. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government imported pulses and cereals during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for importing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government has not imported wheat and non-basmati rice in last 3 years. To contain domestic prices of pulses and to meet the gap between demand and supply, Government operationalized two subsidy schemes for importing pulses through designated agencies. Under the first scheme that was operationalized during December, 2006 - March, 2011, four designated public sector agencies supplied approximately 21 lakh tonnes of imported pulses in the domestic market. Under the second scheme, five designated agencies have supplied approximately 7 lakh tonnes of imported pulses to the state Governments during November 2008 -April 2012.

Illegal import of silk from China

†3573. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that silk is being imported illegally from China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese silk is cheaper than the domestic silk; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check such illegal import of Chinese silk and to enhance the production of Indian silk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Import of raw silk is free as per ITC (HS) Classification for Export and Import Items. Due to dumping of raw silk from China, Anti-Dumping Duty has been imposed on some grades of Mulberry raw silk for 5 years from 6.1.2009 onwards.

Invitation of Indian companies to Trade in Slovenia

3574. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Slovenia has invited Indian companies to set up their business in the European country and benefit from the innovations it has to offer;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Government is not aware of any such specific invitation.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion of manufacturing sector

3575. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to pursue more inclusive growth by expanding the manufacturing sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken in this direction, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government have announced the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in November, 2011, which amongst others envisages enhancing the share of manufacturing in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 25% and creation of 100 million additional jobs by 2022 and also creation of appropriate skill sets amongst the rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive. The NMP also aims at providing adequate support to promote and strengthen employment intensive industries and small and medium enterprises to increase employment opportunities for self employment and jobs across diverse geographies.

Setting up mega industrial towns on wastelands

3576. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved a National Manufacturing Policy that offers various benefits for setting up mega industrial towns on waste and infertile lands acquired by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether under this policy system, it is proposed to create around 100 million jobs by 2022;

(d) whether certain places have been identified for setting up such hubs in the country; and

(e) what is its status in Odisha region, *inter-alia*, indicating the financial help that is proposed to be given to this region in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has notified a National Manufacturing Policy *vide* Press Note dated 4th November, 2011. The salient features of the policy are rationalization and simplification of business regulations; simple and expeditious exit mechanism for closure of sick units while protecting labour's interests; financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development including green technology; industrial training and skill upgradation measures; incentives for SMEs; leveraging infrastructure deficit and government procurement; clustering and aggregation including National Investment & Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs); and special focus sectors. The policy aims, *inter-alia*, at the creation of a 100 million jobs by 2022.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Odisha for setting up a NIMZ in the State.

India's ranking in the Global Risks Atlas, 2012

3577. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per a study conducted by risk analysis from Maplecroft and published in "The Global Risks Atlas, 2012" India has been ranked as the 19th most exposed and least resilient country worldwide to global risks on a list of 178 countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the criteria followed in the study; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government on this study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Global Risk Atlas, 2012 highlights potentially destabilizing factors in the world's key growth economies. The Atlas covers 178 countries and includes 33 indices within 5 global risk areas, which calculate exposure to macro-economic risks, security, resource security, climate change and infectious diseases. It also evaluates

governance and social resilience to measure preparedness of the nation to adapt the impacts of global risks.

(c) The Global Risk Atlas 2012 is based on criteria developed by 'Maplecroft', an independent research agency. As such, there are no specific comments to offer on this Report. However, Government has been taking various steps to encourage business and investment environment in the country, which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of foreign direct investment by rationalizing and liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy; initiatives such as 'Invest India' and 'e-biz' project under the 'Scheme for Investment Promotion'; undertaking industrial and other infrastructure development through public private initiatives; and incentivizing research and development and promoting industry related skills. The Government in November, 2011 also announced the National Manufacturing Policy which aims at enhancing global competitiveness of Indian Manufacturing.

Building of fresh consensus on FDI in multi-brand retail

3578. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to start afresh the process of consultations with states to build a consensus on allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far;
- (c) which is the target date by when Government propose to allow FDI in multi-brand retail; and
- (d) how much FDI does it expect during the one full year of its allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government has been holding consultations with various stakeholders, including Small and Medium Industry Associations, Food processing Industry Associations, Farmer Associations, Consumer Associations etc., at this stage.

- (c) No timeframe can be specified in this regard.
- (c) No target has been fixed.

Conditions on the export of cotton

3579. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has imposed conditions on the export of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale thereof; and

(c) why Government has decided in favour of quota and not allowing export under Open General License (OGL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per Foreign Trade Policy export of cotton is "Free" subject to prior registration of contracts with DGFT. The purpose of registration is to monitor the quantity of export.

(c) No quota has been prescribed by the Government for export of cotton.

DMIC in Nagda-Ratlam Investment Zone

‡3580. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) which includes Nagda-Ratlam Investment Zone;

(b) the details of other such industrial corridors in Madhya Pradesh which have been approved or about to be approved;

(c) the status of Detailed Project Report regarding (a) above, whether any changes have been made in the initial detailed project report, and

(d) if so, the details of the changes and when and why were these changes made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Out of the 24 identified investment regions/industrial areas in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, the following have been taken up for development under Phase-I of the DMIC project:

1. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
2. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in the State of Haryana;
3. Khushkera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in the State of Rajasthan;
4. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
5. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in the State of Gujarat;
6. Shendra- Bidkin Mega Industrial Park in the State of Maharashtra; and

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

7. Dighi Port Industrial Area in the State of Maharashtra.

Ratlam-Nagda Investment Region is one of the tentatively identified Investment regions in Madhya Pradesh for Phase II.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no National Project Report on DMIC Project. Initially, 12 investment regions/industrial areas (Statement-I (*See below*)) have been identified to be taken up in the first phase of DMIC Projective and another 12 investment regions/industrial areas (Statement-II (*See below*)) have been tentatively identified to be taken up in Phase II. Out of 12 investment regions/industrial areas identified for the first phase, 5 investment regions/industrial areas along with Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat and Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park city in Maharashtra in place of Bharuch-Dahej Investment Region and Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region respectively, as recommended by the concerned State Governments, have been taken up to be developed as industrial cities in the first phase, as detailed in reply to Part (a) of this Question.

Statement - I

Investment Regions/Industrial Areas identified for 1st phase of DMIC project

Investment Regions

1. Dadri-Noida- Ghaziabad Region in Uttar Pradesh
2. Manesar-Bawal Region
3. Kushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Region
4. Bharuch-Dahej Region in Gujarat
5. Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Region
6. Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow in Madhya Pradesh

Industrial Areas

7. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Zone in Uttar Pradesh
8. Faridabad-Palwal Zone in Haryana
9. Jaipur-Dausa Zone in Rajasthan
10. Vadodara-Ankleshwar Zone in Gujarat
11. Industrial Area with Greenfield Port at Dighi in Maharashtra;
12. Nimach-Nayagaon in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement - II*List of Nodes Tentatively Identified for Development in Phase-II***Investment Regions**

1. Kundli - Sonapat Investment Region
2. Ajmer-Kishangarh Investment Region
3. Bharuch-Dahej Investment Region
4. Dhule-Nardhana Investment Region
5. Ratlam-Nagda Investment Region

Industrial Areas

6. Rewari-Hissar Industrial Area
7. Rajsamand-Bhilwara Industrial Area
8. Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
9. Surat-Navsari Industrial Area
10. Valsad-Umbergaon Industrial Area
11. Pune-Khed Industrial Area
12. Shahapur-Dewas Industrial Area

Proposed changes in norm of doing business in country

3581. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data regarding amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) inflows into Indian economy is available with Government for the past four years;

(b) whether Government is aware that World Bank has ranked India at 134 out of 183 participating countries in its report on 'Ease of Doing Business';

(c) whether Government is aware that World Bank has ranked India at 182 out of 183 participating countries in its report on 'terms of Enforcing contracts'; and

(d) whether Government is planning changes in norms of doing business and enforcement of contracts for attracting greater foreign investment in light of the above two reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The details of data regarding amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) inflows into Indian economy for the past four years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	Amount of FDI equity Inflows In Rs. crores	In US \$ million	*Investment by FII's Foreign Institutional Investors Fund (net) (in terms of US \$ million)
1.	2008-09	142829	31396	(-) 15017
2.	2009-10	123120	25834	29048
3.	2010-11	88520	19427	29422
4.	2011-12 (April- February 2012)	133181	28403	17365
TOTAL		487650	105060	60818

* From RBI's Bulletin dated 09/04/2012 (Table No. 44).

(b) As per 9th report entitled 'Doing Business 2012', of the World Bank, India's overall ranking is 132 out of 183 participating countries showing an improvement of 7 points compared with India's rank in their 2011 report.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) India's efforts to attract 'Foreign Direct Investment' are an ongoing and continuous exercise. The Government has taken concerted steps to provide investor-friendly environment in the country. Measures undertaken to improve business environment in the country include e-Governance, MCA-21, Investment Policy liberalization, Single Window Systems by State Governments, Single window for payment of income tax and corporate tax, ICE-Gate for online filing of custom and excise documents, Right to Information Act 2005 and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2006. In addition, the Government has initiated the implementation of the eBiz Project, a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Project, to provide an online single window to investors and businesses for registrations, filings, approvals, clearances etc. This project aims to create a business and investor friendly ecosystem in India by making all business and investment related regulatory services across Central, State and Local governments available on a single portal, obviating the need for the investor or the business to visit multiple offices or a plethora of websites.

Discrimination against Indian software companies by US

3582. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to take the US to the World Trade Organization (WTO) disputing discrimination against the Indian software companies which are being asked to pay higher H1B and L1 visa fee for their employees than the American firms for bringing more number of skilled immigrants to their country at lesser cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that four top Indian firms, TCS, Infosys, Wipro and Mahindra Satyam were to pay significantly higher fees while the larger American high-Tech firms which bring higher number of skilled immigrants into the US would not be affected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The *Emergency Border Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010*, substantially increases the fees for H1B and L1 categories of visas for applicants that employ more than 50 employees in the United States or have more than 50 per cent of their employees admitted on non-immigrant visas (the “50/50 rule”) which is *prima facie* discriminatory for Indian companies. Department of Commerce proposes to seek consultations with the USA under the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) of WTO.

(c) and (d) The Indian firms including TCS, Infosys, Wipro and Mahindra Satyam who fall in the ‘50/50’ rule appear liable to pay higher visa fees. No comments can be made on the exact impact on the US firms of the above US law at this stage.

Limited imports through Wagah land route by Pakistan

3583. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab-based traders have expressed disappointment over Pakistan’s move to allow only limited imports through land route;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had allowed import of only 137 items through Wagah land route which are already in vogue; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to allow maximum number of products for export to each other's country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) In the Joint Statement issued after bilateral meeting between Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan (April 2012), both sides agreed to take all further action to encourage greater trade through the new Integrated Check Post at Attari. It was also agreed that Pakistan will take necessary steps to remove extant restrictions on items permitted to be imported through the land route.

Removal of protectionist trade barriers by SAFTA nations

3584. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) member countries to remove all protectionist trade barriers to achieve regional economies of scale at a faster pace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) This issue is being discussed in the trade related meetings of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. There is a general consensus amongst the SAFTA member countries to liberalize the SAFTA trading arrangements and to remove the trade barriers. This progress is ongoing in consultation with the stakeholders.

Missing files on post 1914 era of Sino-Indian relations from National Archives

3585. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crucial files on the post 1914 era of Sino-Indian relations are missing from the National Archives in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that documents of similar importance have been lost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to trace out these lost files?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Cultural Fund for conservation of monuments

3586. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up National Cultural Fund for conservation, renovation of various monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PSUs and corporates have also contributed for conservation, renovation of various monuments in the country during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of the contribution committed and actually released by various PSUs and corporates during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details of the status of various such monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a trust under the Ministry of Culture in 1996 with a purpose to augment Government effort and to facilitate Public-Private partnership in the field of heritage conservation and promotion besides enabling institutions and individuals to perform their rightful role in promoting and preserving India's rich cultural heritage.

(c) to (e) The NCF in collaboration with Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector Corporate entities who have come forward to contribute to the Fund, has extended financial assistance for taking up conservation, restoration and development of protected monuments so identified by the donor entities in the country. The details of such contributions, committed and released, monuments taken up for conservation/renovation/ development and their respective current status in each case are at Statement.

Statement

Details of contributions, monuments taken up for conservation etc. and their respective status

Sl. No.	Name of the PSUs/Corporates entities	Contribution committed	Contribution actually released	Monuments/Site and current Status
Year 2009-2010				
1.	M/s. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Renovation and maintenance of Tughalaqabad Fort Delhi or another monument. The action has been initiated.
2.	M/s National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 5 crores	Rs. 50 lakhs	Conservation and development of environs of Groups of Monuments, Mandu (MP), Excavated remains at Vikramshila (Bihar), and Archaeological Site at Lalitgiri/ Dhauli (Odisha). The work under the project has been initiated.
Year 2010-2011				
3.	M/s. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Renovation and development of Ahom Monuments (Ranghar ruins, Karenghar, Garhgaon and Group of maidams at Charaideo), Sibsagar, Assam. The work under the project is in progress
4.	State Bank of India, Kolkata	Rs. 75 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs	Conservation, development of tourist amenities, illumination and professional advice for museum at Hazardurai Palace, Murshiradabad, West Bengal. The work under the project is in progress
Year 2011-2012				
5.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 25 lakhs	Rs. 25 lakhs	Construction of toilet block at Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu. The work under the project is in advanced state of completion.
6.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 54 lakhs	—	Landscaping and signage for Group of Temples at Mahabalipuram. The project is being initiated.

Verifiable standards for preservation of texts

3587. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has drawn up guidelines and/or verifiable standards for the preservation of texts stored in archives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the most frequently used technique of preservation of archival material at the National Archives;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to modernise preservation techniques used at archives; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The process of preservation of records involve high level of standards to maintain the quality, from procurement of conservation materials in accordance with the archival specifications to following the time tested Preservation techniques which include: (1) Preventive Conservation process such as Cleaning and Fumigation; (2) Remedial Conservation Technique which involve De-acidification, Patch Removal, Special Chemical Treatment, Assembling of pieces and; (3) Restorative Techniques such as Tissue Repairing, Full Pasting, Lamination and Stitching and Binding.

(c) Tissue repairing, Full Pasting and Reversible Lamination are some of the most frequently used preservation techniques in National Archives of India for the longevity of the records.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Modern techniques used for preservations of Archives are as follows:

1. Fumigation using, Vacuum fumigation and modern compact fumigation chambers for preventive conservation.
2. Thermo Hygrograph to monitor the Temperature and Relative Humidity.
3. Lamination of records with computerized control for restorative conservation.
4. Use of Compactors and air conditioning of Repository.
5. Preparation of Negative Microfilm rolls of its holdings and storage at Central Microfilm Repository.

6. Conversion of analog microfilms into digital format by High Speed Microfilm Scanner for integrating the images of documents into the Archival Information Management Software (AIMS).

Historical monuments in Assam

3588. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of monuments and their names in Assam, which of them are looked after by the Central Government;
- (b) the annual income thereof;
- (c) the amount, Centre is spending on their maintenance;
- (d) whether these monuments require some more funding by the Centre; and
- (e) if so, whether the estimated expenditure involved over and above already sanctioned are according to any survey?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are fifty-five centrally protected monuments/sites, declared as of national importance in Assam. The details are at Statement. (*See below*).

(b) The following revenue has been earned from the ticketed monuments in Assam during the last three years:

2009-10	Rs.14.58 lakhs
2010-11	Rs.18.39 lakhs
2011-12	Rs.17.34 lakhs

(c) During the last three years the following amount has been spent on conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments:

2009-10	Rs.162.99 lakhs
2010-11	Rs.156.38 lakhs
2011-12	Rs.162.06 lakhs

(d) and (e) The conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments is an ongoing process requiring increasing funds year after year. Every year review of the status of monuments/sites of the ASI declared as of national importance is taken up. A number of monuments are identified for taking up structural repairs of special nature. The conservation programme is drawn up accordingly and funds are provided

for the same. For sustained preservation of the remaining sites/monuments, routine maintenance comprising removal of vegetation, maintenance, minor repair works such as patch plastering, pointing, water-tightening, masonry, etc. is also taken up.

Statement

*Detailed list of Centrally Protected Monuments under the Jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in Assam*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Cachari ruins, i. A small unfinished dwelling house ii. Baradwari iii. East wall iv. Singh Darwaza v. Temple of Ranahandi and 7&8 two small temples	Khaspur	Distt. Cachar
2.	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
3.	Rangamati Mosque	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
4.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Dasabhuja Devasthan	District Goalpara
5.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J.Stow	Goalpara	District Goalpara
6.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell,	Goalpara	District Goalpara
7.	Ancient Caves	Jogighopa	District Bogaigaon
8.	Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar,	Kasomari Pathar	District Golaghat
9.	Sivadol, Neghriting,	Neghriting,	District Golaghat
10.	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar on the,	Urvasi Island, Guwahati	District Kamrup
11.	Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu Janardan	Guwahati	District Kamrup
12.	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Mecca Mosque"	Hajo,	District Kamrup

1	2	3	4
13.	Sri Kedar Temple	Hajo,	District Kamrup
14.	Sri Genesh Temple, Hajo	Hajo,	District Kamrup
15.	Sri Kameswar Temple,	Hajo,	District Kamrup
16.	Duargaril a Rock inscription,	Kamakhya Hill	District Kamrup
17.	Rock-cut figures	Kamakhya Hill,	District Kamrup
	i. Dancing Bhairava,		
	ii. Figures of Ganesa-2		
	iii. Figure of Narakasur		
	iv. Four-handed Bhairavi		
	v. Miniature Sikhara Shrine		
	vi. Sivalingas-12,		
	vii. Stone Gateway		
	viii. Two-handed Bhairavi		
18.	Rock-cut temple,	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
19.	Two inscribed stones,	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
20.	Bolosaon Group monoliths,	North Cachar Hills,	District North Cachar Hills
21.	Derebara Group monoliths,	North Cachar Hills,	District North Cachar Hills
22.	Khartong Group of monoliths,	North Cachar Hill	District North Cachar Hills
23.	Kobak Group monoliths,	North Cachar Hills,	District North Cachar Hills
24.	Group of four Maidams,	North Cachar Hills, Charaideo	District Sibsagar
25.	Ahom Raja's Palace,	Garhgaon,	District Sibsagar
26.	Vishnudol, Gaurisagar,	Gaurisagar	District Sibsagar
27.	Devidol, Gaurisagar,	Gaurisagar,	Sibsagar
28.	Sivadol, Gaurisagar,	Gaurisagar,	Sibsagar
29.	Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar,	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
30.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar

1	2	3	4
31.	Devidol, Joysagar	Joysagar,	Sibsagar
32.	Ghanashyam's house, Joysagar,	Joysagar	Sibsagar
33.	Golaghar or Magzine House, Joysagar District	Joysagar	Sibsagar
34.	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings, Joysagar,	Joysagar	Sibsagar
35.	Ranghar Pavallions, Joysagar,	Joysagar	Sibsagar
36.	Sivadol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37.	Rangnathdol, Meteka,	Meteka,	Sibsagar
38.	Vishnudol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
39.	Devidol, Sibsagar,	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
40.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank, Sibsagar.	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41.	Sivadol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42.	Bordol temple, Bishwanath,	Bishwanath,	District Sonitpur
43.	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sadan, Bishwanath,	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
44.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
45.	Rock known as "Sakreswar on the Island Umatumani	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
46.	Rock Known as "Bishwanath" Sivalinga", Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
47.	Dhandi temple, N.C. Kamdayal,	N.C. Kamdayal	District Sonitpur
48.	Ruins, Singri Hill,	Singri Hill,	District Sonitpur
49.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills, Tezpur	Tezpur,	District Sonitpur
50.	Mound and ruins of the stone temple, Dahparbatia	Dahparbatia,	District Sonitpur
51.	Rock Inscription on the bank of the Brahmaputra, Tezpur	Tezpur,	District Sonitpur

1	2	3	4
52.	Sculptures in the Chummary compound, Tezpur	Tezpur,	District Sonitpur
53.	Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hazo,	Hazo,	District Kamrup
54.	Gun of the Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia	Sadia,	District Tin Sukhia
55.	Two Swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Sadia	Sadia,	District Tin Sukhia

Cultural agreements with Commonwealth countries

†3589. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries including Commonwealth countries with which cultural agreements have been signed by India;
- (b) the activities undertaken therein along with the details of sanctioned and utilised funds during the last one year;
- (c) the details of diplomatic and other benefits achieved by the country till date by such cultural agreements; and
- (d) the details of those countries with which similar agreements will be signed in future by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The list showing names of countries with which India has entered into cultural agreements including the Commonwealth countries is enclosed as Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of activities undertaken by the Ministry of Culture through its various organizations and the funds sanctioned/utilised by the organizations thereunder during the last one year is enclosed as Statement-II (*See* below). In addition, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Textiles [Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)] and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) have undertaken cultural activities with other countries.

(c) Cultural Agreements facilitate cultural exchange and are integral part of diplomatic activities. These have played an important role in building bridges of understanding and developing better appreciation of India abroad. These have also helped in disseminating Indian culture in new territories and creating awareness about Indian culture, tradition and heritage abroad.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Government is seized of the issue of the importance of soft power in the world scenario and is open to enter into Cultural Agreements with any country of the world.

Statement-I

Cultural Agreements

Afghanistan	Estonia	Madagascar	Serbia and Montenegro
Algeria	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Seychelles
Angola	Finland	Maldives	Singapore
Argentina	France	Malta	Slovak Republic
Armenia	Georgia	Mauritius	Slovenia
Australia	Germany	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	Ghana	Moldova	South Africa
Bangladesh	Greece	Mongolia	South Korea (ROK)
Belarus	Guyana	Morocco	Spain
Belgium	Hungary	Mozambique	Sri Lanka
Belize	Iceland	Myanmar	Sudan
Benin	Indonesia	Namibia	Suriname
Bolivia	Iran	Nepal	Syria
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iraq	Netherlands	Tajikistan
Botswana	Ireland	Nicaragua	Tanzania
Brazil	Israel	Nigeria	Thailand
Brunei	Italy	North Korea (DPRK)	Trinidad and Tobago
Bulgaria	Jamaica	Norway	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Japan	Oman	Turkey
Cambodia	Jordan	Pakistan	Turkmenistan
Canada	Kazakhstan	Panama	Uganda
Chile	Kenya	Peru	Ukraine

China	Kuwait	Philippines	United Arab Emirates
Colombia	Kyrgyzstan	Poland	United Kingdom
Congo	Laos	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Croatia (Hrvatska)	Latvia	Qatar	Venezuela
Cuba	Lebanon	Romania	Viet Nam
Cyprus	Lesotho	Russian Federation	Yemen
Czech Republic	Libya	Rwanda	Zaire
Djibouti	Lithuania	Saudi Arabia	Zambia
Ecuador	Luxembourg	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Egypt			

Statement - II

Details of activity undertaken by the organizations under Ministry of Culture and funds utilized

Activities	Amount spent (Rs.)
1	2

ORGANIZATIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF CULTURE

1. Sahitya Akademi

2-poets participated in a Poets' Meet at Dhaka and 4 Bangladeshi poets participated at New Delhi in May, 2011 on the occasion of Rabindra Nath Tagore's Birth Anniversary Celebrations.	65050/-
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2. National School of Drama

- | | |
|--|------------|
| a. National Academy for Theatre and Film Arts (NATFA) theatre workshop was conducted in Romania and Bulgaria from April 24th to 11th May, 2011. | 1.27 lakh |
| b. 27-member delegation participated in the 6th ATEC International Forum with 2nd year students production "KARNA" during the period from 16.05.2011 to 22.5.2011 to Central Academy of Drama, Beijing, China. | 12.78 lakh |

1	2
c. 5-member delegation participated in PQ-2011, Prague Quadrennial of performance Design and Space held in Prague, Czechoslovakia from June 15-22,2011.	7.00 lakh
d. 10-member delegation participated in the 2nd Global Alliance of Theatre Schools (GATS) International Theatre Festival with the production "RICHARD III" to Central Academy of Drama, Beijing, China from 18.9.2011 to 28.9.2011.	5.00 lakh
e. 2-member delegation participated in GATS Stage Design Exhibition and Symposium and Director's Conference hosted by Shanghai Theatre Academy held in Shanghai, China from 13.9.2011 to 18.9.2011.	68 lakh
f. Prof. Robin Kumar Das, Associate Professor visited to Cambridge School of Weston, Boston under exchange programme between National School of Drama, New Delhi and Cambridge School of Weston, Boston, USA from 6.2.2012 to 21.4.2012.	0.72 lakh
g. 2- member delegations visited University of Cape town, South Africa on reciprocal basis from 5.3.2012 to 12.3.2012.	2.27 lakh
3. Archaeological Survey of India	
Conservation work of a Ta Prohm Temple in Cambodia and Vat Phou Temple in Lao PDR.	5.13 crore

Grants given to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

3590. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total grants given by Government to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF) since its inception;
 - (b) the total funds allocated by Central Government to the foundation;
 - (c) whether RGF has been hired by Government to conduct any surveys/ studies/projects in area of activity either within the country or outside;
 - (d) if so, the year-wise amount given to the foundation in each of these projects;
- and

(e) the year-wise list of trustees/members/Government body members of RGF since inception?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Centrally protected monuments in U.P.

3591. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Ministry proposes to include any monuments and sites in future?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are 742 centrally protected monuments/sites, declared as of national importance in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Central Government has approved the proposal for the protection of Ancient Site, Sringerapur, District Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh as of national importance.

Science centres and planetariums

†3592. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of science centres and planetariums in the country and their functions;

(b) the States still not having science centres and planetariums;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to establish science centres and planetariums in all the States, including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are 24 science centres developed and run by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture. In addition, 11 science centres have been developed by NCSM and handed over to State/UT authorities. Some of the science centres have planetarium as its component. The function of a science centre is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to develop scientific attitude and temper and to create, inculcate and sustain a general awareness amongst the people.

(b) The States/UTs still not having science centres and planetariums are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) to (d) Setting up of Science Centres is a part of the ongoing programme of Ministry of Culture under the Science Cities scheme. The proposals received under the Scheme from various State Governments (including Chhattisgarh) from time to time are examined by the Government of India in conformity with the approved norms/guidelines of the scheme subject to availability of resources.

Boosting infrastructure development along borders

3593. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved measures on 17 April, 2012, for fast track acquisition of weapons as well as to boost infrastructure development along the borders for faster mobility of troops and equipments in view of Chinese and Pakistani threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund required to meet acquisition and to boost infrastructure along borders; and

(d) the details of other steps taken to boost the defence arrangements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Government is closely watching all activities of China and Pakistan in the neighbourhood and reviews the threat perception regularly. Required measures have been initiated through development of infrastructure, including rail, roads and forward airfields as well as operational capabilities to achieve desired defence preparedness through accretion and modernization and deployment of forces to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

The information sought is on matter of defence preparedness to safeguard our territory and measures taken to ensure the same which are sensitive and secret in nature and disclosure of the above details on the floor of the House would not be in the national interest of our country.

Revamping of submarine fleet

3594. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to revamp all sub fleet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that 6 Scorpene class submarines are slated for delivery under ongoing ₹ 23,562 crore project-75; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, Modernisation of the submarine fleet is being undertaken on a progressive basis to maintain combat worthiness. The equipment/systems that have undergone/are undergoing modernization are combat system, sensors, navigation complex, communication suite and auxiliary equipment.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The first of six Scorpene class submarines being constructed at M/s Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai under Project-75, is scheduled for delivery in June, 2015 and the last (sixth) in September, 2018. All six submarines are being constructed concurrently.

**Recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Defence preparedness**

3595. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the latest recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence regarding critical state of India's combat readiness;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps Ministry propose to take regarding critical shortage of ammunition, huge gaps in required and existing force levels and tardy procurement process; and
- (d) it's view on panels comprehensive review of the country's battle preparedness that will take into account the equipment, war reserves, human resource availability and issues of geo-strategic importance and has to be submitted in the winter session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) The Ministry is aware of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence preparedness. Ammunition in Armed forces including Army is by and large available in adequate quantities. The Armed forces remain in a state of operational preparedness to meet any eventuality. Recommendations of the Standing Committee are examined in all earnestness and appropriate action is taken thereon.

Setting up of marine police stations in Maharashtra and A.P.

3596. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire coast of India is vulnerable and there is no arrangement for holding off attacks from the sea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the Pakistani terror attack on Mumbai, the Centre has decided to have a security ring along the country's coastline;

(c) whether it is also a fact that marine police stations were planned to be set up in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, how much amount has been sanctioned by the Centre so far and how much has been unutilized or wasted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) A three tier coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard; Coastal Police; Customs and others. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/ Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined; through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

(c) and (d) Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I of Ministry of Home Affairs, a grant of Rs.692.6 lakhs to Maharashtra and Rs.267 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned to establish 12 and 6 marine police stations respectively. Similarly under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II a financial out lay of Rs. 1579.91 crores has been made. A part of these funds are meant for establishment of 7 and 15 marine police stations respectively in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs.441.00 lakhs and Rs.945.00 lakhs respectively has been sanctioned to these two States till date.

Licence to private companies for manufacturing defence equipment

3597. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of private companies that have been given licences to manufacture defence equipment from January, 2011 till the present; and
- (b) the reasons for Government factories' inability to meet the manufacturing demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) 25 private companies have been given licences to manufacture defence equipment from January, 2011 till date, as intimated by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, which is the licensing authority.

(b) Modernisation of the armed forces leading to increased requirement of the defence equipment and technology gaps are main reasons, due to which Government factories are not able to meet the manufacturing demands.

Restructuring of HAL

3598. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to restructure the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and an expert group under the Chairmanship of B.K. Chaturvedi has been nominated to recommend the possible suggestion and recommendation for the restructuring of HAL; and
- (b) whether participation of private industries in defence production will affect the future of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Private sector participation will lead to greater competitiveness and much needed additional capacity creation in the defence sector.

Purchase of tanks for Army

3599. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of firms/countries from whom tanks have been purchased by the Army since last three years;
- (b) whether these tanks are working satisfactorily and giving satisfactory services in accordance with the specifications;

(c) whether some middle-men/companies negotiated on behalf of foreign suppliers; and

(d) if so, the names of such persons/companies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, no tanks have been purchased by the Army from any firms/countries over the last three years. However, tanks are being supplied to Army through Ordnance Factory Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Low percentage ratio of pilots training

†3600. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current Indian Air Force target to give training to 220 pilots is 15 to 30 per cent below the requirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is soon going to purchase 126 combat aircrafts;

(c) if so, the time by when arrangements of pilots for combat aircrafts would be made;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Indian Air Force has not been successful in purchasing simulator for trainer aircraft, or upgrading it for last decade;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of pilots?

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

(b) and (c) Acquisition of new platform is part of the modernization and upgradation of Indian Air Force's capabilities. The new combat aircraft would be manned by pilots of the existing older fleet, which are planned for replacement by the new aircraft.

(d) and (e) The Indian Air Force has already procured 4 simulators for Hawk Advanced Jet aircraft. 4 more have been contracted. Further, eight simulators of Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) aircraft, have also been contracted for.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) The improvement in the job profile of the pilots is a continuous process keeping in view the job specific requirements and operational necessity. Beside, the Short Service Commission for Flying branch has been modified to make men also eligible for induction in this branch. Further, the implementation of the recommendations of the VIth Central Pay Commission shall also go a long way in attracting youth.

Missing reports on military modernisation

3601. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several crucial reports on military modernization commissioned since independence have been found missing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) As per the information presently available, no crucial report on military modernisation has been found missing.

(b) Does not arise.

Defence services personnel from Rajasthan

3602. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people selected in the defence services from Rajasthan during the last one year and the posts for which they were selected along with the details thereof; and

(b) the number of defence personnel from Rajasthan who attained martyrdom during the last three years and the number of people among them who got financial assistance and the number of people yet to receive such assistance and the details thereof?

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

Delivery of VIP helicopters

3603. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will receive the first set of VIP helicopters next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the objectives of such helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, the delivery of the helicopters is scheduled to commence from November, 2012.

(b) and (c) The contract for procurement of AW-101 helicopters was signed with M/s Agusta Westland on 8th February, 2010 at a cost of Euro 556,262,026/-. These helicopters would replace the ageing Mi-8 helicopters of the Air Headquarters. Communication Squadron that provides communication services to WIPs/VIPs including visiting Heads of States/Governments.

Testing of new missile

3604. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is all set to test new missile;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Twelfth Plan period; and
- (c) the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Information cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Expenditure on defence purchases

3605. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total expenditure on defence purchases by India over the past three years and the percentage of total defence purchases which have come from the Indian private sector companies;
- (b) whether the policy of procuring defence equipment over the past three years has had a definitive roadmap towards indigenization and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to increase the current Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in defence manufacturing sector for promotion of an indigenous technology base and to generate greater domestic employment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, the total expenditure on defence purchases by India during the past three years (Revenue and Capital) was Rs. 197123.76 crore. This includes procurement made from Indian Private Sector, Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factories and Foreign Sources. The

accounting system does not separately capture data regarding defence purchases made from the Indian Private Sector.

(b) There has been a major thrust on indigenous manufacture of defence equipment through collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organisation, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and Indian Private Sector. Defence Industry was opened up for Indian Private Sector participation in May, 2001, with FDI upto 26% subject to licensing. With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in defence production, Government has announced a defence production policy in January, 2011. Besides, the Government has included a categorization "Buy and Make (Indian)" in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Induction of Russian submarine Nerp into Navy

3606. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is all set to join the elite club of nations possessing nuclear powered submarines with the induction of the Russian-origin Nerp into the Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development makes a crucial step forward in the country's defence preparedness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A nuclear powered submarine was commissioned into the Indian Navy in January 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A nuclear powered submarine provides the Navy a strong sea denial capability essential for Naval operations.

Ban on construction in South East Ladakh

3607. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed a ban on any kind of construction in Demchok area of southeastern Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that in the same area, China is speedily ramping up military infrastructure on its side; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to rethink over Demchok and is there any strategy being adopted to control the Chinese aggression near Line of Actual Control (LAC)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Government is closely watching all activities of China and Pakistan in the neighbourhood and reviews the threat perception regularly. Required measures have been initiated through development of infrastructure, including rail, roads and forward air fields as well as operational capabilities to achieve desired defence preparedness through accretion and modernization and deployment of forces to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

The information sought is on matter of defence preparedness to safeguard our territory and measures taken to ensure the same which are sensitive and secret in nature and disclosure of the above details on the floor of the House would not be in the national interest of our country.

Kargil type situation along Indo-China border

3608. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a report indicating a Kargil type of a situation being created by China on its borders with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government, diplomatic and otherwise in this regard;

(d) whether China has objected to our Defence Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) Government is closely monitoring all activities in our neighbourhood which have bearing on national security. Required measures have been initiated through development of infrastructure as well as operational capabilities to achieve desired defence preparedness through accretion and modernization and deployment of forces to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. As there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China,

there are a few areas along the border where India and China have different perceptions of the LAC including territory in Arunachal Pradesh. Both sides patrol upto their respective perceptions of the LAC due to perceived differences in alignment of LAC, The areas along the LAC are kept under constant surveillance by regular patrolling by troops and other means. Specific incidents of transgressions due to differences in the perception of LAC are taken up with the Chinese side through established mechanism such as Hot Lines, Flag Meetings, Border personnel Meetings and normal diplomatic channels.

Effect of China's enhanced supremacy in South-China sea

†3609. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China is trying to enhance its supremacy in the South-China sea to undermine India's position in Indian ocean;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that China wants to extend its area upto Malacca strait by capturing Parcel and Spratly Islands situated in this sea; and
- (c) if so, its likely effect on Indian Navy's capability?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) China has been staking claim to most of the South-China sea and has disputes with its neighbours on the control of Parcel and Spratly Islands crucial for determination of the exclusive economic zone of the littoral states. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security and commercial interests and takes all necessary measures to safeguard them in accordance with the prevailing security situations and strategic considerations.

Conclusion of consultations on appointment of CDS

3610. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has concluded its consultations on the issue of appointment of a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to deliver single-point military advice; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The consultations are still ongoing. A decision will be taken after the process of consultation is completed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Damage to fencing along LoC by avalanches

3611. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the avalanches in Kashmir in the month of February, 2012 had extensively damaged the fencing along the LoC in the Valley;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the extent of damages made;
- (c) whether Government is aware that due to these damages there is a fear of infiltration from the Pakistan side;
- (d) if so, what remedial measures Government is taking on this; and
- (e) by when the damaged fencing will be repaired and how?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) Due to inclement weather and heavy snowfall- the avalanches struck in Kashmir Valley in the month of February, 2012. Heavy snow accumulation tends to damage the fence along the Line of Control (LoC). An accurate assessment of damage to the fence can only be made after melting of the snow.

Terrorists attempt infiltration throughout the year including during the winter months when the Line of Control Fence is covered by snow or before the damaged portion are repaired. However, additional proactive measures in terms of surveillance, troop deployment and aerial sorties are undertaken to deny any opportunity to the terrorists and foil their infiltration bids.

The repair to the damaged portions of the fence commences immediately once the snow starts melting by deploying additional engineer task forces from within and outside the Northern Command Theatre and strengthening / changing the damaged stretches.

Shortage of officers in Armed Forces

3612. SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the intake of officers into the Armed Forces in the country over the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and details of officers who have taken premature retirement in the last three years in the Armed Forces; and
- (c) the details of the number of officers recruited through recruitment camps held across the country in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The number of officers inducted in the Armed Forces and the number of officers who have taken premature retirement in the last three years are as under:-

Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	No. of officers inducted	No. of officers who have taken premature retirement	No. of officers inducted	No. of officers who have taken premature retirement	No. of officers inducted	No. of officers who have taken premature retirement
2009	1373	299	534	125	619	96
2010	1488	265	546	114	697	171
2011	1780	288	635	122	642	183

- (c) Officers of the Armed Forces are not recruited through recruitment camps.

Non-replacement of defence equipments

†3613. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several equipments in Indian army have not been replaced for the last so many years even as they are no longer effective;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that army doesn't have submarines as per its requirement;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the allocation of defence outlay has not been made according to its demand in the budget of 2012-13;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Indian Army holds a large inventory of weapons and equipments belonging to different vintage. The equipments are maintained to their optimum serviceability till inductions of new equipments. The Army does not hold submarines.

(e) to (g) As against the projected budgetary requirements for Defence outlay for 2012-13 of ₹ 228874.53 crore, an allocation of ₹ 193407.29 crore has been made.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Lack of financial resources for modernisation of police force

†3614. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the challenge for Government at internal security front has increased from earlier times;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of police and paramilitary forces are lying vacant;
- (d) if so, the time by when procedure to fill the vacant posts is likely to be completed;
- (e) whether it is a fact that modernization of police has not been taking place in the absence of financial resources; and
- (f) if so, the efforts being made to make required financial resources available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The main challenges to internal security and law and order situation centre around terrorist violence in J&K, North East and Naxal affected areas. The situation in J&K continues to show improvement. The overall security situation in North East region and naxal affected areas remain an area of concern.

(c) and (d) Filling up of the vacancies in the Central Armed Police Forces arising out of retirement, resignations, new raising, etc., is an ongoing administrative process and prompt and timely action is taken to fill up the same at the earliest. Since the recruitment and training process takes time, the Ministry of Home Affairs has allowed all forces to include the future vacancies arising in the next 18 months in the recruitment process. Regular recruitment process is undertaken in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Medical Officer Selection Board (MOSB), other Recruitment Boards and Departmental Selection Committees (DSCs) of the Forces. So far as the State Police Forces are concerned, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the State Governments in various fora to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police Forces.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) to (f) The following amounts have been released to State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces during the last three years :-

(Rs. in crores)

Financial year	Amount released to States
2009-10	1230.00
2010-11	1224.63
2011-12	800.00

For the current financial year 2012-13 a Budget Provision of Rs.900.00 crore is available under Non-Plan for release of Grant-in-aid to States under the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme (MPF Scheme).

Recruitment of drivers by Delhi Police having fake driving licences

3615. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Police had recruited 676 constables to drive vehicles during Commonwealth Games, 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether 250 candidates have been recruited on the basis of fake driving licences by the Delhi Police;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for the same;
- (f) whether Government has ordered enquiry into the scam;
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (i) the details of action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) 656 candidates were provisionally selected subject to verification of their driving licenses, medical fitness and verification of their character & antecedents. No candidate has been recruited by the Delhi Police on the basis of fake driving licenses.

(f) to (i) Criminal cases have been registered against 292 candidates whose driving licenses were found forged.

Pakistani infiltrators caught on Gujarat border

3616. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :
SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was incidence of Pakistani infiltrators being caught from the Gujarat border;
- (b) if so, whether the fencing needs to be completed early to stop the infiltration;
- (c) if so, what is the time limit to complete the remaining portion of fencing;
- (d) whether there is any plan to repair the fencing which is damaged due to flood and corrosion and also the damaged road at border; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) There have been incidents of Pakistani nationals being caught crossing from Gujarat Sector of Indo Pakistan Border.

(b) and (c) Government has sanctioned 2043.63 km of fencing along Indo-Pak Border, out of which 1953.50 km has been completed. As per present approval (accorded on 20.7.2009), the above works are targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working seasons. However, balance work has spilled over as it involves the difficult areas of Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat Sector.

(d) and (e) Whenever damage to the barbed wire fencing and roads is reported, the Construction Agencies take up the repair works.

Action against NGOs violating guidelines

3617. SHRI N.K. SINGH :
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

- (d) the action taken against the NGOs violating these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per the information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 during the period 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is as follows:

Year	Amount of foreign contribution received
2007-2008	Rs. 9946.91 Crore
2008-2009	Rs. 10993.56 Crore
2009-2010	Rs. 10352.07 Crore

(b) and (c) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the Country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act.

- (d) (i) 24 cases have been referred to CBI.
(ii) 7 cases have been given to State Police.
(iii) 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category.
(iv) Accounts of 30 NGO have been frozen.
(v) 70 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution.

Atrocities and crimes against women and children

3618. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI N. BALAGANGA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether atrocities and crimes against women and children are continuing in all parts of the country, especially in the Capital of India;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of such crimes against women and children during the last two years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the existing laws to prevent and control such crimes are found to be inadequate; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of crimes under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women and children for the years 2008,2009 and 2010 are given at Annexure I & II respectively. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 14A and 15]

The existing laws and legislations are quite adequate to deal with crimes against women and children.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

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

In a separate advisory on Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the State/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

Maoist activists moving to jungles of Western Ghats

3619. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are intelligence reports that the Maoist activists have moved to the jungles of Western Ghats and using the border areas of Kerala and Karnataka as hide-outs ever since the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) launched the "Operation Green Hunt" against naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to meet the situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kerala is yet to constitute an elite police force to tackle any naxalite problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what kind of help is being extended to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The CPI (Maoist) are making forays into Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu under the supervision of their South West Regional Bureau and planning to link up the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats through these States. Their plans include creating a base on the border of Kerala and Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) cadres, active in the Wayanad district of Kerala, have also been known to engage in efforts aimed at establishing a forest route from Wayanad district to Mysore district of Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) are gradually expanding their activities in these States. The Government of India has sensitized the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in this regard and has also advised them to take necessary preventive and pre-emptive measures to foil the efforts of the CPI (Maoist) aimed at revival of its movement in these States.

(c) In order to counter naxalism in the State, Kerala has raised one India Reserve (IR) Battalion, whose commando component is an elite force. However, Kerala has not created a dedicated force to exclusively deal with LWE.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE) wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement

in governance will yield the desired result against Left Wing Extremism (LWE). This strategy and philosophy is applicable to the State of Kerala also. However, at present no assistance is being provided to Kerala under the LWE related schemes of Government of India. Kerala is being provided assistance under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Attacks on civil administration officials in Maoist affected areas

3620. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the attacks on the civil administration officials have increased recently in the Maoist affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details of such incidents taken place during the current year;
- (c) whether such attacks have affected the development works including the special plan for the insurgent affected districts being taken up recently; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) are indulging in attacks on the civil administration officials in their areas of influence. In the current year, major incidents of attacks on civil administration officials are given below:

- (i) Attack on SDO Garhwa and BDO Bhandaria on 21.01.2012 near Tinbhitia in Bhandaria PS area of district Garhwa, Jharkhand.
- (ii) Abduction of 04 railway employees on 30.01.2012 at Bhansi railway station, Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.
- (iii) Attack on District Magistrate of Bijapur district and the MLA of Bijapur on 20.4.2012 near Pegdapalli, PS Madded, district Bijapur, Chhattisgarh.
- (iv) Abduction of Shri Alex Paul Menon, District Magistrate of Sukma district on 21.04.2012 in Manjhipara, PS and district Sukma, Chhattisgarh.

(c) to (d) The attack and abduction of civil administration officials, elected representatives, foreign tourists and collectors indicate a determined effort on the part of the CPI (Maoist) to stall the development effort in affected districts. They seek to prevent poor and marginalized section of the society in their areas of dominance from joining the mainstream development process. Such actions by the CPI (Maoist) are short-term setbacks and the Government is determined to continue with its efforts to combat LWE in a holistic manner.

Facilities and allowances for BSF personnel

3621. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is considering special allowances to Border Security Force (BSF) personnel as they are performing duty to protect national sovereignty in extreme climatic condition;

(b) whether Ministry provides sufficient and best quality protective clothes and facilities to BSF personnel keeping in view of climatic condition; and

(c) whether Ministry provides any communication facility to BSF personnel as in many remote places there is lack of communication facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Government has already sanctioned Risk Allowance and Hardship Allowance to BSF personnel serving in difficult areas, *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs order dated 16.04.2009.

(b) Keeping in view the climatic conditions, BSF personnel have been provided with quality protective clothes and facilities. In cold areas extra blankets/clothing are provided.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned 411 Nos. Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPTs) for remote Border Out Posts (BOPs)/Forward Defended Localities (FDLs)/Company Operating Bases (COBs) for use by BSF personnel.

Causes of suicides of farmers

3622. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission in Dec., 11 advised the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra for Reports relating to suicides of farmers (680 in Maharashtra and 90 in Andhra);

(b) if so, whether such Reports were received and considered by the Government of India also;

(c) what is the gist of findings and the precise cause of suicides; and

(d) apart from climate changes and inflation, did factors like increase in cost of inputs like fertilizers, un-remunerative prices for farm produce, etc. significantly contributed to this menace of suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The National Human Rights Commission has called for reports from the Chief Secretary of Government of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (d) As reported by State Government, reasons of suicide by farmers are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

Steps to avoid blockade of NHs in Manipur

3623. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Manipur, United Naga Council of Senapati district is opposed to the carving out of a Sadar Hills district from this Naga majority area and this resulted in 92 day blockade of NH 39 and NH 53 which connects Manipur with the rest of the country;

(b) if so, National Highways being the property of the Government of India, whether any preventive steps were taken so as to avoid this kind of three month long blockade; and

(c) how Government of India, in co-ordination with State Government of Manipur is now handling the situation to avoid recurrence of such episodes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes Sir. Sadar Hills District Demand Committee (SHDDC) imposed economic blockade of National Highways in Manipur on August 1, 2011, covering both National Highways NH-2 (earlier NH-39) and NH-37 (earlier NH-53), demanding creation of separate Sadar Hill District. The United Naga Council (UNC) had imposed a counter blockade against the district demand on NH-37 and NH-2 from August 21, 2011 to November 29, 2011.

(b) to (c) Various measures have been taken to meet the challenge of frequent economic blockades in Manipur, which, *inter-alia*, include providing Central Armed Police Forces to the State Government for their deployment along affected National Highways; augmentation of the storage capacity of the petroleum products and food grains etc. to mitigate the sufferings of the common people.

State Government of Manipur has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with SHDDC on October 31, 2011, in which the Government of Manipur agreed for upgradation of Sadar Hills to a full-fledged District at the earliest upon the recommendation of the District Reorganization Committee.

Para-military soldiers suffering from depression

3624. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many soldiers of para-military forces in the country are suffering from depression and are willing to leave the forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has initiated refreshment schemes for soldiers of para-military forces in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) In the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), very few Force personnel are suffering from depression. However, in no case of resignation/voluntary retirement sought by CAPFs personnel, 'depression' has been cited as a ground for leaving the job. As per the reports received from CAPFs, the details of depression cases reported during the last three years and current year are as under:

Name of CAPF/CPMF	Number of cases of depression cases reported during the last three years and current year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto April)
Assam Rifles	38	31	28	12
BSF	61	66	67	15
CISF	02	04	04	—
CRPF	386	183	149	46
ITBP	—	—	—	23
SSB	09	23	28	13

However, a study was conducted jointly by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) and LNjN NICFS alongwith certain experts, in the year 2005, to identify:

- i. Whether personnel working in different CPMFs of the Union suffer from Stress;
- ii. Possible causes of stress;
- iii. Availability of stress coping mechanisms in the CPMFs;

- iv. Factors responsible for the extreme steps taken by personnel identified in the case studies;
- v. Remedial measures to address the problem.

The Committee made certain recommendations which will help to manage and contain stress levels. Such recommendations are broadly classified under the following heads and sub-heads:

- (i) *Organizational*:- There were 37 recommendations made under this head.
- (ii) *Individual*:- There were 8 recommendations under this head which include avoid isolation; take part in various activities; communicate with colleagues, family members and friends; keep away from alcohol and drugs; regular exercise and games; yoga meditation; self-education about the cause of stress and how to cope with them etc.
- (iii) *Governmental*:- There were 3 recommendations made under this head.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have taken a number of remedial steps/ measures in the recent years to mitigate the hardship faced by the jawans as also to boost their morale and reduce stress amongst them. The important measures taken in this regard are:

- (i) Proper Rest and Relief Police has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel;
- (ii) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that the Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends;
- (iii) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy;
- (iv) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is being ensured to reduce the stress level;
- (v) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;
- (vi) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (vii) Redressal & Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (viii) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basis amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;

- (ix) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operational efficiency;
- (x) Provision of recreational facilities and introduction of Regimental and Community activities including Sports/Games, etc. at all levels to ensure maximum participation in order to reduce the stress levels;
- (xi) Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (xii) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the BSF Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns, etc.

No strong provision in criminal code against child trafficking

3625. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no strong provision as equal to homicide in criminal code against child trafficking in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of strong provisions about the punishment on child trafficking the number of cases have been increasing every year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to prevent such social evil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) In the Indian Penal Code, 1860, there is no specific provision for punishment for child trafficking as equal to the provision for punishment for homicide. However, the punishment under section 366A (Procurator of minor girl), section 366B (Importation of girl from foreign country), section 372 (Selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.) and section 373 (Buying minor or purposes of prostitution, etc.) of IPC is imprisonment which may extend to ten years and also fine.

(b) to (c) As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of child trafficking cases reported under section 366A, 366B, 372 and 373 of IPC during the years 2008, 2009 & 2010 are 370, 374 and 923 respectively.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 for providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection etc. The components of ICPS include rescue

and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, which includes trafficked and sexually exploited children.

Various measures for prevention of abuse and trafficking of children implemented under ICPS are as follows:

- (i) *Children on the streets*: Children living for a large part of the day on the streets are most vulnerable to abuse and trafficking. Open shelters under ICPS provide them a safe space in the day and night and also links them to education, vocational training and counseling services with the objective of mainstreaming them, thus reducing their vulnerabilities.
- (ii) *Children living with families*: Children from poor families are more vulnerable to trafficking and abuse. To strengthen the families, financial support may be provided to them under the 'Sponsorship' component of ICPS. Such children are monitored for their well-being, regularity of school attendance and health status through periodic visits by ICPS functionaries. The Guidelines for Sponsorship have been recently finalized after a pilot in two States and this provision will be gradually extended all over the country.
- (iii) *Children without parental support*: Children without parental care can either be placed with suitable families through adoption or supported foster-care with kith and kin or in case these options are not possible, placed in Homes set up under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Status of border fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border

3626. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of the border fencing constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border particularly in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura;
- (b) the total outlay, amount released, amount utilized, achievement and unspent balance and works remained to be completed on the border fencing along Bangladesh border; and
- (c) the details of provision made, agencies entrusted for looking into the matter of works on maintenance, reconstruction, repairing etc. of the border fencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Out of 77.72 km. (Assam), 272.17 km (Meghalaya) and 856.00 km (Tripura) sanctioned fencing under Phase-II Project, fencing to the extent of 73.38 km (Assam), 126.07 km (Meghalaya) and 746.70 km

(Tripura) has been completed. In addition, work is in progress in 0.84 km. (Assam), 62.92 km. (Meghalaya) and 31.31 km. (Tripura).

(b) An amount of Rs.2195.67 crore has been spent till March 31, 2012 on fencing works along Indo-Bangladesh border.

(c) Whenever damage to the barbed wire fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border is reported, Central Public Works Department (CPWD), takes up the maintenance/repairs of the works.

Target fixed for fencing along Bangladesh Border

3627. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target fixed for construction of fencing along the Bangladesh border in Assam and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with total length earmarked for construction of border fencing as well as pillar-wise achievement made so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that different parts along the Bangladesh border in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura remain open;

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

(e) the steps taken and the time by when these open parts of Indo-Bangladesh border will be closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) Out of total of 2579 km. of fencing sanctioned under Phase-II project along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB), 1871 km. fencing has been completed. In addition, work in 160 km. is in progress. Further, under Phase-III, replacement of entire fencing (861 km.) constructed under Phase-I project was sanctioned. 771 km. of replacement work has been completed and work in 21 km. is in progress. As per the present approval, the above works were targeted to be completed by March, 2012. However, the balance works have been spilled over primarily due to on-ground constraints *i.e.* pending land acquisition, forest/wildlife clearance, un-demarcated border/ adverse possession issues with Bangladesh, habitation upto zero line in some cases, nature of terrain in some places - riverine, low lying etc. The balance works are likely to be completed on resolution of above constraints.

Land Ports Authority of India

3628. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has become operational in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the responsibility/accountabilities of LPAI;
- (d) whether the construction work on developing Integrated Check Posts (ICP) at various locations has been achieved on schedules and cost lines; and
- (e) if so, the ICP-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has notified establishment of the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) *w.e.f.* March 1, 2012 under the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010. The LPAI has been tasked with the responsibility of putting in place systems which address security imperatives relating to the cross border movement of passengers, vehicles and goods as also developing Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at designed points along the international borders of India. The LPAI would function as a body corporate under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) to (e) A total of thirteen (13) Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) are being established on India's land borders. Out of the 13 ICPs, Seven (7) in Phase-I (namely, Atari, Raxaul, Jogbani, Agartala, Petrapole, Moreh and Dawki) and Six (6) in Phase-II (namely, Hilli, Chandrabangha, Sutarkhandi, Kawarpuchiah, Sunauli and Rupaidiha). Out of the seven ICPs in Phase-I, Attari has become operational from 13th April, 2012 and work at Raxaul, Jogbani, Agartala & Petrapole is in progress. Work completed at Raxaul ICP is 56%, at Jogbani 32%, at Agartala 8% and at petrapole 4%. The cost of lines for Raxaul, Jogbanl. Agartala and Petrapole ICPs are Rs. 120 crore, Rs.82.49 crore Rs. 73.50 crore and 172 crore respectively. Under Phase-II, land for ICP at Rupaidiha has been acquired.

Possible Attack by L-e-T targeting important installations

3629. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau has warned Government of possible attack by the Lashkar-e-Taiba (L-e-T) targeting installations critical to India's economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what effective steps Government has taken to fortify important installations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Government has received reports of threat inputs including plans of terrorists to target important vital installations in the country.

The primary responsibility for providing security to vital installations is of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Threat inputs received are shared with the State Governments concerned, State Police forces / Departments concerned to coordinate security measures and strengthen security at vital installations, to counter these threats.

Further, periodically, security audits of vital installations in the country are conducted by the Central Security Agencies. The recommendations made in the reports of such security audits are communicated to the Departments/ State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for strengthening the security of such installations.

Besides, personnel of Central Armed Police Forces are deployed in many of these installations as per the requests of the Departments/ State Governments/UT Administrations/Managements concerned to strengthen the security arrangements.

Cases of abductions and killings by Maoists

3630. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of abductions and killings have taken place across the country in last two years, attributed to Maoists;

(b) how much loss of public and private property have been caused by the Maoists/terrorists;

(c) how many times Government entered into negotiations with Maoists/terrorists groups in last two years, and over which incident;

(d) whether Government still considers the Maoists as the biggest internal threat to security;

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken to curb it; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The number of persons abducted and those killed thereon by the CPI (Maoist) during last two years are given below:

	2010	2011	2012 (up to April 30)
Number of persons abducted	490	329	101
Number of abducted persons killed	113	64	14

(b) Details of damage to economic infrastructure in the country in the current year (up to April 30) as compared to corresponding period of 2011 is given in Statement. (See below)

(c) The Government has given a call to the banned CPI (Maoist) party to abjure violence and come for talks. The CPI (Maoist) have not responded to this offer.

(d) to (f) Left Wing Extremism is one of the biggest threats to the internal security of the country. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

Statement

Incidents of Economic Targets by LWE Extremists all over the Country

State	Type	Jan. 1 to April 30		Jan. 1 to April 30,	
		Total		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	NMDC	1	1	0	0
Jharkhand	ESSAR	1	1	0	0
Odisha		2		1	3
Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1	
Chhattisgarh		1	4	1	
Bihar		1		0	
Bihar		1		0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand		4		0	
Odisha		3	11	0	3
Chhattisgarh		3		3	
Andhra Pradesh	Telephone Exchange/ Towers	0	15	1	14
Bihar		10		6	
Chhattisgarh		1		0	
Jharkhand		1		0	
Odisha		3		6	
Madhya Pradesh		0		1	
Odisha	Panchayat Bhawan	0	3	1	1
West Bengal		2		0	
Bihar		1		0	
Bihar		8		0	2
Chhattisgarh	School Building	0	9	2	
Jharkhand		1		0	
Chhattisgarh	Pole / transmission	2	2	0	0
Jharkhand	Mining	2	5	0	0
Chhattisgarh		3		0	0
Other Govt. Buildings	Forest, roads, culverts, etc.	60	60	65	65
TOTAL		111	111	88	88

Rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants

3631. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by the Central Government in coordination with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure rehabilitation of persons who left the Kashmir Valley at the peak of insurgency;

- (b) how many migrants have been rehabilitated so far;
- (c) whether Government is also helping the persons in employment or self employment who have been rehabilitated; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure safety of these persons and build their confidence to stay in the Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Hon'ble PM announced Package in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants in the Valley. The package provides for housing, transit accommodation, continuance of cash relief, students' scholarship, employment, financial assistance to agriculturists/ horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

(b) 1446 migrants have accepted employment under the PM's Package and are residing in the Valley.

(c) The PM's Package provides for employment opportunities to 6000 unemployed migrant youths in the State Government. The State Government has created 3000 posts and appointment orders have been issued in respect of 2169 candidates; 1446 candidates have joined their posts in the Valley. Another 9000 unemployed migrant youths are proposed to be facilitated to get financial, assistances for self employment/ business ventures. The response to which is very poor.

(d) The Central as well as the State Government are committed to protect the lives and properties of all Kashmiri migrants in the Valley and States.

Guidelines for PCO holders

3632. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by Ministry on representation to issue advisory to State Governments for making guidelines for PCO holders to ask caller to demonstrate valid identity and maintain registers in which calling details and address of the callers should be compulsorily noted down so that fake calls to police department and crimes emerged from PCO may be minimized and sexual harassment to housewives can be avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : 'Public Call Offices (PCOs) are run by the PCO franchisees under the agreement between PCO franchisee and the licensed Telecom Service Providers, and telecommunication being a central subject, the jurisdiction of policy framework lies with the Central Government. However, '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 such fake calls lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Therefore, District Administrative Authorities/State Governments may issue suitable notifications based on local/special laws for maintaining law and order.

Protecting fishermen from attacks

3633. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the attack and murder on Indian Fishermen by Italian Vessel near Kochi;

(b) what are the steps taken to address these kind of problems and the problems of Internal Security;

(c) whether Government is aware about the incident of rash sailing by a ship and resultant wreckage of fishing boat and the death of fishermen near Kollam in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to protect fishermen from ship collision and attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As per available information, a case in Cr. No. 2/2012 has been registered in Coastal Police Station, Neendakara in this regard. Two Italian Navy personnel by name Lattore Massimillano and Salbattore Geron were arrested and produced before the court on 19.2.2012. Later they were taken back into police custody from 20.2.2012 to 5.3.2012 for investigation purpose. After investigation they were produced back before court and kept in judicial custody. The case is being investigated by a team under the leadership of Shri M. R. Ajithkumar, IPS, CP, Kochi city under the overall supervision of ADGP, South Zone. For strengthening Coastal Security and internal security the following measures are taken:

(i) Reduction of traffic in the territorial waters and the Contiguous Zone.

(ii) Installation of Distress Alert Transmitter (DATA) in boats.

(iii) Provision of three means of communication for use in the fishing vessels in different Zones in the sea.

(iv) Proper analysis of piracy by International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Centre, Kuala Lumpur in collaboration with MRCC, Mumbai.

- (v) Enhancing rescue and emergency services system.
- (vi) Making coordination among marine rescue systems in SAR (Search and Rescue).
- (vii) Application of MMD Rules in respect of safety measures in all types of fishing boats.
- (viii) SOUAS (Suppression of Unlawful Activities at Sea).
- (ix) Enhancing the facilities.

(c) and (d) An unidentified ship rammed into the fishing boat named Don proceeded from Neendakara harbor for fishing at 00.55 on 1.3.2012. This occurred about 16 nautical miles on the western side near Manakkodam Light House in Alappuzha district. Two fishermen were killed on the spot and caused injuries to two fishermen. Three others went missing in the sea. Later, the dead bodies of the three missing fishermen were recovered from the sea. A case in Cr. No. 228/12U/s 280, 337, 304 (A) IPC was registered in Ambalappuzha Police Station. The ship was later identified as MV Prabhudaya and both the first and second officer and the captain of the ship were arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

(e) Necessary steps have been taken to intensify coastal patrolling by Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Enforcement and Coastal Police. The fishermen have been instructed to exhibit legible and noticeable boards in the boat as fishing boat and not to venture for fishing in ship track and not to run boats through the ship track and follow or sail after ships to avoid any possibility of ship collision and attacks.

New Law to check naxalism and terrorism

†3634. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to check the increasing menace of naxalism and terrorism in the country;
- (b) the extent to which control on naxalism and terrorism has been achieved by the steps taken so far;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any new laws to check this and which is being opposed by all the States; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and terrorism wherein it supplements the efforts of the state Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), assistance in implementation of developmental schemes, improving Governance and capacity building by the states in various areas. In this regard, the Central Government has taken various steps including enhancement of budget allocation under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, inclusion of new violence affected districts under SRE, implementation of scheme of construction/ strengthening of fortified police stations, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 78 selected tribal and backward districts and Road Requirement Plan (RRP) etc. Besides, the Central Government has taken various measures to control Left Wing Extremism and terrorism which include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of National Security Guard (NSG) hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; requisition of 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; tighter immigration control and effective border management and sanctioning of new Specialized India Reserve Battalions (SIRB). The National Investigation Agency has been constituted to investigate and prosecute offences covered under the Act. National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created to counter terrorists' threats. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism.

(b) Left Wing Extremism and terrorism are dynamic in nature and the resultant quantum of violence perpetrated keeps fluctuating. However, the Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism, naxalism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations and has clear roadmaps to address these issues.

(c) to (d) In order to contain naxalism and terrorism, review of existing laws and formulation of new laws and institutions is a continuous process depending upon the requirements and ground realities. Recently, setting up of National Terrorism Centre (NCTC) has been opposed by some of the state Governments on the grounds that this step is an encroachment on the domain of the State Governments.

Coastal Police Stations

3635. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coastal police stations set up in the country along with the number of such police stations likely to be set up;

(b) whether such police stations have been provided the necessary infrastructure to enable them to operate effectively to secure our coasts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The details of Coastal Police Stations alongwith infrastructure sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I which has been implemented upto 31.3.2011 and Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II which has commenced w.e.f. 1.4.2011 are given below:-

Coastal Security Scheme Phase -I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber inflated Boats
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7	AP	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8	Orissa	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10	Pondicherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12	Daman and Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13	A and N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per Coastal Police Station has been sanctioned for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture, etc.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase -II

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessles 12 Ton Others	Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
1	Gujarat	12	31	5	12	24
2	Maharashtra	7	14	3	7	14
3	Goa	4	4	2	4	8
4	Karnataka	4	12	2	4	8
5	Kerala	10	20	4	10	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	20	12	30	60
7	AP	15	30	7	15	30
8	Orissa	13	26	5	13	26
9	West Bengal	8	7	4	8	16
10	Daman and Diu	2	4	2	2	4
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12**	3	6
12	Pondicherry	3	6	2	3	6
13	A and N Islands	20# ***10 MOCs	10* 23**	10	20	20
TOTAL		131	180	60	131	242

*LV- large vessels **RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats *** Marine Operational Centres

Existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

A lump sum assistance of Rs.15 lakh per Coastal Police Station has been sanctioned for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture, etc.

Territorial army for Maoist affected areas

3636. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to raise territorial army in Maoist affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

- (c) how it will be useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The proposal for raising territorial army for Maoist affected areas is at conceptual stage in the Ministry of Defence.

Increasing women participation in state police forces

3637. SHR1 RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently directed the States for increasing women representation in their Police forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the response of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State Governments / UTs for safety and security of women and control of crime against them. One of the steps suggested in the advisory is increasing the overall representation of women in police forces at all levels through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police. The present status of representation of women in police forces is being obtained from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Karnataka Co-operative Societies Bill, 2010

3638. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 is kept pending with Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to clear the said Bill; and
- (d) if so, by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 4.5.2010 from the Government of Karnataka.

(c) The Bill has been examined in consultation with the (i) Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department); (ii) Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and (iii) Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services). On the comments of the Department of Financial Services, the State Government of Karnataka furnished their clarifications. The reply of Department of Financial Service on the clarifications of the State Government has been received on 25.4.2012.

(d) The State; Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles viz.

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

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

Meagre penalty for rash and negligent drivers

3639. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the penalty imposed on rash and negligent drivers is very meagre under the provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC);
- (b) if so, whether Government is also aware that the meagre punishment/penalty to errant drivers has failed to curb the road accidental deaths;
- (c) if so, whether Government would take steps to amend the provisions of the existing IPC act to enable the judiciary to award determinate punishment to errant drivers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) The Law Commission of India has made an indepth study on issues relating to rash and negligent driving. The Law Commission in its 234th report on "Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents" has, *inter alia*, recommended for amendments *inter-alia* in sections 279, 304A, 336, 337 and 338 IPC for providing stringent punishment for the offences relating to rash and negligent driving.

Since the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Report has been referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations for their comments/views. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

Modernization of Rajasthan police force

3640. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of modernization of State police force of Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the last action plan of the State approved by Government;
- (c) the details of the Central funds released to the State for implementation of the action plan approved by Government; and
- (d) what other measures have been initiated to modernize the police force of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs is supplementing the efforts of State Government of Rajasthan in Modernizing its State Police Forces. The amount of funds released to the State Government of Rajasthan under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the financial years 2006-07 to 2010-11 and utilization reported by the State Government, as on 31.03.2012, are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Central funds released	Amount utilized by State Government of Rajasthan
2006-07	40.47	40.47
2007-08	49.60	49.27
2008-09	49.10	47.80
2009-10	51.18	44.85
2010-11	47.88	42.86

Funds under the MPF Scheme were released, mainly for construction of police stations, barracks, acquisition of vehicles, weapons, security/surveillance/communication equipment, equipment for forensic science laboratory, build training infrastructure, houses for police personnel, etc.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs had approved the Annual Action Plan of Rajasthan for the year 2011-12 in two parts; Part 'A' for Rs.70.01 crore (Rs.52.66

crore Central Share and Rs. 17.35 crore as State Share) and Part 'B' of Rs.26.93 crore (Rs. 19.43 crore Central Share and Rs. 7.50 State Share). Against the Central allocation of Rs. 52.01 crore made to Rajasthan under the MPF Scheme in 2011-12, the following amounts were released to the State Government towards implementation of the Part 'A' of the approved Annual Action Plan 2011-12 :-

Sl. No.	Purpose	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Funds released to the State Government in cash	24.62
2.	Funds released to the Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Ltd.	6.04
3.	Funds released to Ordnance Factory Board for supply of weaponry items to Rajasthan	1.98
TOTAL		32.64

Apart from Rs.32.64 crore released to Rajasthan, the Ministry of Home Affairs had released an amount of Rs.45.48 lakh to Rajasthan in 2011-12 towards establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units in the State. Also an amount of Rs.6.62 lakh was released to DGS&D towards orders placed with it in previous years for supply of stores to the State. Thus, a total amount of Rs.33.16 crore was released to the State Government of Rajasthan under the MPF Scheme in the year 2011-12.

Crimes registered in the country

3641. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the State-wise and year-wise total crimes registered and out of them how many were against women/SC/ST (number and percentage) during past three years;
- the disposal of above, categorywise, the number and percentage of challan conviction;
- the above statistics for rape, total cases against women of SC/ST their disposal. State-wise and year-wise; and
- whether women SC/ST are easy victims of crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of crimes under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women, crime against SCs and crime against STs for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given at Annexures. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 16, 17, 18 & 19]

The similar State/UT wise and year-wise details for total rape, rape of SC women and rape of ST women are furnished at Annexures. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 20, 21 & 22]

Declaring human trafficking a heinous crime

†3642. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite several efforts by Government, human trafficking, particularly of children and girls are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check human trafficking; and
- (d) whether Government will declare human trafficking a heinous crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) 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 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 3030, 2848 and 3422 respectively. State/UT wise details are at Statement. (See below)

(c) to (d) '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, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking by setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs.8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR) Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking* during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008										2009										2010																																					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	408	420	77	1257	1340	251	309	321	218	1070	1119	200	633	506	79	1449	1389	163	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	Assam	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	62	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	Bihar	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	Chhattisgarh	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	Goa	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7	Gujarat	59	35	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Haryana	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	233	94	94	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	Karnataka	521	518	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	Kerala	200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	Maharashtra	366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Meghalaya	3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19 Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1
20 Orissa	29	36	3	3	107	82	15	15	16	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7
21 Punjab	43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38	38	60	56	15	291	257	68	68
22 Rajasthan	72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	3	15	31	31
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	0	5	1	0
24 Tamil Nadu	688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669	669	669
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201	201	201
27 Uttarakhnd	5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29	29	29
28 West Bengal	163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46	46	46
TOTAL STATE	2951	2884	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183	2183	2183
29 A and N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0	0
30 Chandigarh	7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli	3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu	6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0	0	0
33 Delhi UT	60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84	84	84
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25	25	25
TOTAL UT	79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109	109	109
ALL INDIA TOTAL	3030	2950	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292	2292	2292

Source: CRIME IN INDIA Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Importation of Girls+Procurement of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

*Karnataka State has changed Immoral Traffic Prevention Act data pertaining to year 2008 in the year 2011

Advisory for cops to reduce instances of cyber crimes by minors

3643. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued an unusual advisory for cops across the country listing out measures to reduce rowing instances of cyber crimes by minors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will also initiate action by introducing free of cost web filter software making it mandatory for all internet cafe so as to prevent explicit materials for students;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes sir. The details of Advisory issued on 4th January 2012 is available on the web site of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>). The Central Government has notified the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011 with effect from 11-04-2011. As per Rule 6(7) of these Rules provides that "All the computers in the cyber cafe may be equipped with the commercially available safety or filtering software so as to avoid as far as possible, access to the websites relating to pornography including child pornography or obscene information."

RDX stored in a house in Karnataka

3644. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any serious reports regarding a dump of explosive material, including RDX, being stored in an unidentified house in Bhatkal town in Karnataka;
- (b) whether, as reported in the media, these explosives were used in the blasts near Chinnaswamy Stadium a few years ago; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government on the matter?

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

Boat services and repairing centre in Gujarat

3645. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are chances of technical problems in the interceptor boats;
- (b) if so, whether the boats patrolling in Gujarat coastline can be maintained from Goa;

(c) if not, whether it is necessary to open boat services and repairing centre in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, then where and when Government of India is planning to open the centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The interceptor boats are equipped with proven and reliable electrical and mechanical systems and no exceptional failures have been observed. Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa has been assigned Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for maintenance of boats in Gujarat. Goa Shipyard Limited has opened service centres at Bhavnagar, Veraval and Jamnagar in Gujarat. These centres are fully equipped with trained manpower capable of handling defects of routine nature. Senior technicians and expertise are deputed on need basis for defects of major nature, if any.

Crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh

3646. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recently released report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there are more crimes in Andhra Pradesh against women than any other Southern State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry tried to find out the reasons behind this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making in coordination with the State of Andhra Pradesh to see that crimes against women are reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* other Southern States, under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given at Annexure. [*See* Appendix 225 Annexure No. 23]

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

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

Fake currencies dumped from neighbouring countries

3647. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that fake currencies are being dumped from neighbouring countries to harm our economy;
- (b) if so, what corrective action has been taken by the Ministry to stop this;
- (c) whether the Ministry has approached or is in process to approach State Governments and Ministry of Finance to curb this anti-national activities; and
- (d) the State-wise details of such cases registered during last three years and what punishment has been awarded to such culprits?

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

(b) and (c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency within the country.

NIA has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

- (d) The State-wise details of cases registered & persons convicted for counterfeiting during the year 2008-10 is as per Statement.

Statement
Cases Registered (CR) Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Counterfeiting during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379	119	20	488	416	53	461	95	20	289	271	87	186	127	27	237	303	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9	0	2	9	0	8	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	91	63	8	131	120	12	84	57	3	134	78	4	68	68	13	88	82	13
4.	Bihar	69	44	11	111	92	17	69	49	13	127	108	20	52	58	10	84	118	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	39	10	71	52	26	68	30	13	45	61	12	59	21	4	51	55	10
6.	Goa	22	6	0	9	8	0	27	1	1	7	2	1	33	1	1	3	1	1
7.	Gujarat	190	46	9	121	124	44	238	35	7	110	107	18	255	22	6	51	52	19
8.	Haryana	40	30	12	52	50	22	35	29	16	50	54	20	29	24	12	56	49	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	6	1	14	8	1	2	5	3	4	11	5	4	2	1	5	2	2
10.	J and K	23	14	0	26	26	0	37	27	0	52	51	0	19	18	0	33	33	0
11.	Jharkhand	24	8	4	12	22	7	15	22	11	35	29	22	16	8	7	31	27	7
12.	Karnataka	118	39	8	91	113	31	171	48	5	118	119	5	192	55	5	121	92	12
13.	Kerala	46	15	15	64	102	89	66	25	17	102	78	34	54	41	10	55	88	35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47	35	11	65	72	27	27	48	11	66	63	18	33	25	7	55	56	12
15.	Maharashtra	405	113	6	270	^237	13	478	83	13	300	262	40	389	85	7	203	194	23
16.	Manipur	3	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	8	4	1
17.	Meghalaya	10	4	0	16	6	0	9	8	1	7	8	1	4	1	2	10	4	2

18. Mizoram	15	7	17	33	13	50	9	14	17	20	49	47	12	12	9	19	24	27
19. Nagaland	4	5	7	3	7	5	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	4	0	9	9	0
20. Orissa	26	15	1	29	29	3	34	25	1	49	48	1	29	33	2	55	56	3
21. Punjab	78	57	22	129	128	49	63	76	24	152	148	61	75	68	45	127	166	99
22. Rajasthan	51	43	14	69	71	21	59	23	13	77	77	28	36	22	10	60	60	19
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	1	0	6	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu	599	65	21	128	64	31	352	61	18	131	116	23	312	41	9	173	98	11
25. Tripura	23	12	2	19	14	5	20	20	3	29	21	4	6	9	4	9	13	5
26. Uttar Pradesh	420	214	81	450	384	184	339	167	79	786	307	166	426	107	112	280	202	233
27. Uttarakhand	31	14	9	26	27	37	43	21	13	43	36	30	33	18	9	33	34	26
28. West Bengal	148	137	28	162	165	31	153	62	10	200	66	12	214	244	6	324	309	16
TOTAL STATE	2945	1159	318	2595	2359	759	2873	1038	315	2946	2178	661	2549	1117	319	2186	2133	666
29. A and N Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
30. Chandigarh	0	1	2	0	1	2	4	2	2	6	2	3	3	2	0	4	5	0
31. D and N Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	41	39	7	81	114	20	47	25	6	54	55	11	33	30	7	42	49	10
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL UT	46	41	9	81	116	22	62	28	9	61	58	18	40	33	8	46	55	11
TOTAL ALL INDIA	2991	1200	327	2676	2475	781	2935	1066	324	3007	2236	679	2589	1150	327	2232	2188	677

Source : Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism schools

3648. SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up the Counter insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools in several States as targeted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with details of the funds allotted to each school; and

(c) the details of number of police personnel who are undergoing training at these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism Schools (CIATs) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

(b) The location of 21 CIAT Schools alongwith the details of the funds allotted to each school is at Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) Presently, 17 CIAT Schools are functional in the various states where several training courses are running for police personnel. About 18389 police personnel have been trained till April, 2012 in these schools. Details are at Statement-II.

Statement - I***Details of funds released***

Sl. No.	State	Name of CIAT School	Funds released to CIAT School
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Kalyani Firing Range Deragaon	15000000
		8 AP Bn HQ Abhaypuri Distt: Bongaigaon	15000000
		2nd APTF Bn, Lumding	15000000
2.	Bihar	Campus of BMP-3, Bodh Gaya	21314475
		Campus of BM -2 Dehri-on-Sone, Distt. Rohtas	21479475
		Campus of BMP-4, Dumraon	21279475
3.	Chhattisgarh	5th Bn CAF Campus, Jadgalpur	25360000
		Police Training School Campus Rajnandgaon	24121228
		Chandkuri, Raipur	21783946
		2nd Bn CAF Campus Sakri Bilaspur	20000000

1	2	3	4
4.	Jharkhand	JSW, Netarhat, Distt: Latehar	18450156
		Padma, Distt: Hazaribagh	18685031
		Musabani, Distt: Jamshedpur	15000000
		Tendargram, Ranchi	15000000
5.	Manipur	Jiribam, Manipur	15000000
6.	Nagaland	Ruzhaphema Nagaland	15000000
7.	Orissa	Chandaka, Munduli Complex of S.O.G. Bhubneshwar	28108000
		OSAP 3rd Bn Campus, Koraput Distt: Koraput	24638000
		OSAP 4th Bn Campus, Rourkela Distt: Sundergarh	15000000
8.	Tripura	Kuchucherra, Ambasa, Dhalai, Tripura	15000000
9.	West Bengal	Salua, Distt. Paschim Midnapur, West Bengal	15000000
TOTAL			395219786

Statement - II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nos. of CIAT School	No. of personnel trained	Date up to
i.	Assam	3	2181	28/03/2012
ii.	Bihar	3	2025	13/04/2012
iii.	Chhattisgarh	4	7912	24/04/2012
iv.	Jharkhand	2	3500	26/03/2012
v.	Orissa	3	2494	10/04/2012
vi.	Tripura	1	218	26/03/2012
vii.	West Bengal	1	59	05/04/2012
TOTAL		17	18389	

Growing instances of cyber crimes by minors

3649. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has issued an advisory for cops across the country listing out measures to reduce growing instances of cyber crimes by minors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether most of the cyber cafes are involved in allowing minors to carry out crimes;
- (d) if so, whether cyber cafes are not adhering safety measures and not preventing minors to indulge in such crimes; and
- (e) if so, the concrete steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes sir. The details of Advisory issued on 4th January, 2012 is available on the web site of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>).

(c) to (e) '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, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Central Government has notified the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Café) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 on 11-04-2011. The rules provide for Steps to be taken by cyber cafes for identification of user, maintenance of log, management of computer resource etc.

Pilferage of electricity illegally in nexus with NDMC officials

3650. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most of the residents of Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar in NDMC areas have been involved in pilferage of electricity illegally in nexus with the NDMC officials;

(b) if so, whether most of residents of Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar have been paying illegally some money to NDMC officials for providing illegal electricity connections on monthly basis;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to investigate each and every residence in NDMC area to unearth illegal electricity connections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that there is no pilferage of electricity in Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar areas under it. In most cases, the consumers/residents of these areas are paying their bills regularly. However, in order to prevent the theft of electricity, routine inspections are carried out.

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

Patrolling coast between Jhakau and Medi

3651. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sensitive coast between Jakhau and Medi is not effectively covered under patrolling by Coast Guard and the BSF (Water Wing) due to lack of adequate manpower and suitable boats which can navigate in shallow water;

(b) whether the floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF Water Wing are withdrawn in the Kori Creek - Sir Creek area during five months of monsoon every year thus exposing this vulnerable area to infiltration from across the border; and

(c) if so, whether Government plans to deploy suitable vessels or erect appropriate structure to have permanent presence of BSF in the sensitive Creek area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The coastal area between Medi and Jakhau is manned by Coastal Police of the Government of Gujarat and the Coast Guard. Company level deployment has been made by BSF for the area.

(b) Floating BOPs of BSF Water Wing are withdrawn from the Kori Creek-Sir Creek area during rough weather every year *i.e.* five months (April - May to September - October). During this period, base line domination and surveillance of Sir Creek/Kori Creek area is enhanced and Creek Patrolling is carried out by means of Fast Patrol Boats stationed at Koteshwar. However, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Mission is carried out regularly to check any intrusion in the Creek area.

(c) Four All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) have been made available in Gujarat Frontier to keep effective domination in Creek area of Harami Nala.

Release of undertrial prisoners on bail

†3652. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many prisoners are imprisoned in the hope of getting justice as accused in various jails of the country for many years without being convicted;

(b) the State-wise number of prisoners imprisoned in jails as accused for a period of more than three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to release the prisoners who are imprisoned in jails for more than five years on bail; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) At the end of 2010, there were 2,40,098 under trials out of total inmate population of 3,68,998 which is 65.1% of the total inmate population. Maximum number of undertrials were detained for 6 to 12 months (18.1%). The number of undertrial prisoners has decreased by 4% in 2010 (2,40,098) over 2009 (2,50,204).

13,65,522 undertrials were released during 2010 - out of these 71,560 were acquitted, 41,792 released on appeal, 12,16,280 released on bail. A total of 6992 undertrial prisoners were imprisoned in jails for a period of more than three years at the end of 2010. State/UT wise details of such undertrial prisoners are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) to (d) "Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and therefore Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Active efforts are made by the State Governments to minimize detention period of undertrials. With a view to provide relief to undertrial prisoners, a new section viz. 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been inserted in the Code to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

Statement

States/UTs Wise Data on under Trial Prisoners in Jails

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Undertrial Prisoners in Jails for a Period of 3-5 Years
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	63
4.	Bihar	697
5.	Chhattisgarh	88
6.	Goa	4
7.	Gujarat	216
8.	Haryana	57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	151
11.	Jharkhand	351
12.	Karnataka	172
13.	Kerala	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	253
15.	Maharashtra	335
16.	Manipur	5
17.	Meghalaya	29

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	5
19.	Nagaland	3
20.	Odisha	200
21.	Punjab	142
22.	Rajasthan	250
23.	Sikkim	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	68
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3000
27.	Uttarakhand	57
28.	West Bengal	303
TOTAL (STATES)		6497
29.	A and N Island	4
30.	Chandigarh	7
31.	D and N Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	484
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (UTs)		495
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		6992

Steps to address Naxal issue

3653. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking firm steps to address Naxal issue in various parts of country against increase in the level of violence in recent years;

(b) the State-wise number of civilians and security personnel killed in past three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government and State-wise financial aid provided in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE where in it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

(b) The State-wise details of civilians and security personnel killed in past three years is placed at Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) In order to contain the influence of Maoists, assistance is extended to the State Governments on a continuous basis and the quantum of assistance depends on the requirements of the states and availability of resources with the Government of India. The financial assistance provided to States in the last three years under the Schemes namely Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations being implemented in the LWE affected States are given in Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

Statement - I

State-wise statistics of killings of civilians and security forces

State	2009		2010		2011		2012 (up to April 30)	
	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	SFs killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	18	0	24	0	9	0	2	1
Bihar	47	25	72	25	60	3	10	0
Chhattisgarh	163	127	171	172	124	80	16	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	140	68	132	25	149	33	55	21
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	41	52	35	10	44	10	12	14
Odisha	36	31	62	17	39	14	6	10
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	144	14	223	35	41	2	0	0
TOTAL	591	317	720	285	467	142	101	61

SFs: Security Forces.

Statement - II*Funds released under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) during last three years*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds Released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	340.00	1751.18	2377.160
2	Bihar	370.00	1739.40	3465.710
3	Chhattisgarh	390.00	2033.76	3040.530
4	Jharkhand	585.00	2008.10	3561.350
5	Madhya Pradesh	-	232.07	747.730
6	Maharashtra	290.00	879.42	434.250
7	Odisha	420.00	2035.64	4047.270
8	Uttar Pradesh	265.00	1121.83	440.840
9	West Bengal	340.00	1198.60	467.170
	TOTAL	3000.00	13000.00	18582.010

Statement - III
Security Related Expenditures Scheme released since 2009-10 to 2011-2012 (As on 31.3.2012)
 (Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

State	2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12			
	Work plan approved in principle	Amount released (upto 31.3.2010)	Annual work plan approved	Advance	Amount released (upto 31.3.2011)	Work plan approved in principle	Amount released (upto 31.3.2012)	
Andhra Pradesh	1290.80	197.73	4072.93	1164.65	1654.19	3759.26	939.81	132.96\$
Bihar	1806.00	276.65	5686.09	1625.94	1315.25	5459.66	1364.91	-
Chhattisgarh	3003.00	459.99	14262.53	4078.38	4695.97	9894.00	2473.50	306.12+905.04\$+552.42^=1763.58
Jharkhand	3259.00	499.22	5302.23	1516.17	4424.48	7834.20	1958.55	4822.41+754.99\$=5577.40
Madhya Pradesh	71.00	10.87	306.00	87.50	67.91	110.00	27.50	-
Maharashtra	438.00	67.09	3067.20	877.06	490.11	3051.64	762.91	-
Orissa	2423.40	371.22	15547.10	4445.69	1215.92	8626.46	2156.62	-
Uttar Pradesh	331.30	50.75	414.09	118.41	237.73	440.42	110.11	89.90^
West Bengal	434.00	66.48	2050.00	586.20	1304.88	3041.00	760.25	630.43
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1610.35*	-	-	1330.18*
TOTAL	13056.50	2000.00	50708.17	14500.00	17016.79	42216.64	10554.16	9524.45
		6000.00		31516.79				20078.61

* Payment of bills made to IAF vide sanction order No 18015/53/2010-NM-III dated 31st March, 2011 on account of Airlifts provided for Anti-Naxal Operations.

* Payment of bills made to IAF vide sanction order No 18015/53/2010-NM-III dated 30th March, 2012 on account of Airlifts provided for Anti-Naxal Operations

Advance released on 23.5.2011 for 2011-2012 to 8 states AP, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal (U.P. on 24.6.2011).

\$ Reimbursement of SPOs released on 10.1.2012 for the year 2010-11 to the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

^ Reimbursement released on 27.2.2012 for the year 2011-12 to the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh on 9.3.2012.

Statement - IV

Fund released under the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations

(Rs. lakh)			
Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	2000
2.	Bihar	200	4475
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	3925
4.	Jharkhand	200	3925
5.	Madhya Pradesh	100	560
6.	Maharashtra	-	550
7.	Odisha	100	3750
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	825
9.	West Bengal	-	990
TOTAL		1000	21000

Private sector units asking security from Government

3654. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any private sector units have asked for security from Government for its establishments;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and private sector unit-wise details thereof;
- (c) which forces have been deployed by Government for such services; and
- (d) the details of expenses charged by Government for such services provided to the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) :

(a) and (b) 158 private sector units have requested for the security cover of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). State-wise details of such requests are given in Statement-I. (See below)

(c) to (d) Details of the deployment of CISF made in the private sector units and the bills raised against providing of service to those units are given in Statement-II.

Statement - I

Request from Private Sector Units : State-wise

Sl.No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	0
5	Chattisgarh	5
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Gujarat	13
8	Goa	0
9	Haryana	9
10	Himachal Pradesh	5
11	Jharkhand	3
12	J and K	0
13	Kerala	0
14	Karnataka	18
15	Madhya Pradesh	2
16	Maharashtra	22
17	Manipur	0
18	Meghalaya	0
19	New Delhi	17
20	Orissa	11
21	Punjab	3

1	2	3
22	Pondicherry	1
23	Rajasthan	10
24	Tamil Nadu	4
25	Tripura	0
26	UP	14
27	Uttrakhand	2
28	West Bengal	6
TOTAL		158

Statement - II

Details of deployment of CISF in Private Sector

Sl. No.	Name of private units/sector	Sanctioned strength	Date of induction	Total Bill raised
1.	Infosys Tech Bangalore	101	31.07.2009	87220438
2.	Electronic City Bangalore	68	29.01.2010	52455603
3.	Infosys Tech Mysore	48	26.03.2010	34433097
4.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	217	28.10.2010	60293293
5.	Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd.	419	23.02.2011	117175621
6.	Infosys Tech Pure	134	21.04.2011	39728362
TOTAL		987		391306414

Rise in hit-and-run accidents on National Capital's roads

3655. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in fatal hit-and-run accidents involving luxury vehicles on the National Capital's roads;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such accidents;

(c) the details of measures taken to curb the menace of drunken driving;

- (d) the number of persons lost their lives in mishaps in 2011 and 2012 till date;
- (e) whether Government gives any financial help to the bereaved family; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) No separate data regarding fatal hit-and-run accident cases involving luxury vehicles, in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, is being maintained by Delhi Police. However, the details of the steps being taken by Delhi Police to check accidents and drunken driving in the NCT of Delhi are as under:

- i. Increased presence of Traffic Police Personnel in accident - prone areas.
 - ii. Arrest of drivers found indulging in reckless driving.
 - iii. Suspension of permits of commercial vehicles found involved in fatal road accidents cases.
 - iv. Introduction of conflict free traffic circulation plans in important parts of Delhi.
 - v. Segregation of fast moving traffic from slow moving traffic.
 - vi. Closure of gaps in the central verges on accident-prone roads.
 - vii. Provision of bus bays, yellow boxes, bus boxes etc. on city roads.
 - viii. Installation of traffic signals/blinkers in accident-prone areas.
 - ix. Mobile patrolling and group checking by Traffic Police Personnel at vulnerable accident locations,
 - x. Special night - checking drives for over - speeding, drunken driving etc.
 - xi. Review of speed limits on Delhi roads and issue of notifications accordingly with strict enforcement of speed limit restrictions.
 - xii. Distribution of Road Safety Literature among various categories of road users with an object of inculcating better road discipline among them. Special emphasis laid on defensive driving, lane driving, driving at roundabouts and general traffic rules to be observed on Delhi roads.
- (d) The number of persons, who lost their lives in accidents during the years 2011 and 2012 (up to 30.04.2012), are as under :-

Year	Accidents	Persons died
2011	2007	2066
2012 (up to 30.04.12)	561	576

(e) to (f) Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has given financial help of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 12,500/- in respect of death case and injury case respectively to the affected families.

Legislative Assembly for A&N Islands

3656. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to establish a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in view of financial & administrative considerations.

Bengali refugees denied inclusion in Aadhar cards

3657. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large numbers of Bengali refugees are being denied inclusion in the current Aadhar drive of citizen identification;

(b) whether it is also a fact that assurance was given by the Prime Minister of India to recognize them as citizens of India; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to issue Aadhar cards to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Aadhaar is a proof of identity and not a proof of citizenship. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is mandated to generate and issue a 12 digit unique identification number (Aadhaar Number) to every resident who enrolls. It does not guarantee entitlements nor does it confer citizenship.

(c) Enrolment of residents for Aadhaar number is voluntary. Enrolments are carried out by Registrars who may be Central/State Government Departments and Public Sector Agencies through Enrolment Agencies.

Security personnel deployed in North-Eastern states

3658. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has deployed Central Para-Military forces in various States of North East to stop internal disturbance;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of total number of such security personnel deployed in North-Eastern States during the last three years;
- (c) whether there is some imbalance in deployment of security forces; and
- (d) the details of reaction from the North-Eastern State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for countering internal disturbances, terrorists and naxalite activities. However, the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available to the State Governments to assist them in discharging this responsibility.

The deployment of these Forces in various states depends upon the specific requirements/needs of the States, sensitivity of the situation, overall security scenario and the availability of CAPFs etc. Keeping view such factors, CAPFs have been deployed in various States including North - Eastern States. The level of deployment of CAPFs in any State is dynamic and keeps undergoing changes depending upon the developing security situation at a particular time.

The level of deployment of CAPFs is not disclosed in the interest of National Security.

Motor Vehicle (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010

3659. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Maharashtra Government has submitted proposal for increasing penalties under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 in the form of Motor Vehicle (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Motor Vehicles

(Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra for the consideration of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 27.12.2010.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have made observation on the Bill which have been forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra for the clarifications on 26.12.2011 followed by a reminder on 19.3.2012.

Attempt of ISI to revive terrorism in Punjab

†3660. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's Intelligence agency, ISI is trying to revive Babbar Khalsa so as to resurrect the terrorism in Punjab;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to dismantle the network of terrorism existing in other parts of the country including Punjab; and

(c) the direction of Government's investigations in the terrorist attacks that took place in the country in the last three years and the details of number of persons, who have been nabbed so far?

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

(b) Govt. is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; 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 & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern 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 to strengthen the punitive

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 terrorists 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 at various multilateral and bilateral fora and also at the multilevel bi-lateral interactions.

(c) As per available information, the details of confirmed/*prima facie* terror attacks in the hinterland during the last three years, the number of persons arrested and the status of investigation is at Statement.

Statement

The Details of Confirmed/Prima-facie Terror Attacks in the Hinterland Post 26 November, 2008, the Number of Persons Arrested and the Status of the Investigation

Sl. No.	Incidents	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/Prosecution
1	2	3	4
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	NIA	Case against 6 persons is presently under trial at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	ATS, Mumbai	Charge sheet was filed on December 4, 2010 vide Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.
3.	29.03.2010: Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. However, a special team of Delhi Police with the help of West Bengal Police, Bihar Police and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahedeen module consisting of ten members including one Pakistani National, in November 2011. Out of these, six accused persons were arrested by the Delhi Police in the Jama Masjid Firing and Bomb Blast cases. Apart from their suspected involvement in this incident, investigations suggest that some members of the module may also have been involved in the incidents mentioned at Sl.No. 2 and 4 above.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast atg Shetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	NIA	The case is under investigation
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	ATS Mumbai	The case is under investigation. ATS Mumbai has arrested four persons.
9.	07.09.2011: Blast at Delhi High Court	NIA	3 persons have been arrested in the case and chargesheet filed.
10.	13.02.2012: Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. One person has been arrested.

Smuggling of phensedyl and fake currency on IB

3661. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of phensedyl and fake Indian currency is a big business in Assam and Meghalaya sectors of the international borders;

(b) if so, what is the statistics of the seizure in the last two years and the measures adopted to stop this illegal trade; and

(c) what is the status of the fencing near Indo-Bangladesh border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Phensedyl is not seized under the Narcotic drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. However, the seizures of Phensedyl by different agencies are as under :-

Seizure of Phensedyl made by Border Security Force

(in bottles)

Drugs	Year-2010	Year-2011
Phensedyl	3,55,194	4,30,673

Seizure of Phensedyl made by other agencies

Agency Name	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
Customs (P), N.E.	2,50,351	2,96,023
DRI	29,800	2,59,700
Customs (P), W.B.	15,144	38,679
Tripura Police	54,935	80,179

The counterfeit currency seized during the year 2010 and 2011 in Assam and Meghalaya is as under :-

Counterfeit Currency Seized (No. of Notes)

Name of States	YEAR	
	2010	2011
Assam	3247	886
Meghalaya	343	00

In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the borders, Government has undertaken the work of constructions of fencing, flood lights, Border Out Posts (BOPs), Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) and roads along these borders.

(c) Fencing of about 2,760.12 KM along the Indo-Bangladesh border has so far been completed out of a total of 3436.59 KM sanctioned for border fencing.

National Police Mission

†3662. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Director Generals of Police (DGPs) and Inspector Generals of Police (IGPs) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister was held in the year 2005 under National Police Mission;

(b) if so, whether several issues regarding important police reforms were also discussed at the conference;

(c) if so, the details of these major issues; and

(d) the decisions taken for addressing these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No such conference of Director Generals of Police (DGsP) and Inspector Generals of Police (IGsP) was held under National Police Mission in the year 2005. However, the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission in his address to the DGsP/IGsP Conference held on October 6, 2005 organised by Intelligence Bureau.

The National Police Mission (NPM) seeks to transform the police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources. The Mission is thus charged with the responsibility of creating a new vision for the Police. Under the NPM the following six Micro Missions (MM) have been established:

MM:01 Human Resource Development

MM:02 Community Policing

MM:03 Communication and Technology

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MM:04 Infrastructure

MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)

MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges.

(b) to (d) The issue relating to Review Committee on police reforms was also discussed. One of the 49 I recommendations of the Review Committee (2004) was relating to enactment of a new Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The Government on 20th September, 2005, appointed a Committee of Experts, which included Shri Soli Sorabjee also, to draft a new Police Act. The said Committee submitted a Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006.

Police, being a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, a copy of the Model Police was sent to all the State Governments on 31st October, 2006 for consideration and appropriate action. As per information available, so far, 14 States have either amended their existing Police Act or enacted a new Police Act.

Strengthening security mechanism in North-Eastern borders

‡3663. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has felt a special need of strengthening security mechanism in the North-Eastern borders of the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether any plan has been chalked out to strengthen this mechanism; and
- (d) if so, by when the scheme is scheduled to be executed completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Strengthening security mechanism on international borders is a continuous process. Government has been taking steps to strengthen the security on all the international borders as per the border-specific requirements. These steps include deployment of additional forces, creation of border infrastructure [like roads, Border Out Posts (BOPs), fencing, floodlighting etc.] of operational use for the Border Guarding Forces deployed on different international borders.

In addition, Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross-border illegal activities which, *inter-alia*, includes round-the-clock surveillance and

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

patrolling on the borders; use of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set-up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Standard Operating Procedure for interception of phone calls

3664. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is putting in place a Standard Operating Procedure for interception of phone calls in a bid to avoid phone call details leak;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has also proposed to amend the IT Act to insert new rules which will give powers to investigating agencies to get access to any computer device and all the information stored in it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Central Government with regard to Central Intelligence and Security Agencies keeps updating the internal SOPs/instructions for processing, executing and conducting oversight of such interceptions. Accordingly, on 19th May 2011, an SOP to deal both with changing technology and ensuring a strict compliance of Rule 419-A were issued.

(c) to (d) Section 69 of the Information Technology Act 2000 already provides for Government to issue directions for interceptions or monitoring or decryptions of an information through any computer resources under specific conditions.

Narcotic nexus

3665. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that North India has turned into a major attraction for foreign tourists;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this reveals a narcotic nexus;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many parts of Himachal Pradesh, including Kullu, have become drug havens; and
- (d) what steps Government is taking to check this trend ruthlessly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As per the available information with the Narcotics Control Bureau, 156 foreign nationals were arrested during the last three years on drug charges by various Law Enforcement Agencies in the States/UT of Northern India as per the details given below:-

Name of the State/UT	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	01	01
Himachal Pradesh	07	14	04	25
Haryana	00	00	00	00
Chandigarh	04	01	01	06
Punjab	07	04	00	11
Delhi	35	25	30	90
Rajasthan	00	00	00	00
Uttarakhand	00	04	00	04
Uttar Pradesh	01	09	09	19
TOTAL	54	57	45	156

No case has been reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau which establishes nexus between the foreign tourists and narcotics.

(c) Based on the seizures made, as indicated above it cannot be stated that many parts of Himachal Pradesh, including Kullu, have become drugs havens.

(d) Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, which among other things include the following:

- (i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces.
- (ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.
- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.

- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- (vii) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (viii) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (ix) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

Introduction of section 14-A to Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act

3666. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for introduction of section 14-A to the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959;
- (b) if so, whether the same has been kept pending by the Centre; and
- (c) if so, by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010, containing the proposal for inserting section 14-A to the Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act, 1959, passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 4.5.2010 from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) The Bill has been examined in consultation with the (i) Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department); (ii) Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and (iii) Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services). On the comments of the Department of Financial Services, the State Government of Karnataka furnished their clarifications. The reply of Department of Financial Services on the clarifications of the State Government has been received on 25.4.2012.

- (c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles *viz.*
- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws
 - (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
 - (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

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

Implementation of schemes regarding HUPA in Bihar

3667. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes of Central Government regarding housing and urban poverty alleviation being implemented in Bihar;
- (b) the details of allocations made for the purpose for the current year;
- (c) the allocations during the last three years for the same purpose; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the allocation in view of the poor condition of housing and urban poverty alleviation in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The following Schemes are being implemented in Bihar, by the Government of India in the housing & urban poverty alleviation sector. Details of allocation under the Scheme for the State of Bihar for the current as well as the last 3 years are as under:

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Years			
		2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	2280.22	3158.72	2001.40	1790.24
2	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	An amount of Rs 699.61 crore has been allocated as 7-year Additional Central Assistance Allocation (ACA) to the State of Bihar under the JNNURM from 2005-2012.			
3	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	RAY is a demand-driven Scheme which is also depends on the commitment of a State Government to mobilize the financial and technical resources. So no specific allocation has been made for Bihar from the Yojana.			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	ILCS is a demand-driven Scheme. So no specific allocation has been made for Bihar and no allocation has been made for Bihar from the Scheme			
5	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)	ISHUP is a demand-driven Scheme. So no specific allocation has been made for Bihar from the Scheme			

(d) Release of funds under various Schemes depends upon the availability of funds, requests for more funds out of allocation for the State and utilisation of funds by the State Government.

Effect of non-receipt of utilisation certificates on time

†3668. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such plans of which the utilization certificates have not been received on time by the Ministry causing obstacles for the Ministry in releasing funds under various plans and are having adverse effects on the development works;

(b) whether any action has been taken against any officer for not sending utilization certificates on time or just reminders are being sent again and again;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) whether non-submission of funds utilization certificate to the Ministry on time by local officers with regard to achieving the target set in the plans is also a kind of obstacles in operation of plans ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Utilisation Certificates (UCs) are awaited from the State Governments/UTs of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman Nicobar (UT), Daman & Diu (UT), Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT), Lakshadweep (UT) for the funds released to them for undertaking preparatory activities in 162 cities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Likewise, UCs are awaited under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from 6 States, viz. Maharashtra, Kerala, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttrakhand and West Bengal. RAY and ILCS are demand-driven schemes and implementation of RAY is also dependent on reforms. Government of India and the States are in continuous dialogue to facilitate quicker implementation of these Schemes.

As regards other Schemes for which budget is released by the Ministry, there has been no obstacle for release of funds due to non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates.

The Ministry is regularly communicating with the concerned States/UTs for furnishing the Utilisation Certificates against the funds released to them, for speedy execution of the Scheme as non receipt of UCs lead to suboptimal achievement of targets.

Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act

3669. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre has prepared a Draft Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to introduce a bill before the Parliament in this session;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) With a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other; Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has prepared a draft bill titled Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 201__.

(b) to (d) The draft cabinet note has been circulated to all concerned Central Government Departments/Ministries and draft Bill has also been forwarded to State Governments for comments. Recently, a meeting with the State Ministers dealing with the subject has been held. Based on all inputs so gathered, the bill would undergo modifications before it could be sent for approval of the Cabinet. After completing the process, the Government shall introduce the Bill in the Parliament.

Population living in slums

3670. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise estimated population who live in slums in the country;
- (b) whether they have been provided with basic facility like drinking water, electricity and sanitation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve condition of slums in Dharavi in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) State-wise estimated population who live in slums in the country as per “Committee on Slum Statistics/Census” constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) to (d) Housing and Slum development being State subjects, it is for the States to provide housing and basic facilities like drinking water, electricity and sanitation etc. depending upon their priorities and availability of financial resources etc. However, Government launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December 2005 to assist States/ Union Territories for undertaking programmes for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in 65 select cities including Mumbai and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) - in other cities/towns. The duration of JNNURM was 7 years beginning from 2005-06. The Government has approved the extension of JNNURM by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms.

A total of 1615 projects, 529 under BSUP and 1086 under IHSDP, have been approved so far for construction of 1602387 houses, 10,31,856 under BSUP and 570531 under IHSDP, and other related civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, community toilets, street lighting etc. across the country.

A new scheme ‘Rajiv Awas Yojana’ (RAY) has been launched in June 2011. The Scheme provides financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Slums being a State subject, it is upto the Government of Maharashtra to take steps to address the issues of slums, including Dharavi, availing allocation under JNNURM and RAY and mobilising State and Local Body funds.

Statement

State-wise estimated slum population in the country: as per, "Committee on Slum Statistics/Census" was constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

State/UT	Estimated Slum Population in 2001	Projected Slum Population in 2011
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Island	20303	33722
Andhra Pradesh	7254399	8188022
Arunachal Pradesh	56538	98248
Assam	805701	1070835
Bihar	1422155	1683954
Chandigarh	208057	332473
Chhattisgarh	1578285	2111546
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7653	26083
Daman and Diu	7420	9187
Delhi	2318635	3163430
Goa	100365	154759
Gujarat	3708127	4862619
Haryana	2350269	3288292
Himachal Pradesh	69310	87281
Jammu and Kashmir	395696	494180
Jharkhand	762025	931912
Karnataka	2951441	3631147
Kerala	499498	533278
Lakshadweep	1683	1560
Madhya Pradesh	5107505	6393040
Maharashtra	14319132	18151071

1	2	3
Manipur	68967	75197
Meghalaya	172223	205176
Mizoram	87309	105720
Nagaland	73523	83220
Orissa	1401973	1736064
Pondicherry	92495	136899
Punjab	2164649	2798256
Rajasthan	3118120	3826160
Sikkim	9609	13321
Tamil Nadu	7340271	8644892
Tripura	104281	131080
Uttar Pradesh	8527840	10878336
Uttaranchal	638467	826257
West Bengal	7520116	8546755
INDIA	75264040	93055983

Schemes regarding HUPA in U.P.

3671. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes of Central Government regarding housing and urban poverty alleviation being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of allocations made for the purpose for the current year;
- (c) the allocations during the last three years for the same purpose; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the allocation in view of the poor condition of housing and urban poverty alleviation in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (c) The following Schemes are being implemented in

Uttar Pradesh, by the Government of India in the housing & urban poverty alleviation sector. Details of allocation under the Scheme for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the current as well as the last 3 years are as under:

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Years			
		2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	9337.26	11119.01	7224.67	6462.43
2	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	An amount of Rs. 2019.63 crore has been allocated as 7-year Additional Central Assistance Allocation (ACA) to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the JNNURM from 2005-2012.			
3	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	RAY is a demand-driven Scheme which also depends on the commitment of a State Government to mobilize the financial and technical resources. So no specific allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Yojna.			
4	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	ILCS is a demand-driven Scheme. So no allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Scheme.			
5	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)	ISHUP is a demand-driven Scheme. So no allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Scheme.			

(d) Release of funds under various Schemes depends upon the availability of funds, requests for more funds out of allocation for the State and utilization of funds by the State Government.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

3672. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH :
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of child labourers has been increasing in the country despite the existence of laws against it;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof along with their numbers, for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has prepared or proposes a time-bound programme to eliminate child labour from the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to address this menace and also for the rehabilitation of the rescued children?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(c) to (e) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Under the Child Labour Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:

(i) legal action plan.

(ii) focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and

(iii) project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Further, the Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

Unemployment rate on a usual principle status basis

3673. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking into consideration the unemployment rate based on current daily status basis and not on a usual principle status basis;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what has been the unemployment rate on a usual principle status basis since 2005;
- (d) the reasons for rise in unemployment rate based on usual principle status basis; and
- (e) what action Government has taken to curb rise in unemployment rate?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The employment and unemployment projections for Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans made in 11th Five Year Plan were based on current daily status instead of usual principal status basis.

(b) Current Daily Status approach has been used because it includes under employment prevailing in the country which is important for countries like India where there is significant problem of under employment.

(c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of last two surveys, rate of unemployment on usual principal status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10 in the country was 3.1 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Skill development in the country

3674. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give major push for skill development during 2012-13 and during Twelfth Five Year plan in the country;

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

(c) the details of targets fixed for skill development in the country;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up Sector Skill Councils in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action so far taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government is giving a major push for skill development during Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country . National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February, 2009 has set a target to skill 500 million persons by the year 2022. The policy has allocated targets to different Ministries /Departments. The details are given in Statement. (*See* below)

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved as follows:

Name of the Scheme & Target (million)	
i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	- 29.4
ii. Skill Development Centers (SDC)	- 57.2
iii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	- 5.4
iv. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	-11.0
v. DGE&T field institutes	- 0.5
TOTAL	-103.5 million

(d) & (e) Yes Sir, The National Skill Development Policy 2009 mandates that National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) would constitute Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) . Sector Skill Councils are national partnership organizations that bring together all the stakeholders - industry, labour and the academia, for the common purpose of workforce development of particular industry sectors. Current Status of various SSC which have been incorporated or under incorporation is in Statement-II.

Statement - I*The details of targets to different ministries/departments*

Sl.No.	Ministry / Department/ Organization	Target/Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in lakhs)
1	National Skill Development Corporation	1500
2	Labour & Employment	1000
3	Tourism	50
4	Textiles	100
5	Transport	300
6	Tribal Affairs	
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	200
8	Women & Child Welfare	100
9	Agriculture	200
10	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	500
11	Dept. of Heavy Industry	100
12	Urban Development	150
13	Department of Information Technology	100
14	Food Processing Industries	50
15	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	200
16	Health & Family Welfare	100
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	150
18	Social Justice & Empowerment	50
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	50
20	Finance-Insurance/Banking	100
21	Consumer Affairs	100
22	Chemicals & Fertilizers	50
23	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	150
	TOTAL	5300

Statement - II*Current Status of Sector Skill Councils (SSC)*

Sl. No.	Name of Skill Council	Status
1	Automotive Skill Development Council (ASDC)	Incorporated
2	Security Knowledge and Skills Development Council (SKSDC)	Incorporated
3	Retailers Association Skill Council of India (RASCI)	Incorporated
4	Film, Media, Broadcasting, Entertainment and Animation Skill Council	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
5	IT/ITES SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
6	Healthcare SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
7	Foundry SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
8	BFSI SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
9	Electronics SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
10	Leather SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
11	Gems and Jewellery SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
12	Rubber Skill Council	Under Consideration
13	Handicraft SSC	Under Consideration
14	Construction SSC	Under Consideration
15	Agriculture	Under Consideration

Fixation of NFLMW and VDA

3675. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Repttakos Co. V/s. Workers Union, 1992* and the recommendation of Indian Labour Conference (15th ILC 1957) to fix a National Floor Level Minimum Wages and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA);

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

(c) whether all wages including the minimum wages is being paid by bank or post office only?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Reptakos Co. Vs. Workers Union, 1992* and the recommendation by the Indian Labour Conference, held in 1957 regarding fixing the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA). The concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991 and VDA in terms of recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988.

The NFLMW was initially fixed by Central Government at Rs. 35/- in 1996. The NFLMW was subsequently revised from time to time on the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index. The latest rate of NFLMW is Rs.115/- per day with effect from 01.04.2011. Since the NFLMW is a non-statutory measure, there is a proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, *inter alia*, to make NFLMW statutory and to cover all employments under the schedule of the Act. The Variable Dearness Allowance is revised twice a year to offset the impact of price rise as reflected in the Consumer Price Indices.

(c) As per the provision contained in Section 6 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 all wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both. However, the employer may, after obtaining the written authorization of the employed person, disburse the wages either by cheque or crediting the wages in the employee's bank account.

Amendment to Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

3676. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether Government has any proposal to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and give 30 days gratuity for each year of service instead of 15 days for one year and without keeping the upper limit of payment of gratuity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : There is no such proposal presently under consideration of the Government.

Allocation of funds for accommodation of bonded labourers in Chhattisgarh

†3677. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of central share allocated to Chhattisgarh with regard to bonded labourers and accommodation for labourers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the amount released out of it so far; and
- (c) the outstanding amount out of it and the time by when it would be released indicating the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government. So far, central assistance amounting to Rs. 81.20 lakh has been released to the State Government of Chhattisgarh for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. No funds are separately allocated/released for accommodation of bonded labourers.

Social protection floor for the vulnerable

3678. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether India has expressed support for the International Labour Organization, (ILO) proposal for a social protection floor for the vulnerable, but wants it to be linked to a country's financial resources;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) ILO proposes to adopt a new Instrument in the form of an autonomous Recommendation on the Social Protection Floor. During 2011, ILO had circulated a Questionnaire to ascertain the views of member states on the scope and content of the proposed Recommendation. In its reply to the said Questionnaire, Government of India has extended its overall support to the proposal while at the same time emphasizing that each country should have its own Social Protection Floor on the basis of existing socio-economic conditions, national priorities and keeping in view the availability of resources Government of India has further indicated that there should be no uniform Social Protection Floor for all countries.

- (c) The text of the proposed Recommendation on Social Protection Floor will be taken up for discussion and adoption in the forthcoming 101st Session of International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in June, 2012.

Fixing minimum pension for Provident Fund subscribers

3679. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement fund body has urged the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for fixing the minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000 for Provident Fund subscribers;

(b) if so, whether this move will benefit 4.72 crore PF subscribers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government in this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995. The recommendations of the Expert Committee were placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] for consideration on 15th September, 2010. The CBT (EPF) directed that the report be first considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a Sub-Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The PIC has since finalized its report and recommended that a minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to Rs.1000/- per month as an interim measure by enhancing the rate of contribution in the EPS, 1995 by 0.63%. The recommendations of the PIC was deliberated by the CBT (EPF) in its 197th and 198th Meetings held on 23rd December, 2011 and 22nd February, 2012, respectively. However, the deliberations have remained inconclusive and the Board has decided to defer the discussion.

Establishment of child rehabilitation centres in Metros

3680. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child labourers in the country has increased rapidly especially in metros;

(b) if so, whether Government has established child rehabilitation centres in metros mainly to eradicate the social evil of child labour and provide rehabilitation as well as support to orphan child labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and total number of rehabilitation centres established by Government during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between

the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10 which includes metros also, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country including metros for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. At present about 7311 special schools are running with enrollment of 3.2 lakh children under the NCLP Scheme. The State-wise details of coverage of NCLP is given in Statement. (*See below*) For orphan children, Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which *inter-alia* financial assistance is being provided to State Government/UT Administration for setting up and maintenance of Homes for children in difficult circumstances including orphan children.

The State-wise details of coverage of NCLP Scheme is Annexed. The children who do not have parental support are being taken care of under Integrated Child Protection Scheme of Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Statement

List of Districts where Special Schools are in Operation

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar. Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai Suburban.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Orissa	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda. Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota. Baran.

1	2	3	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki. Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
TOTAL		266	

Functioning of Labour Courts in the country

†3681. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to ascertain the functioning of labour courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether said courts have become irrelevant after the changed employment scenario in the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to strengthen the labour courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Labour Courts for the adjudication of industrial disputes and for performing such other functions as may be assigned to them under this Act. Thus, the primary function of Labour Courts is to adjudicate on industrial disputes. So long as industrial disputes continue to exist, labour courts cannot become irrelevant.

(d) The Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. A system of link officers has been put in place so that judicial work does not suffer in case the post of Presiding Officer of CGIT-cum-LC remains vacant due to administrative exigency. A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" was introduced in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs. The Ministry organizes conference of Presiding Officers from time to time to explore strategies for speedy and effective disposal of industrial disputes.

Unemployed persons in urban and rural areas in NE region

†3682. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unemployed persons in skilled and unskilled trade in urban and rural areas of North-Eastern (NE) region during the last three years and in current year;

(b) whether any Expert Group has been formed by Government to study the unemployment in North-Eastern region and to suggest steps for improving employment situation;

(c) if so, whether Government has received the report of the said Expert Group;

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the other measures taken to ensure remunerative employment for unemployed skilled and unskilled persons of the said region?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, number of skilled and unskilled job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in rural and urban areas of North- Eastern (NE) region during 2008 to 2011 are given below:

Year	No. of Job-seekers in NE region (in lakh)
2008	32.70
2009	30.45
2010	28.78
2011	31.08

(b) No such Expert Group has been formed by Government to study the unemployment in North-Eastern region.

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

(e) Government have taken several measures to ensure remunerative employment to unemployed skilled and unskilled persons in the region. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Implementation of National Floor Level Minimum Wage

3683. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has proposed to make the National Floor Level Minimum Wage statutory and will make it applicable to any employment irrespective of the number of workers engaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present structure followed by the Centre and by the States;

- (d) whether the State Governments had agreed to the Government of India's proposal;
- (e) if not, the reaction of the Ministry; and
- (f) by when this uniform policy will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) There is a proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, *inter alia*, to make NFLMW statutory and to cover all employments under the schedule of the Act irrespective of the number of workers engaged. This would enable all workers in the country to receive at least the National Floor Level Minimum Wage to provide a subsistence level.

(c) Since at present NFLMW has no statutory backing, the State Governments are persuaded to fix minimum wages such that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than the NFLMW. NFLMW has helped in reducing disparity across the States and among different rates of minimum wages to some extent.

(d) and (e) Till now 21 States/Union Territories have sent their comments in connection with the amendment proposals, all except Jharkhand have broadly agreed to the proposed amendments.

(f) Amendment to the Act is subject to the approval of the Parliament. Therefore, no specific timeline can be fixed at this stage for its implementation.

Extension of health insurance scheme to unorganised sector

3684. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the health insurance scheme has been extended to unorganized sector too;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how Government proposes to oversee smooth implementation of the scheme;
- (d) what is the number of people working in unorganized sector in Jharkhand; and
- (e) how many of them may get benefit of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), which was initially launched for BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, has been

extended to certain occupational groups in the unorganised sector *viz.*, building and other construction workers [registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996], street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and domestic workers.

(c) The progress of the scheme is being reviewed regularly on the basis of data received on daily basis. Regional workshops are organized with stakeholders and performance is reviewed and corrective measures are taken as and when required.

(d) and (e) As per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the estimated number of persons living below poverty line is 1.16 crore in Jharkhand State, which translates into around 23.27 lakh BPL families. As on 30.04.2012, more than 12.62 lakh BPL families have been issued smart cards in the State.

Rehabilitation of Muslim child labour

3685. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a majority of child labour in the country belongs to Muslim children;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate this segment of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore including Muslim children. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend. The state-wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 is given in Statement. (*See below*) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is not maintaining religion-wise data on child labour.

(c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children including Muslim children rescued/withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

Statement

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major State all India	Age group 5-14			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5	Delhi	—	—	18576	0
6	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15	Orissa	54390	38288	36522	5363
16	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
ALL INDIA		2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Implementation of RSBY in the country

3686. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been extended to all the States in the country;
- (b) whether there have been objections raised by some States/UTs regarding the implementation of the same;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the number of workers covered under the Insurance scheme since its commencement; and
- (e) the details of targeted coverage for the same for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), which became operational from 01.04.2008, is presently being implemented in 24 States/Union Territory, namely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh Administration.

Puducherry Administration and Madhya Pradesh have taken initial steps to implement the scheme. Rajasthan had initially participated in RSBY and discontinued. The State has now again initiated the process for extension of RSBY to MNREGA workers, street vendors, domestic workers and beedi workers. Government of Sikkim has decided in-principle to implement the scheme. Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently floated tender inviting bids from insurance companies to implement RSBY in Rangareddy district on pilot basis.

Governments of Tamilnadu and Goa had initially participated in the scheme, but discontinued to launch their own scheme.

(d) and (e) Since inception of the scheme, more than 2.94 crore smart cards have been issued till 30.04.2012. Target for the current financial year 2012-13 is to increase the number of smart cards to 3.4 crore.

Setting up facilities for skill development

3687. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking adequate measures to set up facilities for skill development in districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE);

- (b) if so, the details and progress of the same, along with funds allotted for this purpose;
- (c) the details of the number of persons targeted to be trained under this scheme;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide them with adequate assistance post training; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) & (b) Yes sir, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment has formulated a scheme titled "Skill Development of 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" at a total cost of Rs.232.95 crore covering 34 districts in nine States. Under the scheme, 34 ITIs @ 1 ITI per district & 68 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) @ 2 SDCs per district are proposed to be established with 75% central assistance. Further, under the "skill training" component of the scheme, 30, 120 and 10 youth per district will be trained in long term, short term and instructor training courses respectively. This scheme came into operation in the financial year 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 68.42 crore has been released to eight States. A statement giving details is given. (*See below*)

(c) Under the skill training component of the scheme a total of 5340 persons are proposed to be trained. Further, each ITI & SDC established under the scheme will have annual capacity to train 200 and 500 persons respectively.

(d) and (e) The trainees will be provided post training placement assistance through Training, Counseling and Placement Centres. But there is no provision under the scheme to provide post training financial assistance to the trained youth. However, during training period, the trainees are paid stipend @ Rs.3500/- per month.

Statement

Fund released so far to the 8 States covered under the scheme 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism'

Sl No.	States	Districts covered		Fund released so far (Rs. in Lakh)		
		No.	Name	Skill Training	Establishment of ITIs and SDCs	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Khammam	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	0.00	376.77	376.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Chattisgarh	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	0.00	1881.12	1881.12
4	Jharkhand	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	81.83	1587.17	1669.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	29.32	257.75	287.07
6	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia	58.64	511.80	570.44
7	Orissa	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	100.16	1372.45	1472.61
8	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	29.32	269.64	298.96
9	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	29.32	256.90	286.22
TOTAL		34		328.59	6513.60	6842.19

Rules and regulations followed by ESIC for Medical Officers *vis-à-vis* CGHS

3688. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) follows the rules and regulations in terms of service conditions of Medical Officers as framed by CGHS;

(b) if so, whether these rules are followed uniformly for all systems of medicines specially Allopathic and Ayurvedic;

(c) if so, whether rules granting NFSG and SAG Cadre in ESIC are similar to those followed by CGHS in both systems of medicines *i.e.* Allopathic and Ayurvedic; and

(d) if so, whether the rules are applicable from similar dates and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) follows the rules and regulations in terms of service condition of Medical Officers framed by Central Health Service (CHS) and adopted by ESI Corporation.

(b) These rules are followed as adopted by the ESI Corporation.

(c) The rules granting Non Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) and Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) in the ESI Corporation are similar to Central Health Service (CHS) for both Allopathic and Ayurvedic Medical officers.

(d) The applicability of dates for granting NFSG and SAG Scale to Allopathic and Ayurveda Medical Officers in CHS and ESIC are as under:

Scale	Effective date for Allopathic Medical Officers		Effective date for Ayurvedic Medical Officers	
	As per CHS	As adopted by ESIC	As per CHS	As adopted by ESIC
100% NFSG	05.04.2002	01.03.2008	25.08.2006	01.03.2008
SAG as per Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP)	29.10.2008	29.10.2008	Time bound SAG not implemented	Time bound SAG not implemented

Computer subject included in ITI's curriculum

3689. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether computer related subjects are included in the curriculum of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the computer related subjects included in the ITIs curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, computer related trades/subjects are included in the curriculum of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country in following manner:

- (i) Out of the total 123 trades, 05 trades are exclusively related to computer. The detail of these 05 trades is given in Statement. (*See below*)
- (ii) In other trades, wherever necessary relevant computer topics are covered in the curricula.
- (iii) IT Literacy course covering topics on basics of computer, has been made compulsory for trainees undergoing training in any trade at all the Government and Private ITIs of the country.

Statement*Computer related trades in ITIs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	Entry Qualification
1.	Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance	2 years	Passed in 10th class Examination under 10+2 system of education with science Desirable- 12th class with Maths and Physics.
2.	Mechanic Computer Hardware	2 years	Passed 10+2 or Intermediate or Pre-university with Physics as one of the subject.
3.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	1 year	12th class pass under 10+2 system or duly recognized Diploma in Engineering from any Polytechnic of 3 years duration after 10th class.
4.	Data Entry Operator	06 months	Essential: (i) 10th Class Passed (ii) Typing speed of 30 w.p.m. in English Desirable: Typing speed of 30 w.p.m. in Hindi/ Any Local language.
5.	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effect	1 year	10th class pass or its equivalent.

Cotton procurement by CCI through Market Intervention Scheme in AP

3690. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has started procuring cotton from the farmers in Andhra Pradesh through Market Intervention Scheme;

(b) if so, when the procurement started, districts in which procurement started, quantity of cotton procured in each district and the price paid to farmers;

(c) how much quantity the State/farming community has asked the CCI to purchase;

(d) whether CCI has procured the quantity requested by State/farming community; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has been mandated to undertake MSP operations once the prices in the market touch MSP levels, which are Rs. 3300 per quintal for long staple and Rs. 2800 per quintal for medium staple. During the current Cotton Season 2011-12, the prevailing prices have been ruling above MSP levels except in Andhra Pradesh where MSP operations have been undertaken by the CCI. District-wise MSP procurement has been, Adilabad 292 bales, Warangal 123 bales, Karimnagar 484 bales, Guntur 756 bales, Khammam 4453 bales and Nalgonda 1462 bales. The procurement of cotton under commercial purchases during Cotton Season 2011-12 in Andhra Pradesh is 2.09 lac quintals at a average price of Rs. 3949/quintal.

- (c) There have been no such requests from State/farming community to CCI.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Indian Institute of Handloom and Textiles

3691. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Indian Institute of Handlooms and Textiles in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof along with the criteria adopted for the same; and

- (c) the time by when the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Presently, 'Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs)' are functioning across the country at Guwahati (Assam), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Bargarh (Orissa) under the Central Sector. Further, on the request of State Government of West Bengal, one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology has been sanctioned at Shantipur-Nadia in West Bengal under the Central Sector.

In addition, four Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology are also functioning at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag-Betagiri (Karnataka), Champa (Chhatisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala), under the State Sector.

(c) As far as time frame for setting up any new IIHT is concerned, the same depends upon the provision of land by the State Government, free of cost, to Govt. of India.

Condition of SCs and STs weavers/artisans

3692. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment/survey was conducted to ascertain the conditions of SCs and STs weavers/artisans engaged in the handicraft trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of schemes under implementation for the welfare of SC/ST community handicraft artisans/workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) The schemes implemented by the Government are composite in nature and not gender, caste or area specific. The Government has been implementing following six generic schemes for the promotion and development of Handicraft sector and for the welfare of handicraft artisans/workers including those belonging to SC & ST community on All India basis.

- i. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana.
- ii. Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme,
- iii. Marketing Support Services Scheme,
- iv. Research & Development Scheme,
- v. Human Resource Development Scheme,
- vi. Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

NGOs engaged by Ministry to implement its schemes

3693. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NGOs have been engaged by the Ministry to implement its schemes;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement**A. Wool Sector, Ministry of Textiles****State-wise Details of Financial Assistance released to NGOs**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Schemes/Projects/ Programmes	Name of Implementing Agency	(Rs. in Lakhs)								
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1.	Gujarat	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Rural Development and Research Centre, Ahmedabad	68.00	61.60							
			Gujarat State Consumer Federation, Ahmedabad		24.50							
			Gujarat Jan Jagran, Rapar Kutch		55.00	55.00	50.00					
			Sidhi Vinayak, Gandhinagar		40.60		14.40					
			Swami Shreeji, Ahmedabad		29.00		26.00					
			Shyona Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad		50.75		18.00					
			Bhagwati Cheritable Trust		55.80		4.20					
			Maldhari Seva Sangh, Ahmedabad	29.00			15.00	35.00				
			Nitu Enterprises									
2.	Rajasthan	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor, Banner	146.00	177.00	66.60	20.93	3.65				
			Shakshi Anusandhan Evam Vikas Samitee, Phalodi	78.00	88.50	37.50	2.60	12.28				
			Marudhar Gramodhyog Kala Vikas Sansthan, Sujangarh	14.50	4.93							
			Utthan Sansthan, Jodhpur									
			Sneh Samaj Seva Sansthan, Bikaner		29.90	4.35	13.25					
			Shakuntala Hastimal Karasia Trust, Beda, Pali		10.15	4.35						
			Shree Marudhara Bagwani Vikas Samitee, Birai, Jodhpur		15.27							
			Jan Kalyan Samitee, Nihusar		29.00							
			Goudwad Gramin Vikas Va Anusandhan Sansthan, Rani	63.00	7.00							
			Central Sheep & Wool Research Insitute, Bikaner			10.00						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Quality Processing of Wool	Bikaner Vishudh Khadi Gramodyog Samitti, Bikaner Saghan Kshetr Yojna, Khemel Bjaj Woollen Mill, Ajmer Bhawani Wool Tex.Pvt. Ltd., Bikaner Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor, Barmer Abu Agro, Sirohi	50.00 15.00 15.00 50.00 50.00	15.00 15.00	30.00 5.00	2.17	
		Angora Development Scheme					5.31	10.40
3	Madhya Pradesh	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Naman Sewa Samiti, Athner Distt. Betul Jai Naryan Sarvoday, Betul	58.000 10.15	45.85 10.15			
4	Himachal Pradesh	Quality Processing of Wool	H.P.State Wool Procurement & Marketing Federation Ltd., Shimla Shikhar Handloom & Handicraft Weaver Welfare Society Ltd., Kullu Dev Bhoomi, Kullu Mahadev Woollen Mills, Sunder Nagar Shikhar Handloom & Handicraft Weaver Welfare Society Ltd., Kullu	50.000 35.810 50.000	4.50	5.00 14.17	147.20 26.77	
		Angora Development Scheme			12.35		3.47	7.97
			Manali Velley Live Stock and other Allied, Kullu H.P. State H/L & H/C Apex, Kullu Bhutti Weavers, Kullu Hill Handloom & Handicraft, Kullu		13.86	6.94	5.25 1.04 1.04	2.29 3.17
					1.04	1.04		

5	Punjab	Quality Processing of Wool	Monika Handloom Workshop Industrial Society Cooperative Ltd., Ludhiana Pathankot Weavers Handloom Workshop, Pathankot	50.00	45.00	5.00	4.56
6	Maharashtra	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Flight India, Nagpur Yashwant Balaji, Nagpur	61.60	10.15		
7	New Delhi	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme R & D (HRD & P.A.)	Gropous Social Welfare Society, Delhi I.I.T., New Delhi	10.15		5.00	
8	Uttarakhand	Angora Development Scheme	Swati Gramodyog Sansthan. Pithoragarh Gramodya Seva Kalyan Samiti, Pithoragarh Hifeed, Dehradun Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board	6.93	1.04	12.01	11.42
9	Uttar Pradesh	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme Pashmina Development Scheme	Chikara Huminity Research Foundation, Khanpur CEO, LAHDC, Leh	15.10	40.88	39.96	27.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Sahyog India, Jammu Secretary, AHD, J&K	60.90	26.10	1.83	
11	Haryana	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	Shikhar Chetna Sangthan, Bhiwani	29.00			

*B. Silk Sector, Ministry of Textiles**State-wise details of Financial Assistance released to NGOs*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1.	M/s Aripat Grameen Vikas Sansthan, UP	17.45	-	17.45 lakhs
2.	M/s Appropriate Technology of India (ATI), Uttarakhand	23.53	62.60	86.13 lakhs
3.	M/s Grameen Evam Krishi Vikas Samithi, Uttarakhand	15.95	-	15.95 lakhs
4.	M/s PRADAAN, Deogarh, Bihar	-	106.17	106.17 lakhs
TOTAL		56.93	168.77	225.70 lakhs

C. Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) under the Ministry of Textiles

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Craft Council of Andhra Pradesh, CCAP, 6-3-713, G-7, Emerald Apartments Amrutha Hills, Pujagutta, Hyderabad- 500082		13.045	7.90000
		2	Aurunodaya Rural Integrated and Social Educational Society, 13-909-1, Sanjeeva Nagar, 1st Road, Tadipatri - 515411			15.02400
		3	Centre for Handloom Information and Policy Advocacy (CHIP), D.No. 6-20f, Ramakrishnapuram Bearpetta, Near old Registrar Office, Chirala, Prakasham Distt. (AP) (3 Clusters)	17.8200	17.82000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4	Society for Integrated Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163A, Prakash Road, Anantapur -515001			
		5	Society for Human Care Agriculture & Rehabilitation for Rural People (SHARP) Muktapur Village, Bhoodan Pochampally -Mandl, Nalgonda Dist.		17.65600	
		6	M/s. Chitrika, Plot No. 85 P&T Colony, behind Apollo Hospital, Vikarampuri, Secunderabad (2 Clusters)		31.00000	
		7	Orient Craft Fashion Institute of Technology, Chenetha Bhawan, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001 (2 Clusters)		35.33500	
		8	People Development Society	17.82000		
2	J and K	1	Social Action for Social Development Jammu		17.50000	
		2	Kashmir Silk producers Coop. Ltd., Srinagar		15.77200	
3	Karnataka	1	M/s. DESI, (R) Bangalore 54, 3rd Cross SBM Colony, BSKI Stage, Bangalore-50			21.02500
4	Madhya Pradesh	1	Centre for Media Research Bhopal	11.45000		22.62500
		2	Priyanshi Educational Cultural & Social Society Bhopal	17.07500		13.70000
		3	Nageshwara Charitable Trust Centre for Women & Rural Dev. Nagpur		30.62500	17.06000
		4	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) Shyamla Hills, Bhopal		13.15000	
		5	Women Work & Health Initiative New Delhi		32.63000	37.80000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Rajasthan	1	URMUL Marusthali Bunkar Vikas Samittee, Pokaran		14.20000	
		2	Rangсутra Craft Duniya Producer Co. Ltd., Bikaner		19.27500	
6	Uttar Pradesh	1	Gram Niyojan Aashram, Vinoba Marg, Gali No.-1, Chharra, Aligarh	15.70000		17.91000
		2	Khadi and Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Central Mkt, Sector-2, Shastri Nagar, Meerut	15.70000		17.91000
		3	Ehssas Foundation, D-6, 6138/8, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi (2 Cluster)	33.40000		39.10000
		4	Global Value Creation, 301, S.G. Shoping Mall, Sector-9, Rohini, Delhi	17.70000		21.19000
		5	Jai Sangrahan Vikas Evam Gramottham Samiti, Surbhi Utsav, Pahadia, Varanasi	12.17900		20.24600
		6	Smriti Sewa Sansthan, C-23-E, Park Maha Nagar Extn., Lucknow	13.12000		16.83000
7	Uttarakhand	1	Women Development Organization, 4/54, DAV College Road Dehradun		21.89300	
		2	Uttrakhand Artist Welfare Association Dharanola, Distt. Pithoragarh		18.00000	
		3	Uttarakhand Artist Welfare Association, Village Gazzari, Kotabagh Distt. Nainital			18.00000
8	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Oju Welfate association, "B" Sector near Police Station PO/PS - Naharlagun, Papumpare			
		2	M/s. Arun Kutir Udyog Coop. Society, P.O. Ziro, Salang - Hapoli	17.98500		
		3	M/s. Aya Welfare Society, Ziro, (Hapoli), Hari	17.98500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4	M/s. B.J. Memorial Welfare Society, Dollung- Mukh	17.98500		
		5	M/s. Yuva Arunachal P.O. Jang, P.S. Tawang Distt.			16.37876
		6	M/s. Everest Society & Welfare Association, Tirbin, West Siang Distt.			16.37876
		7	M/s Dadi Hamgio Charitable Society			16.47600
		8	M/s Tribal Development Society			13.31863
		9	M/s International Global Welfare Society			16.46863
9	Assam	1	Pancharatna Gramya Bidash Kendra (PGBK)	16.36750		
TOTAL		37		225.91900	301.22350	365.34078

D. Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) under the Ministry of Textiles

(in Rupees)

Sl.No.	States	No. of NGO to whom financial assistance was provided during 2011-12	Total fund released during 2011-12 in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	27307070
2.	Assam	105	79040539
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	5343904
4.	Bihar	30	11352057
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	6377156
6.	Daman and Diu	1	1355000
7.	Delhi	67	68092899
8.	Goa	3	901500

1	2	3	4
9.	Gujarat	91	57431874
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14	8387580
11.	Haryana	32	24829712
12.	Jharkhand	16	.12873193
13.	J and K	97	74378312
14.	Kerala	19	11279534
15.	Karnataka	18	31722554
16.	Maharashtra	45	24585292
17.	Madhya Pradesh	75	45977035
18.	Manipur	70	48054421
19.	Meghalaya	1	25064
20.	Mizoram	5	2117096
21.	Nagaland	21	9174655
22.	Orissa	49	21696773
23.	Puduchery	2	508375
24.	Punjab	23	21415880
25.	Rajasthan	46	27140670
26.	Sikkim	2	191242
27.	Tamil Nadu	27	55293326
28.	Tripura	18	4705755
29.	UP	289	241656371
30.	Uttarakhand	27	11095832
31.	West Bengal	36	13286926

Revival, reform and restructuring package for handloom sector

3694. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the revival, reform and restructuring package for handloom sector;

- (b) what is the allocation for each State under the package and what is the quantum of relief distributed so far;
- (c) how many individual weavers and primary cooperative societies, State-wise, have been provided relief so far under the package;
- (d) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for availing relief under the package; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes. In pursuance to the Budget announcement (2011-12), the “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” has been approved by Government of India on 24.11.2011 with a total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which share of Government of India is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of eligible individual handloom weavers and weavers cooperative societies. Interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years is also extended with guarantee for the fresh loans sanctioned by the banks to individual weavers and the handloom cooperative societies covered by the loan waiver. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing this scheme throughout the country upto 31.12.2012, with expected benefits to approximately 15000 weavers cooperative societies and 3 lakh individual weavers, as per State-wise list given in Statement. (See below) As far as the relief to the cooperative societies is concerned, it is to be noted that the scheme is essentially entitlement based and the quantum of relief depends upon special audit conducted by NABARD. The quantum of relief in respect of an individual handloom weaver is capped at Rs.50,000.

An amount of Rs. 200 crore has been released to the NABARD during the financial year 2011-12, of which an amount of Rs.10 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh towards recapitalisation of Apex Handloom Weavers Society by the implementing agency.

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala has signed the tripartite MoU regarding legal and institutional reforms and for providing the State Government’s share as per the guidelines of the scheme. Some of the State governments including that of Kerala had sought certain relaxation in the eligibility norms, and the National, Implementation, Monitoring Review Committee (NIMRC) has agreed for the following relaxation in the eligibility norms for cooperative societies:

1. Operating loss in not more than 4 out of 5 years (existing norms in the package are 2 out of 3 years)
2. The conditions for rotation of the working capital limit needs to be relaxed wherever the society has not been sanctioned cash credit limit by bank for past 2-3 years. Similarly, if the society has not been sanctioned such credit limit by the bank for past 2-3 years and it is operating from their own funds and production and sales are routed through some other bank, account operation of the other bank account are to be considered.

Statement*State-wise Estimates of Loan Waiver and Recapitalization*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Grand Total (Rs. crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	506.64
2	Assam	72.93
3	Uttar Pradesh	499.38
4	Tamil Nadu	548.35
5	Kerala	557.16
6	Orissa	320.59
7	Meghalaya	2.56
8	Arunachal Pradesh	2.09
9	Chhattisgarh	34.70
10	Karnataka	41.55
11	Madhya Pradesh	66.91
12	West Bengal	420.66
13	Himachal Pradesh	2.03
14	Maharashtra	128.35
15	Bihar	20.88
16	Tripura	17.92
17	Mizoram	1.76
18	Other States	273.67
GRAND TOTAL		3520.98

Note: The amount is tentative, and the scheme is essentially "demand-driven", i.e., all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers who fulfill the criteria will have their overdue loans and interest waived off. The actual amount of such waiver is determined after the audit and scrutiny of all such claims is completed by NABARD in accordance with the procedure.

Textile hubs in Maharashtra

3695. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved any proposal to develop textile hub in Ichalkaranji in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there are proposals to develop similar textile hubs in Malegaon and Bhiwandi in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Government has announced the setting up of a Powerloom Mega Cluster in Ichalkaranji in Maharashtra with a central assistance of Rs.70 crore.

(b) to (d) Government had announced the setting up a Powerloom Mega Cluster in Bhiwandi in Maharashtra in the Budget of 2008-09 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with a Central assistance of Rs.70 crore. There is no proposal under consideration at present for developing Malegaon as Powerloom Mega Cluster. Government is also developing three Textile Parks at Ichalkaranji, Kagal Hatkanagale (near Ichalkaranji) and Bhiwandi.

Effect of Chinese coir mats

3696. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is on its way to become India's largest trading partner in coir and coir products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chinese coir mats made from Indian fibre may soon be a real threat to India in future as China is known to be good low-cost manufacturer of all products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what are the safety mechanism are being followed by Government in the above issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) China has emerged as the second largest importer of coir and coir products from India. 93.38% of its import consists of coir fibre and rest 6.62% constitutes other coir products, of which the share of value added coir products like tufted mat, handloom mat and matting is 1.29%.

As per available information, China is importing coir fibre from India for the manufacture of low cost coir mattresses, but so far China has not ventured into the production of coir floor covering like mats, matting, carpets, etc. which are traditionally made in India.

Places where Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were immersed

†3697. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of places in India where Gandhi Ji's ashes have been immersed;
- (b) the number of places out of these which located at the bank of a river, and
- (c) the number of places where 'Smadhis' have been built?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of hank yarn

3698. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has data regarding total production of hank yarn in the previous three financial years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current obligation on spinning mills to produce hank yarn;
- (d) whether Government plans to change these obligation norms in near future; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The production of cotton hank yarn during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (Million Kg.)
2009-10	534.74
2010-11	559.85
2011-12 (April to December, 2011)	393.75

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The current Hank Yarn Packing Notification promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, prescribes that every producer of yarn who packs yarn for civil consumption, shall pack at least 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form, on a quarterly basis and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed shall be of counts 80s and below.

(d) and (e) The Government has not taken any decision to change hank yarn obligation norms at present. The objective of Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) is to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers. The State Governments have demanded that in view of price volatility and erratic fluctuation in yarn prices the present level of hank yarn obligation should be maintained to ensure the availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers.

Shortage of drinking water during summer

3699. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that major cities face shortage of drinking water during summer every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the likely shortage of drinking water in the urban cities in the coming summer season;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and
- (e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to supply adequate drinking water to these cities including the funds made available for the purpose by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) Water, that is to say, water supplies is a State subject as per List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The function has been further devolved to Urban Local Bodies as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Hence it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies to provide, monitor and maintain water supply.

During summer, some cities face shortage of drinking water due to inadequate rainfall in the previous monsoon; inadequate storages; losses due to evapo-transpiration and percolation; water demand from other competing sectors such as agriculture coupled with increased demand in hot weather due to metabolic functions; more frequent

washing and bathing; water requirement in coolers and large air-condition plants; higher demand from ice and ice-cream plants and due to other water intensive uses.

Central Government has not assessed likely shortage of drinking water in cities in the coming summer season as the subject is dealt by States/Urban Local Bodies.

(e) The provisioning of water supply in cities is a State subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories through various schemes as follows:

- (i) Sanction of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as an Additional Central Assistance: This mission has two components, *i.e.* Urban Infrastructure and Governance component which covers 65 identified cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component which covers other cities and towns.
- (ii) Projects are also sanctioned under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns (UIDSST) and the 10% lump-sum scheme for the North-Eastern region including Sikkim.
- (iii) Under the erstwhile Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), funds were sanctioned to small towns with population, less than 20000 for water supply schemes. The details of AUWSP are given in Statement. (*See below*) This was subsumed with UIDSSMT from 2005-06.
- (iv) Sanction to 100 MLD sea water reverse osmosis technology based desalination plant for Chennai city.

Statement

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) State-wise Actual Expenditure as on 31.03.2012

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7231.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2188.06
3.	Assam	6343.97

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	5207.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3744.32
6.	Goa	367.98
7.	Gujarat	9468.25
8.	Haryana	7746.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5033.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5124.97
11.	Jharkhand	3023.85
12.	Karnataka	23250.51
13.	Kerala	4745.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17129.34
15.	Maharashtra	22649.59
16.	Manipur	3656.76
17.	Meghalaya	587.78
18.	Mizoram	1149.94
19.	Nagaland	1259.00
20.	Orissa	6978.14
21.	Punjab	1200.50
22.	Rajasthan	12095.43
23.	Sikkim	451.09
24.	Tamilnadu	10914.16
25.	Tripura	3670.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30469.75
27.	Uttarakhand	4328.80
28.	West Bengal	2352.50
	TOTAL	202373.32

Change of window design of GPRAs for installation of window AC

3700. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2840 given in Rajya Sabha on 19 August, 2010 and to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to change window design in the existing GPRAs to facilitate installation of window type air-conditioner;
- (b) the details of request received from the allottees GPRAs by Ex. Engineer 'M' Division, CPWD for change of window design;
- (c) whether Director (P&WA), CPWD asked Chief Engineer (NDZ-III) to get window design changed; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Chief Engineer (NDZ-III), CPWD in the matter and by when work of change of window design will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Only one request from the allottee of Quarter No. 1246, Sector-8, R.K. Puram has been received.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Work will be start in the current Financial Year subject to availability of funds.

Implementation of urban development schemes in Bihar

3701. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes of Central Government regarding urban development being implemented in Bihar;
- (b) the details of allocations made for the purpose in the current year;
- (c) the allocations during the last three years for the same purpose; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the allocation in view of the poor condition of urban development in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The details of various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development implemented in Bihar are as under :-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under UIG one of the sub-components of JNNURM, no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 592.41 crore has been allocated for the State of Bihar, for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).
- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM, all cities / towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, were eligible to be covered. Under UIDSSMT, one of the sub-components of JNNURM, no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 254.78 crore has been allocated for the State of Bihar, for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).
- (iii) National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme was launched during the Tenth Five Year Plan (March 2006) to develop Geographic Information System (GIS) databases for 152 towns/cities in the Country in two Scales *i.e.*, 1:10000 using remotely sensed Satellite Images and 1:2000 using Aerial Photographs and utility mapping at 1:1000 Scale for 22 towns with the cost of Rs. 66.28 crore with matching share of Central and State of 75:25. Five towns namely Arrah, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Patna have been selected under the Scheme from the State of Bihar, while Gaya town has been selected for Utility Mapping.

Ministry of Urban Department has released Rs. 18.525 lakh as first installment during 2007-08 to State Nodal Agency, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Bihar. In want of Utilization Certificate from the State Government second instalment has not been released so far.

- (iv) The States including Bihar as a one-time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM.

Under this package, Patna and Bodh Gaya have been sanctioned 100 and 25 modern buses respectively with the total project cost of Rs. 45.84 crore. The Govt. of

India share (Additional Central Assistance) is of Rs.24.99 crore. An amount of Rs. 12.68 crore has been released to the State Govt. during 2008-09. No allocation has been made for the current year under the scheme.

(d) No proposal to increase the allocated amounts is under consideration of the Ministry.

Allocation and use of funds to Bihar by the Ministry

3702. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts given/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The details of funds/amounts given/spent in Bihar under various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development are as under

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, 65 Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per Census 2001. Under UIG one of the sub-components of JNNURM, no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 592.41 crore has been allocated for the State of Bihar, for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).
- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM, all cities / towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, were eligible to be covered. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation. Under UIDSSMT, one of the sub-components of JNNURM, no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the

Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 254.78 crore has been allocated for the State of Bihar, for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).

- (iii) An amount of Rs. 18.525 lakh was released as first installment during 2007-08 to State Nodal Agency, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Bihar under National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme. The central funds have been released for the procurement of Hardware/Software and collection of National Urban Database & Indicators (NUDB&I) data under NUIS Scheme. Second Installment of funds will be released to Government of Bihar on receipt of Utilization Certificate from State Government.
- (iii) The States including Bihar as a one-time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM.

Under this package, Patna and Bodh Gaya have been sanctioned 100 and 25 modern buses respectively with the total project cost of Rs. 45.84 crore. The Govt, of India's share (Additional Central Assistance) is of Rs. 24.99 crore. An amount of Rs. 12.68 crore has been released to the State Govt. during 2008-09. No allocation has been made for the current year under the scheme.

- (c) There is no proposal to increase the allocated funds at present.

Central funds released to States under JNNURM

3703. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central funds released to States under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have not met the established guidelines;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Guidelines under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-mission stipulates that the first installment of 25% will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Para-Statal for implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of

Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA. As the States have not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms. Funds under JNNURM have been released as per approved guidelines.

Projects pending for clearance under JNNURM

3704. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several project proposals submitted by various State Governments under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last four years are still pending with Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the State-wise and project-wise details thereof and reasons for non-clearance; and

(c) the present status of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of State-wise projects appraised but not sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in Statement. (*See below*) The projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines of the UIG, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State.

(c) The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years *i.e.* upto March 2014 for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JNNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

Statement*Statewise projects appraised under UIG Sub mission of INNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Optimization of Water Supply System in Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and recycle & reuse of waste water for industrial use (Package-I)	21289.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Cycle lane, footpath and Public Bicycle scheme	1000.00
3.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Karanj Sewage Treatment Plant under East Drainage Zone under JNNURM	4158.60
4.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Singapore Sewage Treatment Plant under North Drainage Zone under JNNURM	5922.31
5.	Gujarat	Water Supply System for East Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat	5590.51
6.	Gujarat	DPRs for Automation (SCADA based) of the Sewerage System of Ahmedabad City	2367.35
7.	Gujarat	Automation (SCADA base) of the Water Supply System of Ahmedabad City	3439.14
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle at Bangalore, Karnataka	3200.00
9.	Jharkhand	Sewerage project for Jamshedpur City	14698.8
10.	Jharkhand	Sewerage Scheme of Dhanbad	28081.7
11.	Maharashtra	North Sewerage Zone project for Nagpur	27052.00
12.	Nagaland	Construction of Retaining Wall along road from NH-61 to North Field School	147.26
13.	West Bengal	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Maheshtala Municipal area (Phase-II)	33122.1
14.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Rishra Municipality	6304.5
15.	West Bengal	Drainage Scheme of Baruipur	6086

1	2	3	4
16.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kolkata Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport	3364.51
17.	West Bengal	Integrated Storm Water Drainage System Rajahat Gopalpur Municipality	9476.1

Building of urban hubs along industrial and rail corridors

3705. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether to decongest the population, it is proposed to build urban hubs along industrial and rail corridors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to build big towns and connect them to major growing cities with fast transport options; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Urban Development to build new urban hubs along industrial and rail corridors in the country. However, the Ministry has a pilot scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite towns around seven megacities for developing urban infrastructure facilities of drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management at eight selected existing towns around Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chennai.

(c) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Urban Development to build any new big town and connect them to major growing cities with fast transport options.

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

Pending amount under JNNURM for purchase of buses for Shimla

†3706. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the amount of ₹ 3.04 crores to be provided to Himachal Pradesh for Shimla city by the Central Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for purchase of buses in the second phase has been pending since the year, 2010;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for its being pending; and
- (c) by when the Central Government would release this amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Civil and other works undertaken by CPWD

3707. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of civil and other works undertaken by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in Sector-D, Type-II quarters situated at Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of non-completion of various work by CPWD in the above quarters, the Ministry is offering the above quarters to Government employees; and

- (c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The civil works, taken up in Type-II quarters in Sector-D, Mandir Marg, New Delhi are as follows;

- (i) Renovation of room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet.
- (ii) Covering of balconies.
- (iii) Strengthening of balconies with Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) column support.
- (iv) Replacement of damaged RCC Chajjas with Fabric Reinforced Plasting (FRP) chajjas.
- (v) External plaster.

As regards other works, the electrical re-wiring, upgradation works are being carried out as per the prescribed norms.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The upgradation works are taken up on vacation of quarters. If an allottee is allotted a quarter which is under upgradation work, the period of non-habitability is certified by the concerned CPWD's authority. In this way, vacancy period is best utilized for progress of upgradation work by CPWD.

Laying of tiles in Government quarters by CPWD

3708. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many square meters of floor tiles, wall tiles, laid in each quarter of Sector-D, Type-II, Mandir Marg quarters by CPWD;
- (b) the details of work proposed to be undertaken in kitchen and toilets of the above quarters by CPWD; and
- (c) how many litres of water tanks are provided by CPWD in kitchen and bathroom in each of the above quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The floor/wall tiles area laid for upgradation work in each Type-II quarter is as under :

Place	Area (in Sq. Mts.)
(i) Floor	42
(ii) Bath/WC & Washbasin	33

- (b) The works proposed to be undertaken in kitchen and toilet are as follows:

In Kitchen

- (i) Wall tiles up to 0.6 meter height above working platform.
- (ii) Flooring with tiles.
- (iii) Replacement of internal old water supply line.
- (iv) Marble stone (Baroda green) on cooking platform.
- (v) Stainless steel kitchen sink.
- (vi) Loft Tank.

In Toilet/W.C.

- (i) Tiles on floor, walls (1.2 meter height) and replacement of water supply line.
- (ii) WC seat and flushing cistern is replaced wherever required.

- (c) 150 litre capacity PVC loft tank for kitchen and 300 litre capacity PVC tank on terrace for bath and W.C. are provided in each quarter.

Modernisation of Electricity equipment in Government quarters by CPWD

3709. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by Central Public modernization of Electricity and installing power-related equipment in 2010-11 and 2011-12 in Sector-'D', Type-II Government quarters situated in Mandir Marg, New Delhi;
- (b) the details of each of the item/equipment installed/replaced/ added or proposed to do so by CPWD in each of the above quarters;
- (c) when the above work, was started and by when it is going to be completed;
- (d) what are the reasons for delay, if any; and
- (e) the details of budget amount for this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Although, no separate account is maintained for Type-II quarters alone, the approximate expenditure incurred on modernization/upgradation of electricity in Type-II quarters is Rs. 7,59,000/- and Rs. 3,63,000/- in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(b) Electrical items as per the prescribed norms are being provided in these quarters. Wherever existing equipments are reusable (particularly ceiling fans) they are retained during up-gradation work.

(c) The work was started on 23rd March, 2010 and completed on 8th June, 2011.

(d) There is no delay.

(e) No separate funds are allocated for electrical works in the said area. A lump-sum fund allotment is made for all the works of entire Division. However, Rs. 2.50 crores have been allotted to this Division for the financial year 2012-13 for carrying out the said work in DIZ Area and Aram Bagh, New Delhi.

Rain water harvesting project for Zoological Park, Mysore

3710. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Detailed Project Report on water management through surface and rain water harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Park in the Mysore City has been submitted as early as October, 2009;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka had indicated that the project could be taken up against the balance available amounting to Rs. 2.61 crores for Karnataka; and

(c) in view of the importance of the project, whether the Ministry will take up this on priority to approve the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Project regarding water management through surface and rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens has been approved for Mysore city under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) with approved cost of Rs. 330.00 lakhs and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 264.00 lakhs.

Accidents involving passengers on Delhi and Kolkata Metros

3711. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents involving passengers on Delhi and Kolkata Metros during the last five years;

(b) the details of causes of these accidents;

(c) the steps taken for safety of metro passengers by the concerned authorities; and

(d) whether Delhi Metro proposes to revamp its signalling and telecommunication as well as information display systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) There were two accidents of passenger carrying trains in Delhi Metro and one accident in Kolkata Metro. The details of these accidents are given below:-

Sl. No.	Accident	Place	Date	Cause
1	2	3	4	5

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

1	Passenger train derailment	Dwarka	12.8.2009	Human error. Train Operator was running in safety bye-pass mode at restricted speed of 25 kmph and passed the signal at danger and derailed.
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1	2	3	4	5
2	Passenger train derailment	In between Yamuna Bank and Indraprastha Stations	13.9.2009	Faulty track maintenance.

Kolkata Metro Railway (under Ministry of Railways)

1	Train No. GD-28 derailed	While approaching Central Station	20.10.2010	Due to falling of axle cap in one coach due to suspected tampering by miscreants.
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In the above accidents no passengers were involved and no injury / harm / fatality took place.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. and Kolkata Metro Railway (as informed by Ministry of Railways) for safety of passengers are given below:

Steps taken by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd

- (i) The Train Operator who passed the signal at danger running in safety bye-pass mode without proper authorization has been removed from service.
- (ii) Intensive framing is given to all Train Operators in safety bye-pass mode and this training is refreshed on schedule basis.
- (iii) Whenever a Train Operator is in safety cut-out mode, audio-visual warning continues in the cab.
- (iv) The Permanent Way supervisor has been removed from the service.
- (v) Regular training is provided for Permanent Way staff and refresher courses are conducted for upkeep besides better supervision on track maintenance.

Steps taken by Kolkata Metro Railway

- (i) Backlog of Refresher Course training to Motorman cleared.
- (ii) System of regular special safety checks on coaches by Senior Supervisors introduced.
- (iii) Frequent under-gear checks on coaches by Officers.
- (iv) Safety slings for heavy under-slung equipment such as compressors. MA set (NGEF) and air reservoirs provided in all older rakes.

- (v) Safety chain for emergency doors provided in all older rakes.
- (vi) Modified bolts with sealing wire for axle cap fixation provided in all NGEF fraction motors.
- (vii) Special drive undertaken for crack detection in center pivot pins and replacement of the same in older rakes. 15 Nos. replaced due to detection of crack and 132 Nos. replaced as preventive measure.
- (viii) LED flashing tail lamps and Yellow Flasher Light provided in all rakes.
- (ix) 640 nos. of door limit switches replaced in old NGEF rakes and 576 Nos. of door micro switches replaced in old BHEL rakes to ensure proper closing/opening of coach doors,
- (x) 104 Nos. of old inter-vehicular vestibules replaced with new ones through a special drive.
- (xi) One cycle of special checking of brake cylinders done in old rakes to arrest brake binding cases.
- (xii) One cycle of special checking of parking brake pipe lines done in AC rakes to arrest brake binding cases due to opening out of pipe ferrules.
- (xiii) Enclosure provided for under-slung diode box in AC rakes to prevent flashing / smoke emission due to rain water ingress.
- (xiv) Modification incorporated in AC rakes to prevent reverse rotation of wheels in dead coaches during run, which causes overheating of wheels / traction motor and resultant smoke emission.
- (xv) Additional flexible conduit wrapping provided for TRCC cables below under-frame in AC rakes to prevent cases of insulation failure due to rubbing and resultant tripping /smoke emission.
- (xvi) Modification to the Starting-Braking Resistor of AC rakes to reduce temperature rise in surrounding area.
- (xvii) Efforts being continuously made in co-ordination with RPF to ensure security of rakes in car depot.

(d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. has informed that Signaling & Telecommunication systems are well proven and safe design. However, to draw the attention of Train Operators to the fact that train is in downgraded mode, the indication for such situation has been suitably modified to provide continuous audio-visual warning.

Proposals for urban development from States received by the Ministry

†3712. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of proposals of urban development along with the number thereof received by Government for its approval during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise details of proposals out of the abovesaid proposals approved so far along with the amount sanctioned for each of them by Government; and
- (c) the proposals that are still pending for approval along with the number thereof and the reasons for their pendency and by when Government would approve these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The details of proposals relating to urban development from states received by the Ministry are as follows :-

- (i) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) sub mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) details of projects approved during last, three years are given in statement-I. (*See* below) Details of State-wise projects pending under UIG are given in Statement-II. (*See* below)
- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), sub mission of JNNURM, the details of project approved during last three years are given in Statement-III. (*See* below). Details of State-wise projects pending under UIDSSMT are given in Statement-IV. (*See* below).

The projects under UIG and UIDSSMT are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State. The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years *i.e.* upto March 2014 for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JNNURM.

- (iii) During the last three years , Only one proposal was received from Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund, Government of Tamil Nadu for issue of Tax Free Bonds worth Rs. 83.19 crore under Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) scheme which was approved in 2010 and an amount of Rs. 4.49 crore was released as contribution towards Credit Rating Enhancement Fund (CREF).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), following proposals were received and sanctioned:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Cities & States	Tranche -1 (2009 -15)		Tranche-II (2010-13)
	Project proposal received and approved	Amount Sanctioned	Project proposals received and approved
Agartala (Tripura)	Water Supply	6.44	Water Supply
Aizwal (Mizoram)	Water Supply	11.24	Water Supply Sewerage & Sanitation
Gangtok (Sikkim)	Water Supply	23.20	(i) Water Supply (ii) Solid Waste Management
Kohima (Nagaland)	(i) Water Supply	6.02	Water Supply
	(ii) Solid Waste Management	6.85	Water Supply
Shillong (Meghalaya)	Water Supply	2.06	Solid Waste Management

No proposal is pending for approval.

- (v) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven megacities following proposals were received and sanctioned during last three years:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost	GOI's Share
1	2	3	4	5
1	Maharashtra	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Vasai Virar	3172.64	2538.12
		Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Virar Sub Region STP-2	6622.63	5298.10
2	Haryana	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sonapat Town	2496.00	1996.80
		Augmentation of Water Supply by Ranney Well	6958.00	5566.4

1	2	3	4	5
3	Andhra Pradesh	Under Ground Drainage Scheme	6474	5179
		Water Supply Improvement Scheme	7009	5607
4	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	3687.51	2950.01
		Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town	897.7	718.16
		Re-organization of water supply for Pilkhuwa	2167.55	1734.04
		GIS Base Map & multipurpose Household survey for Pilkhuwa	29.30	29.30
5	Gujarat	Sewerage System of Sanand Town	5848.68	4678.94
		Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sanand Nagarpalika	213.62	170.9
		Water Supply System of Sanand Town	3320.86	2656.69
6	Tamilnadu	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Sriperumbedur	4071.00	3256.80
		Under Ground Sewerage Scheme, Sriperumbedur	5622.00	4497.6
		Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. Sripermbudur	443.77	355.02
7	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town, Karnataka	4072.84	2767.12

The entire plan outlay has been allocated and no further approvals are proposed at present.

- (vi) Under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for the benefit of North Eastern Region (NER) states including Sikkim, the details of proposals received & sanctioned during last three years are given in Statement-V. (*See below*)

The above proposals have been sanctioned keeping in view the priority and availability of funds. No proposal is pending for approval.

- (vii) The details of proposals sanctioned under the Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB) during the last three years are given in Statement-VI. (*See below*)

- (viii) The details of projects approved under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) for the City Sanitation Plan (CSP) during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Project	Amount
Madhya Pradesh	Development of CSP for 11 cities of MP	2.55
Kerala	Development of CSP for 20 cities of Kerala	2.00
Karnataka		2.50
Chhattisgarh	Development of CSP for 5 cities of Chhattisgarh	0.98
Maharashtra	Development of CSP for 19 cities of Maharashtra	2.65
	Development of CSP for 15 cities of Maharashtra	1.50
Odisha	Development of CSP for 8 cities of Odisha	0.88
Uttar Pradesh	Development of CSP for 7 cities of UP	1.10
Uttarakhand	Development of CSP for 3 cities of Uttarakhand	0.29
Andhra Pradesh	Development of CSP for 5 cities of Andhra Pradesh	0.33
Rajasthan	Development of CSP for 24 cities of Rajasthan	2.48

- (ix) The details of proposals received and amount sanctioned under the National Urban Inform System (NUIS) during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	Proposals Received		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9.60	-	1.88 1
2	Chandigarh	-	12.50	
3	Goa	-	14.40	
4	Himachal Pradesh	4.12	-	-
5	Jammu and Kashmir	14.40	%-	-
6	Maharashtra	-	16.00	-
7	Manipur	-	-	-
8	Meghalaya	9.60	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
9	Mizoram	11.48	-	11.48
10	Sikkim	11.48		-
11	Tripura	9.60	-	-

(x) The State-wise details of proposals for Metro Rails approved so far along with the amount sanctioned for each of them by Government are as below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Proposal received	Proposal approved	Details of Proposal approved	Amount
1	Maharashtra	2	1	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd)	7,660.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	Hyderabad Metro (Andhra Pradesh)	14,132.00
3	Tamil Nadu	1	1	Chennai Metro Rail Project	14,600.00
4	West Bengal	1	1	East West Metro Corridor Project in Kolkata	4,874.58
5	Delhi	7	1	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	35,242.00
			1	Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to MCA Chowk Faridabad	2,494.00
6	Karnataka	1			
7	Rajasthan	1			
8	Kerala	1			
9	Gujarat	1			
10	Punjab	1			
TOTAL		17	6		

Regarding pending 11 proposals received *i.e.* each one from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and five proposals from Delhi, it is stated that construction of metro rail projects is a continuous process and the works are undertaken based on requirement of connectivity, availability of funds and *inter-se*-priority.

Statement - I

Details of sanctioned project for during last three year and current year under UIG

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			(Rs. in Lakh)
		No. of Approved projects	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	No. of Approved projects	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	No. of Approved projects	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	37,595	3,935.00	-	-	-	2	10,678	6,037.70	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chandigarh	1	13,421	10,738.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Delhi	20	503,763	176,316.60	1	135,771	47,520.00	-	-	-	-
8	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7,484	5,987.26	-
9	Gujarat	4	45,483	0,604.09	1	2,631	,104.84	1	11,181	8,944.52	-
10	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	5,474	,880.00	-	-	-	1	1,051	840.50	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,032	828.83	-

13	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1	3,336	668.12	-	-	-	-
14	Karnataka	2	6,215	4,332.00	-	-	-	1	330	264.00	-
15	Kerala	1	2,210	1,105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	2	37,388	20,115.70	1	18,000	9,000.00	-	-	-	-
17	Maharashtra	2	22,170	10,336.86	-	-	-	1	10,942	3,829.55	-
18	Manipur	1	10,250	225.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11,090	9,981.32	-
21	Nagaland	1	5,042	538.19	-	-	-	1	4,026	623.49	-
22	Orissa	1	7,182	4,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Punjab	1	4,578	289.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	1	7,262	6,535.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tamil Nadu	1	22,675	9,000.00	1	11,610	4,063.50	-	-	-	-
28	Tripura	1	10,221	9,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	4	65,133	31,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Uttarakhand	1	6,283	4,628.00	3	4,377	3,501.86	1	1,182	945.82	-
31	West Bengal	12	111,114	4,822.75	8	120,742	42,259.61	13	146,952	53,248.03	-
	TOTAL	60	923,459	387,402.60	16	296,467	110,117.93	27	206,948	95,531.02	-

Statement - II*Details of pending projects under UIG*

SI. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Optimization of Water Supply System in Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and recycle & reuse of waste water for industrial use (Package-I)	21289.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Cycle lane, footpath and Public Bicycle scheme	1000.00
3.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Karanj Sewage Treatment Plant under East Drainage Zone under JnNURM	4158.60
4.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Singapore Sewage Treatment Plant under North Drainage Zone under JnNURM	5922.31
5.	Gujarat	Water Supply System for East Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat	5590.51
6.	Gujarat	DPRs for Automation (SCADA based) of the Sewerage System of Ahmedabad City	2367.35
7.	Gujarat	Automation (SCADA base) of the Water Supply System of Ahmedabad City	3439.14
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle at Bangalore, Karnataka	3200.00
9.	Jharkhand	Sewerage project for Jamshedpur City	14698.8
10.	Jharkhand	Sewerage Scheme of Dhanbad	28081.7
11.	Maharashtra	North Sewerage Zone project for Nagpur	27052.00
12.	Nagaland	Construction of Retaining Wall along road from NH-61 to North Field School	147.26
13.	West Bengal	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Maheshtala Municipal area (Phase-II)	33122.1
14.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Rishra Municipality	6304.5
15.	West Bengal	Drainage Scheme of Baruipur	6086
16.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kolkata Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport	3364.51
17.	West Bengal	Integrated Storm Water Drainage System Rajahat Gopalpur Municipality	9476.1

Statement - III
Details of Project sanctioned, approved cost, total Commitment and ACA release during last three year under UIDSSMT.

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Projects sanctioned	Approved Cost	Total Commitment made	Release of ACA during 2009-10	Release of ACA during 2010-11	Release of ACA during 2011-12	Total ACA released so far (including incentives)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	84	245995.50	199157.32	476.88	43079.00	22017.66	195193.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	3935.98	3542.38			1771.19	3542.38
3	Assam	30	20783.28	18953.14			2408.73	12364.67
4	Bihar	11	26113.91	21119.94				10674.38
5	Chhattisgarh	4	25143.65	13472.92		2447.46	4289.00	13472.92
6	Goa	3	2875.00	2211.00		337.20	768.30	1105.50
7	Gujarat	52	43814.36	35195.58		4651.09	4919.97	32866.52
8	Haryana	9	20135.81	16260.09			2913.22	9627.79
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	12653.68	10150.03		345.82	2098.37	3279.22
10	Jammu and Kashmir	47	42441.50	38611.03		4020.85		18354.04
11	Jharkhand	6	12864.35	10436.18				4003.32
12	Karnataka	38	68248.57	55116.01		17662.95	2069.43	48931.42
13	Kerala	25	42778.55	34532.14				17340.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	68	123099.43	98705.50		3871.53	13330.16	48594.45
15	Maharashtra	95	282677.57	226997.01	14072.30	22781.21	35455.01	182520.02

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Manipur	5	6277.00	5670.09					2845.44
17	Meghalaya	2	1433.26	1289.93					644.97
18	Mizoram	2	1555.04	1399.54					699.77
19	Nagaland	2	2325.82	2093.24	190.75				190.75
20	Orissa	18	25699.59	20728.44		90.37			9170.22
21	Punjab	17	39577.45	31785.23		1982.00			17936.24
22	Rajasthan	37	60988.52	49063.07					28421.99
23	Sikkim	5	3992.82	3617.25			1796.77		3617.25
24	Tamil Nadu	123	88272.98	70618.38	1935.35	2135.61		724.88	56689.52
25	Tripura	4	7816.81	7100.13				2759.76	6342.14
26	Uttar Pradesh	64	115805.15	93521.12	10918.80	16933.84		8789.60	84382.21
27	Uttaranchal	1	6173.25	4938.60					2469.30
28	West Bengal	35	61333.67	49414.20		2005.51		7346.82	30130.10
29	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00					0.00
30	Pondicherry	1	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20			1567.20	3134.40
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	558.13	446.50					0.00
32	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00					0.00
33	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	1864.73	1491.78	719.89				745.89
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00					0.00
35	Daman and Diu	1	942.37	753.90					31.00
	TOTAL	808	1402095.73	1131526.08	29881.17	122344.44		115026.07	849322.21

Statement - IV

*State-wise list of projects approved by SLSC under UIDSSMT and
Pending for want of allocation*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Project pending	Approved Cost	Central Share
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	545.68	436.54
2	Assam	2	27.24	24.51
3	Bihar	12	1441.56	1153.25
4	Goa	1	18.84	15.07
5	Gujarat	11	119.32	95.46
6	Haryana	1	40.89	32.71
7	Himachal Pradesh	8	56.68	45.35
8	Jammu and Kashmir	29	508.83	457.94
9	Karnataka	24	829.38	663.51
10	Kerala	10	147.61	118.09
11	Madhya Pradesh	10	391.48	313.18
12	Maharashtra	20	900.22	720.18
13	Manipur	1	21.15	19.04
14	Nagaland	6	67.58	60.83
15	Orissa	11	285.95	228.76
16	Punjab	8	130.32	104.26
17	Rajasthan	8	316.28	253.02
18	Tripura	4	96.45	86.81
19	Uttar Pradesh	48	1876.82	1501.46
20	Uttaranchal	2	24.49	19.6
21	West Bengal	8	406.68	325.34
22	Pondicherry	1	38.39	30.71
23	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	12.39	9.91
TOTAL		241	8304.23	6715.53

Statement - V*Details of Proposal Received, Sanctioned projects under 10%
Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Proposal Received	Projects Sanctioned	Name of Project	Approved cost	GOI Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	26	9	Construction and Improvement of Road network Boleng Town	763.96	687.56
			Water Supply Scheme at Longding Township, Arunachal Pradesh	2240.45	2016.4
			Construction of Guest House at Khonsa	420	378
			Construction of Burial-cum- Cremation Ground at Ziro	375.05	337.54
			Infrastructure Development at Changlang (Phase-I), Arunachal Pradesh	760.41	684.36
			Development of Heritage Area at Dirang	1041.05	936.94
			Development of Storm Water Drainage at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	422.29	380.06
			Development of Parking Place and Protection wall at Koloriang	277.57	249.81
			Aalo storm water drainage scheme (Phase-II)	929.05	836.15
Assam	20	5	Construction of Commercial Complex at Nagaon, Assam	2360.00	2124.00
			Development of Playground Infrastructure at Sonari, Assam	425.12	382.61
			Construction of Bus/Truck Terminus at Karimganj	231.68	208.51
			Construction of Business Centre at Simaluguri	571.39	514.25
			Development of Bijni Town Area by upgradation of roads including construction of drains and culverts, Assam	1613.42	1452.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	7	2	Development of Urban Infrastructure at Thoubal Municipal Council, Manipur	1280.48	1152.43
			Mayang water supply scheme, Manipur	2319.21	2087.29
Meghalaya	6	6	Re-development of Parking lot at Akhongre	481.44	481.44
			Improvement of road including MBT of Paham Syiem, Nongpoh Town, Meghalaya	94.74	85.27
			Improvement of roads within Sohra Town, Meghalaya	100.52	90.47
			Improvement of Mairang Town Road, Meghalaya	81.45	73.3
			Construction of missing RCC Bridge to connect Gandrak Dare in Tura	249	224.1
			C/o Inter State Bus Terminal at Tura	4532.44	4140.96
Mizoram	15	5	Social Infrastructure Development Scheme for Serchip Town	2322.43	2322.43
			Construction of Convention Centre at Lunglei	1877.40	1877.40
			Renewal and augmentation of Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	2070.20	1863.18
			Augmentation and renewal of Tlabung Water Supply Scheme	441.00	396.90
Nagaland	49	5	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	2497.00	2247.80
			Construction of Shopping Complex & Parking Plaza at Forest Colony, Dimapur, Nagaland	1856.00	1670.09
			Construction of Inter-state Bus and Truck Terminus at Tuensang, Nagaland	1922.03	1729.83
			Construction of Shopping Mall Complex with Car Parking at Sewak, Dimapur, Nagaland	3738.92	3365

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Infrastructure Development at Pfitsero	541.53	487.38
			Infrastructure Development of Wokha Town	3094.94	2785.45
Sikkim	14	6	Augmentation of water supply at Soreng Town, Sikkim	815.29	733.76
			Augmentation of water supply at Chakung Town, Sikkim	1018.53	916.67
			Augmentation of water supply at Ravangla Bazar, South Sikkim	449.52	404.57
			C/o Bus & Truck Terminus with allied facilities at Jorethang (Phase-I), Sikkim	3022.63	2888.21
			Upgradation and Beautification including Strengthening of Roads Jhora Training works at Mangan, Sikkim	1198.91	1079.02
			Construction of Vegetable Market cum Parking with allied facilities at Singtam	3799.38	3698.52
Tripura	8	3	Construction of Town Hall at Udaipur	2267.64	2267.64
			C/o Town Hall at Sonamura	2186.40	2186.40
			Construction of Town Hall at Kailashhar	2429.79	2429.79

Statement-VI***Details of Proposal Received, Fund Sanctioned under CBULB***

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Component	Project	Amount
1	2	3	4
MP	Capacity Building	training of elected women representatives of ULBs of MP	0.50
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Indore	Rejected due to paucity of funds
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Bhopal	Rejected due to paucity of funds
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Ujjain	Rejected due to paucity of funds

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	Capacity Building	Conduct training of 839 ULB staff in Non-Revenue Water Audit	0.18
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Bangalore	0.75
Chhattisgarh	Capacity Building	Training of 3173 elected representatives of ULBs of Chhattisgarh	0.49
	Capacity Building	•Addressing specific capacity gaps in small and medium (Non-JNNURM) urban local bodies •Implementation of Select Municipal Reforms •Communication and Outreach activities •Exposure visits •Monitoring	8.85
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Raipur	Discontinued
Odisha	Capacity Building	Conduct training of 1440 officials of ULBs of Odisha	3.50
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Bhubaneswar	Discontinued
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Berhampur	Discontinued
Andhra Pradesh	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Hyderabad	6.93
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Guntur	4.38
Maharashtra	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Nashik	1.04
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Kolhapur	Rejected due to paucity of funds
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Pimpri - Chinchwad	Rejected due to paucity of funds
Kerala	Capacity Building	Capacity Building of ULBs in the State of Kerala	1.00
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Thiruvananthapuram	0.75
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Kozhikode	Discontinued
Punjab	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Amritsar	Discontinued
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Jalandhar	Discontinued
Gujarat	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Surat	Rejected due to paucity of funds
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Ahmadabad	Rejected due to paucity of funds
Tamil Nadu	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Ahmadabad	Rejected due to paucity of funds
	ISIP	Implementation of ISIP for Ooty	Rejected due to paucity of funds

Funds under JNNURM for Bus Rapid Transport System in Ahmedabad

3713. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) fund has been sanctioned for Bus Rapid Transport System in Ahmedabad;
- (b) if so, the details about the project;
- (c) the total cost and the amount of Central Government support; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to consider the schemes to increase urban transport facility, using railway lines in cities like Mehsana-Patan-Himatnagar and Palanpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Three projects measuring about 88.500 kilometres of Bus Rapid Transport System have been approved under JnNURM for Ahmadabad with approved cost of Rs. 98145.00 lakh with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 34350.75 lakh. Total amount Rs. 24081.74 lakh has been released as on 31.03.2012 for utilization.

(d) No Sir.

Allotment of funds to U.P.

3714. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts given/spent in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The details of funds/amounts given/spent in Uttar Pradesh under various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development are as under :-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and

Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, 65 Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per Census 2001

Under UIG, the sums of Rs. 476.32 Crore, Rs. 254.79 Crore and Rs. 653.51 Crore have been released to Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-12 respectively. No fund has been released during current year (*i.e.* 2012-13) so far. The Mission Period is over on 31.03.2012. Its term has, however, been extended by 2 years upto 31.03.2014 to continue releasing instalments for ongoing projects.

- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM, all cities / towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, were eligible to be covered. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation.

Under UIDSSMT, the sums of Rs. 109.19 crore, 169.34 crore and Rs. 87.90 crore have been released to Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. No fund has been released during current year (*i.e.* 2012-13) so far.

- (iii) Under National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) sums of Rs. 0.33 Crore and Rs. 0.47 Crore were released during 2009-2010 and 2011-12 respectively for the Development of City Sanitation Plans for 7 cities namely Agra, Aligarh, Barielly, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur and Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven megacities to develop urban infrastructure facilities of drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management etc. sums of Rs. 5.00 crore, Rs. 11.48 crore and Rs. 17.08 crore have been released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. No fund has been released during current year (*i.e.* 2012-13) so far.
- (v) Under the Scheme of Urban Transport Planning, an amount of Rs. 1.33 crore has been released during 2011-12 to reimburse the cost of preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut and Mathura.
- (c) There is no proposal to increase the allocated funds at present.

Implementation of urban development schemes in U.P.

3715. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes of Central Government regarding urban development being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of allocations made for the purpose for the current year;
- (c) the allocations during the last three years for the same purpose; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the allocation in view of the poor condition of urban development in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The details of various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development implemented in Uttar Pradesh are as under :-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under UIG one of the sub-components of JNNURM, no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 2769.41 crore has been allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh, for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).
- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM, all cities / towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, were eligible to be covered. Under UIDSSMT, one of the sub-components of JNNURM also no year-wise and State-wise allocation was made by the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 947.92 crore has been allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the complete 7 years Mission Period (2005-2012).
- (iii) National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme was launched during the Tenth Five Year Plan (March 2006) to develop Geographic Information System (GIS) databases for 152 towns/cities in the Country in two Scales *i.e.*, 1:10000 using remotely sensed Satellite Images and 1:2000 using Aerial Photographs and utility mapping at 1:1000 Scale for 22 towns with

the cost of Rs. 66.28 crore with matching share of Central and State of 75:25. Six towns namely Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Varanasi have been selected under the Scheme from the State of Uttar Pradesh, While the Kanpur town has been selected for Utility Mapping. No allocation have been made under NUIS during the last three years. In want of Utilization Certificate from the State Government second instalment has not been released so far.

Under National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) Rs. 0.33 Crore and Rs. 0.47 Crore were released during 2009-2010 and 2011-12 respectively for the Development of City Sanitation Plans for 7 cities namely Agra, Aligarh, Barielly, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur and Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh. Final instalment will be released after approval of the Draft City Sanitation Plans are submitted by the UP Govt.

- (iv) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite towns around seven megacities to develop urban infrastructure facilities of drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management etc. at satellite towns around the seven mega-cities. 4 projects at a cost of Rs. 67.82 crore with the Government of India's share of Rs. 54.31 crore have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) Scheme of Urban Transport Planning (UTP) for providing central assistance for taking up traffic and transportation studies/feasibility studies, preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) and preparation of Detailed Project Report and purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM are being implemented in U.P.

Under the Scheme of Urban Transport Planning, Rs. 1.33 crore has been released during 2011-12 to reimburse the cost of preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut and Mathura.

7 cities of U.P. have been sanctioned 1310 modern buses under JNNURM with the total project cost of Rs. 282.23 crore. The Government of India's share (Additional Central Assistance) is Rs. 145.92 crore. An amount of Rs. 130.30 crore has been released to the State Government during 2008-09. No allocation has been made for the current year under the above schemes.

- (d) No proposal to increase the allocated amounts is under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Allocation under JNNURM

3716. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of allocation (as 1st instalment and 2nd instalment) made under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) what were the major achievements of JNNURM in Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) whether Government plans to continue the same in Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Information with respect to Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) are given in Statement. (*See* below)

(b) The Mission has been able to show significant achievement in upgradation and creation of Urban Infrastructure and Services in areas of water supply, solid waste management, sewerage and transport etc. Out of total allocation of Rs.31,500.00 crores under UIG of JNNURM, 559 projects have been sanctioned during the mission period with approved cost of Rs. 62550.97 crores and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.28882.54 crores. An amount of Rs. 17240.45 crores has been released so far as ACA to various States and Union Territories (UTs) for the projects approved. More than 91% of UIG allocation (Rs.31,500 crore) has been committed for the projects of the various Mission cities. 128 projects have been reported physically complete and the remaining projects are in various stages of implementation. In addition, under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, a total of 15,260 buses to 31 States/ Union Territories (UTs) have been approved under JNNURM with ACA commitment of Rs.2088.80 crore. Taking the amount committed for purchase of buses into account, the ACA committed under UIG is more than 98%.

(c) to (e) The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years *i.e.* upto March 2014 falling in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JNNURM.

Statement
State-wise information regarding Urban Infrastructure and Governance, Sub mission of JNNURM

Name of State	Amount of 2nd installment of ACA released (Rs. in lakhs)										
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	23,152.34	7,011.85	5,961.00	-	-	10,275.79	7,070.33	13,444.52	8,223.70	2,388.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	2,006.94	2,053.91	-	-	-	-	-	2,006.94	-	1,232.35	
Assam	791.26	6,321.15	-	-	-	-	-	7,112.41	-	-	
Bihar	461.93	1,955.62	7,256.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chandigarh	1,139.72	-	-	-	-	405.20	-	-	734.52	-	
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,072.80	-	-	
Delhi	-	2,220.58	17,227.43	43,529.93	-	-	-	-	-	6,938.27	
Goa	-	-	-	-	72.45	-	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	8,714.53	19,342.91	6,191.02	526.21	-	8,564.41	15,363.60	10,365.10	2,928.00	15,122.70	
Haryana	1,339.84	6,168.61	-	-	-	-	1,680.97	-	4,275.21	-	
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2,417.20	-	-	-	-	201.81	-	-	
Jammu and Kashmir	182.97	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,042.02	
Jharkhand	10,369.34	6,682.46	1,726.13	417.03	-	-	-	-	-	6,204.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	-	9,729.81	1,083.00	-	-	6,644.56	243.46	9,751.23	3,447.70	8,114.28
Kerala	-	2,249.50	276.25	-	-	-	1,101.00	1,743.20	-	1,803.50
Madhya Pradesh	5,782.26	5,893.20	5,204.67	-	-	1,025.84	9,271.64	1,665.33	802.37	8,047.65
Maharashtra	15,527.20	28,597.97	12,052.04	-	-	17,455.89	35,196.73	28,891.28	17,492.27	9,539.34
Manipur	580.66	-	2,883.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078.42
Meghalaya	-	4,904.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,942.42
Mizoram	378.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	378.41	-	-
Nagaland	179.00	-	1,134.55	905.87	-	-	-	568.26	-	-
Orissa	5,158.40	3,338.00	2,491.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,879.08
Punjab	2,276.66	3,017.37	1,478.37	-	-	1,868.63	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	4,068.00	993.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,189.00
Rajasthan	3,562.12	8,244.74	-	-	-	4,856.56	2,465.60	53.88	-	2,458.06
Sikkim	538.20	-	1,663.87	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	950.32
Tamil Nadu	12,506.25	20,562.85	4,820.99	-	-	2,862.94	909.77	19,513.34	1,402.25	15,393.74
Tripura	-	1,760.85	2,250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,406.51
Uttar Pradesh	19,688.62	31,529.32	9,707.06	-	-	-	10,872.06	19,432.43	11,597.33	10,470.50
Uttarakhand	1,523.85	1,735.70	2,642.25	186.20	925.72	-	-	2,466.82	-	2,338.15
West Bengal	2,243.70	12,260.13	11,902.78	11,013.85	1,854.72	1,090.45	6,409.18	10,938.77	339.67	9,028.80
TOTAL	122,172.20	189,073.77	100,369.70	56,579.09	2,852.89	55,050.27	90,659.34	134,606.53	51,243.02	123,567.69

Unauthorised subzi mandi in Nasirpur on Government land

3717. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an unauthorised subzi mandi is being operated in Nasirpur from Government land resulting in serious difficulties to the residents and near by MCD school;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that numerous complaints were received from Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) to remove the illegal encroachment;
- (d) if so, the action being taken by Government to remove the encroachment;
- (e) whether many Government and DDA lands have been occupied by the land mafia in the area, as being reported in the media; and
- (f) if so, the action being taken by Delhi Government and DDA to remove encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Revenue Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has indicated that an area of 55 Bigha, 18 Biswa consisting of Khasra No. 88 min and 100 min of village Nasirpur is in the recorded possession of DC(SW), however, approximately (6 Bigha, 6 Biswa) has been illegally encroached by the subzi vendors.

The Hon'ble High Court in their WP(C) No. 22982-91/2005 dated 29.03.2006 disposed of the writ petition issuing a direction that "till site of alternative mandi is developed, such of the licensed traders at the existing site wherefrom Keshopur mandi is being operated, would be permitted to continue with their traders."

(c) and (d) *Status-quo* is being maintained in view of the High Court order as indicated in (a) & (b) above.

(e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has indicated that there is no instance of occupation of DDA land in the area.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Setting up of Ahmedabad and Surat Metro rail

3718. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state?

- (a) whether Government has agreed for setting up of Ahmedabad and Surat Metro Rail system with equity participation of Central and State Governments;
- (b) if so, the shares of Central and State Governments in the project; and
- (c) the estimated date of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Proposal pending for mass urban transport from Kerala

3719. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any project of Mono Rail or similar models of Mass Rapid Transport schemes in any States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal for mass urban transport from Kerala is pending with the Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) At present, no such proposal has been received from any State Government on Mono Rail Project in the form of a detailed project report with financial commitment. However, consideration of such proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters, *viz.* comprehensive mobility plan, project justification, availability of resources and relative prioritization, etc. Central Government supports development of public transport in line with the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 and subject to availability of resources. Taking up of any transport project in any city is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) A proposal for Kochi Metro from Alwaye to Petta (Tripunithura) of length 25.3 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.181.79 crore has been recommended for approval of the Govt. by the Public Investment Board (PIB).

Schemes approved under UIDSSMT and JNNURM in J&K

3720. SHRI G.N. RATAN PURI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for water supply schemes for Pulwama, Shopian and Awantipora towns of J&K were considered for approval under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);

(b) whether these proposals were approved, if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the details of schemes approved under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and UIDSSMT in J&K, expected expenditure on these scheme (scheme-wise), funds allocated (on each) funds released (in each scheme) and expenditure (on each scheme) till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Jammu & Kashmir in its meeting held on 29.12.2006 recommended 103 projects with an estimated cost of Rs.401.06 crore including Water Supply Project one each at Pulwama, Shopian and Awantipora towns. Sanctioning of project under UIDSSMT is dependent upon technical clearance of the project, State prioritization and availability of State allocation. The projects of Phulwama, Shopian and Awantipora could not be considered as the State had exhausted its allocation provided for the Mission period of 7 years upto March, 2012.

(c) The details of schemes approved and funds released under UIDSSMT and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in J&K State are enclosed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement - I
Status of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT for Jammu & Kashmir

State	T_Name	Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	Total ACA released	Phy. Pro March 12	%age		Fin.	
							Phy. Pro March 12	Phy. Pro March 12	March 12	March 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Jammu and Kashmir	AKHNOOR	D	651.39	596.02	302.90	Work in Progress	95%	239.09	65%	
Jammu and Kashmir	AKHNOOR	R	47.84	43.78	22.25	Work in Progress	95%	23.92	88%	
Jammu and Kashmir	AKHNOOR	SWM	165.44	151.38	76.93	Work in Progress	0%	41.00	44%	
Jammu and Kashmir	ANANTNAG	SWM	488.00	439.20	219.60	Work in Progress	0%	0.00	0%	
Jammu and Kashmir	ANANTNAG	WS	3689.23	3320.31	1660.15	Work in Progress	5%	1355.13	67%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BARAMULLA	R	378.00	340.20	170.10	Work in Progress	18%	142.70	69%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BARAMULLA	SWM	242.00	217.80	108.90	Not Reported			0%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BHADRWAH	D	822.55	752.64	382.49	Work in Progress	85%	245.52	53%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BHADRWAH	R	427.27	390.95	198.68	Work in Progress	55%	211.49	88%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BHADRWAH	SWM	141.44	129.42	65.77	Work in Progress	45%	74.25	93%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BHADRWAH	UR	759.70	695.13	353.27	Work in Progress	67%	301.79	70%	
Jammu and Kashmir	BHADRWAH	WS	1177.98	1077.85	547.76	Work in Progress	77%	535.00	80%	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Jammu and Kashmir	DODA	D	557.15	509.80	259.08	Work in Progress	55%	147.58	47%
Jammu and Kashmir	DODA	R	430.24	393.67	200.06	Work in Progress	55%	137.78	57%
Jammu and Kashmir	DODA	SWM	142.82	130.68	66.41	Work in Progress	0%	71.41	88%
Jammu and Kashmir	DODA	WS	2633.60	2409.74	1224.62	Work in Progress	43%	1212.70	81%
Jammu and Kashmir	GANDERBAL	R	2418.00	2176.20	1088.10	Work in Progress	21%	221.63	17%
Jammu and Kashmir	GANDERBAL	SWM	143.00	128.70	64.35	Not Reported			0%
Jammu and Kashmir	GANDERBAL	D	1827.24	1644.52	822.260	Project Sanctioned in March 2012. Funds are	0%		0%
Jammu and Kashmir	KATHUA	D	4089.00	3741.44	1901.39	Work in Progress	65%	734.68	32%
Jammu and Kashmir	KATHUA	R	1195.59	1093.96	555.95	Work in Progress	45%	450.00	67%
Jammu and Kashmir	KATHUA	SWM	146.43	133.99	68.09	Work in Progress	0%	73.21	88%
Jammu and Kashmir	KATHUA	WS	2136.60	1954.99	993.52	Work in Progress	44%	1088.75	90%
Jammu and Kashmir	KUPWARA	R	627.00	564.30	282.15	Work in Progress	38%	164.45	48%
Jammu and Kashmir	KUPWARA	SWM	385.00	346.50	173.25	Not Reported			0%
Jammu and Kashmir	KUPWARA	D	746.79	672.11	336.060	Project Sanctioned in	0%		0%
Jammu and Kashmir	POONCH	D	1271.35	1163.29	591.18	Work in Progress	50%	344.55	48%
Jammu and Kashmir	POONCH	R	814.31	745.09	378.65	Work in Progress	76%	407.16	88%
Jammu and Kashmir	POONCH	SWM	134.52	123.09	62.55	Work in Progress	0%	0.00	0%
Jammu and Kashmir	POONCH	UR	686.20	627.87	319.08	Work in Progress	0%	8.84	2%

Statement - II
Project Implementation Status : Jammu Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/ CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Date of Last ACA Released	Installation Numbers	As per MoF Released Order-ACA Released till date	Utilisation as per Mar'12 QPR	% of Amount Utilised against Approved Cost	% of work completed (Physical Progress)
1	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	Sewerage	12,923.00	22-Dec-06	11,630.70	25-Oct-11	2	4,652.29	2,965.86	23%	59%
2	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase-II of Division A of Greater Jammu	Sewerage	2,032.03	12-Mar-12	1,828.83		0	-		0%	
2	Jammu			14,955.03		13,459.53			4,652.29	2,965.86	20%	
3	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	Sewerage	13,292.00	22-Dec-06	11,962.80	12-Mar-12	3	7,775.82	6,411.67	48%	71%
4	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	Water Supply	12,100.00	13-Feb-09	10,000.00	25-Oct-11	2	4,000.00	4,475.33	37%	35%
5	Srinagar	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)	Water Supply	14,837.00	23-Nov-07	13,353.30	25-Oct-11	2	5,341.32	5,285.41	36%	45%
3	Srinagar			40,229.00	-	35,316.10			17,117.14	16,172.41	40%	
5		TOTAL		55154.03		48,775.63			21,769.43	19,138.27		

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**Negotiation with Maoists involved in abductions**

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to negotiate with the Naxals/Maoists who have been involved in various abductions in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) are resorting to large scale abductions in their areas of influence. However, only high profile abductions are widely reported. In the recent past, the CPI (Maoist) abducted two Italian nationals, Mr. Paolo Bosusco and Mr. Claudio Colangelo on 14.3.2012 from Daringibadi P.S. of Kandhamal District of Odisha. Subsequently, Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur, District Koraput, Odisha was abducted on the night intervening March 23-24, 2012. The District Magistrate of Sukma District in Chhattisgarh, Shri Alex Paul Menon was abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 21.4.2012. In the year 2011, the Collector of Malkangiri District in Odisha, Shri Vineel Krishna, was also kidnapped by the CPI (Maoist) on 16.2.2011.

The abduction of young and pro-active Collectors, elected representatives and foreign tourists, etc. is a clear indication of the changing nature of Maoist insurgency. The kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and even foreigners is indicative of the facts the Maoists are using terrorist tactics to get their demands fulfilled by the State Governments. Usually, the main demand of the CPI (Maoist) includes release of their jailed cadres, especially relatives of important leaders. The abduction of civil administration officials indicates a determined effort on the part of the CPI (Maoist) to stall development process in affected districts. They seek to prevent poor and marginalized sections of the society in their areas of dominance from joining the mainstream development process. Such action by the CPI (Maoist) will not deter the Government from its determination to continue with its efforts to combat Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner.

It has been noticed that the primary demands of Maoist always pertains to release of their jailed cadres. Hence, negotiations in such situations can only be conducted by the State Governments concerned. There is no direct role for Central Government in

such situations other than providing necessary assistance required by the State Governments. At the strategic level, Government of India has time and again appealed to the CPI (Maoist) to abjure violence and come for talks. However, there has been no response to this offer by the CPI (Maoist).

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय, अभी जो नक्सलियों द्वारा जिलाधिकारी का अपहरण हुआ और बहुत सारे अपहरण हुए, उसके बाद छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य मंत्री श्री रमन सिंह मीडिया से मुखातिब हुए और उन्होंने अपनी वेदना को प्रकट किया कि अगर अगली बार मेरा अपहरण होता है, तो swap deal नहीं होनी चाहिए, यानी उसके बदले में कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए, निगोसिएशन नहीं करना चाहिए। यह जो उन्होंने कहा इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से उनकी सराहना करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : यह बोल्ट स्टेटमेंट है। इसकी सराहना होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : लेकिन उसके साथ उन्होंने यह कहा कि इसका कारण यह है कि बार-बार ऐसा सभी राज्यों में हो रहा है, क्योंकि एक hostage पॉलिसी नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि ऐसे hostage रखने की जो रणनीति है, उसके जवाब में हम क्या पॉलिसी तय कर रहे हैं या क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have also taken note of .the statement of the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. I did speak to him when he was here two days ago. Nevertheless, we must take note of the fact that the Chhattisgarh Government did appoint mediators. Therefore, it would be impractical to take the view that under no circumstances should mediators or negotiators or whatever name you may call them can be appointed in a hostage situation. That, in my respectful submission, would be impractical.

The Chhattisgarh Government, in fact, appointed mediators who held talks with the two mediators or interlocutors appointed by the Maoists and they signed an agreement. And, now, it is for the Government of Chhattisgarh to take action according to what they agreed.

As far as hostage policy is concerned, yes, a suggestion was made that we should evolve a uniform hostage policy in this country. The suggestion has been made since the Kandahar case. But, there is no uniform hostage policy. And, I have told to my officers that once the current hostage situations are resolved, they may begin consultations with the State Governments on whether it is possible to evolve a uniform hostage policy and, if it is possible to evolve a uniform hostage policy, what should that policy contain. So, I have told them to take it up with the State Governments once the current hostage situations are resolved.

श्री सभापति : आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह सही है, कि 10 साल के बाद भी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनी है इसलिए इसमें जल्दी करने की जरूरत है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल unified strategy के बारे में है। अनेक बार गृह मंत्री जी बयान देते हैं कि यह राज्य का मुद्दा है या लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन है, ऐसा नहीं है। यह 8 राज्यों का मुद्दा है। यह भारत पर, भारत के संविधान पर प्रहार है। ये sovereignty को चेलेंज है। ये आम स्ट्रगल में विश्वास रखते हैं। केवल डेवलपमेंट के अभाव में ही नक्सललिज्म बढ़ रहा है, यह भी सही नहीं है। We have to take a holistic policy. But, that is not the reasons. इनसरजेंसी एक पॉलिटिकल चेलेंज है। जैसे दूसरे इनसरजेंसी केस में त्रिपुरा ने एक सक्सेस हासिल करके दिखाया, पंजाब में दूसरी तरह की इनसरजेंसी हुई, तो वहां भी सफलता मिली। नक्सलवाद के बारे में आंध्र प्रदेश ने भी एक ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाई कि वहां भी सफलता मिली। But, it depends upon the clarity of purpose and clear action plan. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any clear policy to deal with this menace or will formulate a uniform strategy.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, Government has a clear policy. My view has been, my view is, and my view will be that dealing with terrorism, militancy and insurgency is a shared responsibility. The very Constitution that gives police and law and order to the States under List-II, has also imposed upon the Central Government a duty under article 355. This is what I said at the Chief Ministers' Conference, not for the first time but at every Conference of Chief Ministers. Some others have thrown doubt upon the way I have formulated the policy. But I have no doubt in my mind that dealing with terrorism, militancy and insurgency is a shared responsibility.

Sir, this policy can only be implemented if the Centre and States work together. My appeal to all the State Governments, even in the last Chief Ministers' Conference, has been that we have to work together and, by working together, we can overcome the challenges of terrorism, militancy and insurgency.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक गृह मंत्री जी की बेटी का अपहरण हुआ था और अपहरण करने वालों की शर्तें मान कर, हमने गृह मंत्री जी की बेटी को बचाया था। इसी तरह से एक दूसरा बड़ा अपहरण हवाई जहाज का हुआ था। उसमें भी अपहरण करने वालों की बात मान कर, हमने जेलों में बंद आतंकवादियों को छोड़ा था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां लगातार अपहरण की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, क्या वे दोनों घटनाएं इन घटनाओं को ताकत देने का काम कर रही हैं अथवा उन दोनों घटनाओं में हमने जो सरेन्डर किया, क्या इन अपहरण की घटनाओं को बढ़ावा देने का तो कारण नहीं है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I didn't get the nuance in the last part of the question. Hon. Member referred to two incidents, one that happened many years ago and the other that happened at Kandahar. I am trying to understand the question.

Yes, hostages are taken by Maoists repeatedly. In fact, the cases that get highlighted are cases where a District Collector is taken hostage. But there are any number of cases where militants and Maoists have taken hostage Government Servants at lower levels, contractors, businessmen, etc. Therefore, Maoists continue to indulge in kidnapping. Some militant groups in the North-east also indulge in kidnapping. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not interrupt, Mr. Tarun Vijay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Therefore, kidnapping is not, regrettably, an uncommon event. A lot of kidnappings take place. Many of them get resolved at the local level. We play a critical, crucial role in advising and helping State Governments in resolving those crises. For example, only about a couple of months ago, five supervisory level workers of a construction company were kidnapped on the Mizoram Bangladesh border, and it took us almost three-four weeks to get them back. But it was done quietly. There was not much publicity in the Delhi newspapers but there was some reporting there in the local newspapers.

Now, certainly, all this weighs on our mind and, that is why, I have advised officers of the Ministry to take it up with the State Governments and begin consultations with them, on whether we can have a uniform hostage policy. Now, how this hostage policy will eventually evolve, I cannot say at the moment. But mediation and negotiations are a part of every country's hostage policy. Israel, for example, released 1,000 prisoners to get back one Israeli soldier. Therefore, we cannot take an impractical view. At the same time, we must also, in agreeing on a policy—if all the States agree—know where and how to draw the line.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Devender Goud.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडभाई रूपाला : सभापति जी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : आप पहले इनको सुन लीजिए।

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a little experience of being the Home Minister for five years in Andhra Pradesh, I can say that without the support or cooperation of the civilians in that area, the police force cannot solve this kind of a problem. With the same experience, I can say to the hon. Home Minister—he is well aware of the problem—that States cannot handle this kind of a problem by themselves. Their forces are not properly trained. Even the civil administration is also not prepared for this kind of a situation in that area. Kindly create a nodal agency; of course, you have it but it must be activated by not only giving more funds and also by issuing directions on how they should implement. A lot of modalities and a lot of conditions are put by the Central Government as well as the State Government. The field officers suffer a lot because they are not having the clarity on how to spend and how to implement this sort of programmes of the Government of India. Kindly take a special interest. I would like to reiterate that without the civilian support, you are not going to succeed in handling this kind of a situation.

I would like to know what kind of actions are taken from your side to coordinate between the State and the implementing agencies. Every time we handle the problem,

[SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.]

a lot of experience we gain. I would like to know if there is any specific nodal agency you have formed to resolve this kind of problem. Thank you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, there is no nodal agency as such to deal with each of these problems. There are commonalities among the challenges; there are differences among the challenges. Terrorism poses one kind of challenge. Naxalism or CPI (Maoists) activities pose another kind of challenge. Insurgency or separatism in the North-East poses another kind of challenge. There are commonalities. But, there are also differences. There is no nodal agency. The nodal intelligence agency is the IB. There is no other nodal agency. A very grave aspect of the problem, namely, terrorism, sometimes, what the CPI (Maoists) does also qualifies under the definition of terrorism. What the insurgents in the North-East do also qualifies under the definition of terrorism. To deal with terrorism, we have proposed a nodal agency. But that, as the hon. Members are aware, is still under debate.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे नाजुक विषयों पर, सत्ता में बैठे लोगों के बयान बहुत असर करते हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले आपके मंत्रिमंडल के एक साथी ने ऐसा बयान दिया है कि आदिवासियों को दोनों लोग, सरकार और माओइस्ट निशाना बना रहे हैं। केंद्रीय मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कैटेगोरिकली बयान मंच पर से दिया है। क्या यह बात आपकी जनकारी में है और ऐसे निवेदनों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है? वहाँ समाज के अंदर जो लोग प्रशासन में लड़ रहे हैं, उन पर इसका क्या असर होता है? जो लोग इस नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट के साथ जुड़ रहे हैं, उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बयान के बारे में पता है, यदि पता है तो आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और आप सरकार की साझा जिम्मेदारी को मानते हुए क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not aware of any statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : जयराम रमेश ने पब्लिकली कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I said I am not aware of any such statement. But, a statement is brought to my notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : सभापति जी, अगर देश के गृह मंत्री के ध्यान में ऐसी बातें नहीं हैं तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... कहाँ से आएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है, अब आप जवाब सुन लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not aware of any statement as said by the hon. Member. I think, I saw a statement which said that tribals in conflict zone are caught between the Maoists on the one hand and the security forces on the other.

Now, the implication and nuance of that statement is very different from what the hon. Member says. But if what the hon. Member said is correct, and I am sure, he is right, certainly, it is for the Minister to explain what he said and what he meant.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question.
Shri A.K. Antony. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, I have a question. यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you can't. The Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, every day in the House, one Minister or the other comes to correct the answer. What is the solution of it? Why don't they give the correct answers when the questions are put?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is according to the rules.
You know it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, the rule does not say that every day you should do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is becoming a practice ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, it is being done every day. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Sir, it is becoming ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You know the rules.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, don't take it lightly.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, they can't do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to give a ruling on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is as per the rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Rules permit it only under extraordinary situations. But, yesterday, day-before-yesterday, the other day also, every day, the Ministers are correcting their statements. ...(*Interruptions*)... That means they are irresponsible while giving answers. Are they careless while giving answers?
...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Anyhow, we have to go by rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, why don't you give a direction to the Government that they should come and tell the truth?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : What is the rule? Please enlighten us, Sir.
...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is as per the rule. The Ministers can correct it.

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : No, Sir; this is the complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sir, you give your ruling on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : They are doing their duty to the House by correcting the answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you cannot object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Let them be responsible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Madam, you were in the Chair; you know everything. You cannot object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : What is the rule?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, you give a direction to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not to quote you the rules. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please allow him. See, they are doing their duty by correcting their mistakes, if any. It is permitted as per the rules. Rules permit such corrections. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, you know everything. Madam, you know much more than me. Then, why do you object to it?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, I know the rules. That is why I am objecting to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every day, it is becoming a practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Every day, one Minister is not correcting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, yesterday, day-before-yesterday, the Ministers corrected the answers. Check the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; if every day one Minister is correcting, you have a point. It is not like that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, yesterday, day-before-yesterday, they corrected answers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Venkaiahji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; that is some other Minister. That is their duty to the House. They are performing their duty by correcting the answers.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Giving wrong answers is their duty?

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : Their duty to the House is to give correct answers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; you know the rules. Madam, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, you are my good friend. Please sit down. Venkaiahji, my good friend, please sit down.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : They have to explain as to why it happened.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, that is what they are doing by correcting the answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what we are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; whatever is under the rules, I can allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule ...*(Interruptions)*... Vinay Katiyarji, you have no point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no point. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें आपका संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। अगर कोई मंत्री गड़बड़ी करता है, तो आपकी ओर से हम लोगों को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question. Shri A.K. Antony. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2825 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd May, 2012 regarding Purchase of MIG aircrafts.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know there is a rule in the Rule Book to correct the answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, there is a rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not to quote you the rule now. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Institute, Council, Fund and Centre and related papers.**
- II. **MOU (2012-13) between Govt. of India and HUDCO.**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6727/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6840/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6724/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6725/15/12]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2012-13. ...(*Interruptions*)... [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6728/15/12]

- I. Notifications of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of IL&FS, New Delhi and IRMRA, Thane and related papers.**
- III. MOUs (2012-13) between Govt. of India and various corporations.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29(B) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) S.O. 524 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 582 (E), dated the 26th March, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6701/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IL&FS, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6699/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6698/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review Note on the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6697/15/12]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and MMTC Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6700/15/12]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar) : Sir, it is completely unfair ...(*Interruptions*)... If the hon. Minister says ...(*Interruptions*)...

Notification of Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification F. No. NIFT/HO/ACT-Statutes/2007-Vol. III, dated the 11th April, 2012, publishing the First Statutes of Notional Institute of Fashion Technology, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6635/15/12]

I. Administration Reports (2010-11) of the Cantonment Boards.

II. MOUs (2012-13) between Govt. of India and various companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (i) Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6628/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6706/15/12]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6704/15/12]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6705/15/12]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6707/15/12]

SHRI RAJIV PARATP RUDY : You can change if this is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You cannot ask the Chair what is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have a point of order, you raise that point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ऐसे हाऊस कैसे चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या हम लोग चुप बैठे रहेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : If you have a point of order, you can raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask the Chair what is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiahji, do you have the rule-book with you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : We believe you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will read it. Members can also read it. Statement by Ministers correcting replies given by them to questions- 'A Minister may, with the prior permission of the Chairman..' -he has taken the permission of the Chairman- '...make a statement on the floor of the House correcting the reply already given by him to a Starred or a Short Notice Question. In respect of an Unstarred Question, such a statement is laid on the Table of the House and not made.' ...*(Interruptions)*... No more now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : It is not in the rule-book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Direction by Chairman is as good as rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Direction by Chairman is as good as rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Direction by Chairman is as good as rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji, you know it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : I am not challenging it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नज़मा जी, आप मेरी दोस्त हैं, प्लीज़ आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are so senior. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been in this Chair and when you stand up I am bound to listen to you. I respect you. You were in this Chair for about 20 years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : I am not challenging it. I do not have the authority to do that. I am only requesting whether you can give a direction to the hon. Ministers that they should give the correct answers when they are asked for the first time and not come every day to correct their own answers. This is the direction I am requesting for. I am not challenging your ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That point is well taken. If the same Minister comes for correction again and again, that point which the Madam said is valid, otherwise, no. Okay. Now next item.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I present the Two Hundred Forty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Department of Higher Education.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12) on the subject 'The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-12) on the subject 'Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme' pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers of Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the seventeenth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands of Grants 2011-12 of the Ministry of Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants 2011-12 of the Ministry of Urban Development.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Opposition to construction of dam in North-Eastern border of Tawang by local monks and villagers

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के एक सीमावर्ती राज्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चल रहे एक नागरिक आन्दोलन की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश भारत का 'जय हिन्द प्रदेश' कहा जाता है, जहाँ ग्रामीण स्तर पर भी लोग एक-दूसरे का 'जय हिन्द' कह कर अभिवादन करते हैं, जहाँ सामान्य स्तर पर हिन्दी बोली जाती है और जहाँ की देश भक्ति पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए प्रेरणा का विषय है। वहाँ तवांग है, जहाँ बौद्ध लोगों का पूरे विश्व में एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मठ है। यह तवांग वह क्षेत्र है, जिस पर चीन की कुदृष्टि है और वह दुश्मनी की नजर से अरुणाचल और तवांग की ओर देखता है। वह उस पर अपना दावा भी ठोकता है।

सर, उस पूरे प्रदेश में 50 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता है। 30 हजार मेगावाट पावर प्रोडक्शन करने के लिए 10 साल का उन्होंने एक समझौता कर लिया है, जिसकी पूरे देश को आवश्यकता है। लेकिन, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तवांग क्षेत्र में जो हाइडल पावर के प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं, उनके विरोध में पिछले कुछ समय से वहाँ के ग्रामीण और बौद्ध भिक्षु सड़कों पर उतर आए हैं। वहाँ पर पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनाने वाली कम्पनीज़ के दफ्तर उन्होंने बर्बाद कर दिए हैं। वहाँ के जो इंजीनियर्स वहाँ पर हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए काम करने जाते हैं, उनको वे प्रोजेक्ट बनाने नहीं देते और इस कारण वहाँ पर एक बड़ा आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है। वह आन्दोलन हिंसक होने की दिशा में भी बढ़ सकता है, अगर सरकार उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देगी। उनका कहना है कि जब तक हम हिंसा न करें, जब तक हम विद्रोही और आतंकवादी स्वर न करें, सरकार हमारी ओर ध्यान नहीं देती। वहाँ के बौद्ध भिक्षु और वहाँ के नागरिक अरुणाचल प्रदेश से, तवांग से दिल्ली में आए। वे मुझसे भी मिले। उन्होंने सरकार से मिलने के लिए समय माँगा, लेकिन सरकार के किसी मंत्री ने उन्हें मिलने का समय नहीं दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको यहाँ आने में पाँच दिन लग जाते हैं, तब वे दिल्ली पहुँच पाते हैं। वे अपना खर्चा कर के यहाँ आते हैं। क्या सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं कि तवांग जैसे क्षेत्र में हो रहे एक बड़े जन-आन्दोलन, जिसको बौद्ध भिक्षु भी चला रहे हैं, उसकी ओर ध्यान दे? सरकार के मंत्री मुझसे कहते हैं कि तरुण जी, आप इस बारे में ध्यान मत दीजिए, शायद चीन के लोग उनको भड़का रहे हैं। क्या यह जिम्मेदारना बात है? अगर आज चीन के लोग इस प्रकार के हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को शुरू करने के बारे में पीछे से आन्दोलन भड़का रहे हैं, तो सरकार की ओर भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह तुरंत वहाँ किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्री को भेज कर उन लोगों

[श्री तरुण विजय]

से बात करे। वे लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, तिरंगे का नाम लेते हैं, 'जय हिन्द' की शपथ लेते हैं, हिन्दी में बात करते हैं और जब वे अपनी वेदना और पीड़ा व्यक्त करने के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं, तो सरकार के पास उनसे बात करने का वक्त नहीं होता। क्या तवांग में आप एक भारत-विरोधी विद्रोही आन्दोलन शुरू करने की भूमिका बनाना चाहते हैं और क्या जब तक वे हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बात न करें, आतंकवादी बात न करें, तब तक आप उनकी बात नहीं सुनेंगे?

सर, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ऐसे आन्दोलन को बढ़ने न दिया जाए। उसका तुरंत समाधान किया जाए। उनसे बातचीत की जाए। यह दिशा भारत के लिए उचित होगी, यह मैं माँग करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. एम.एस. गिल (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, we associate ourselves with what the hon. Member, Shri Tarun Vijay, has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay, the whole House Associates.

Implication of the reported statement of Hillary Clinton advising India to reduce import of oil from Iran

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, अमेरिका की विदेश मंत्री हिलेरी क्लिंटन ने अभी अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को सलाह दी कि वह ईरान से तेल आयात करने में कटौती करे। यह सीधे-सीधे हमारे देश की विदेश नीति को प्रभावित करने की एक साजिश है।

मान्यवर, विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में राष्ट्र हित उसका केन्द्र बिन्दु होता है और राष्ट्रहित इस बात में निहित है कि हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या कितनी ज्यादा है तथा शत्रु देशों की संख्या कितनी कम है। अगर हमारी गतिविधियों से या किसी अन्य की गतिविधियों से दुनिया में हमारे मित्र देश कम हों और शत्रु देशों की संख्या बढ़े, तो हमारी विदेश नीति असफल है। ईरान हमेशा से हमारा मित्र देश रहा है। बहुत विषम परिस्थितियों में भी ईरान का रुख सकारात्मक रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष में रहा है और उस देश को लेकर अमेरिकी विदेश मंत्री यह कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान को ईरान के साथ किस तरीके से रिश्ते रखने हैं, यह गंभीर बात तो है ही, चिंता की बात भी है और मुझे यह लगता है कि सारी दुनिया में अमेरिका अपनी * के बल पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को भी इसी तरह से उनकी विदेश नीति को, उनकी आंतरिक नीति को प्रभावित करने की कोशिश कर रहा है और वही हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हो रहा है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा और माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इनसे ही जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अमेरिका के दबाव में आप इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारी जो BPCL और HPCL कंपनियां हैं, उन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर ईरान से कच्चे तेल का आयात कम कर दिया है? कहीं न कहीं अमेरिका का दबाव हिन्दुस्तान की नीति को, हिन्दुस्तान के काम करने के तौर-तरीके को प्रभावित कर रहा है, जो चिंता का विषय है और जो यह भी दर्शाता है कि हमारी सरकारी अनावश्यक रूप से कभी-कभी अमेरिका के सामने कैसे लाचार हो जाती है। इस पर हमें चिंता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप सरकार को direction देंगे कि आज जो स्थिति है, उस पर वह बयान दे और स्थिति को स्पष्ट करे।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. Sir, I think there should be a separate discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. Sir, it requires a discussion.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. Sir, a separate date for discussion on this issue should be fixed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes; for that, you can give a notice.

Pathetic condition of Mahatma Gandhi Setu on River Ganga in Patna

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। सर, हमारे बिहार की राजधानी पटना में उत्तर बिहार और मध्य बिहार को जोड़ने वाला एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पुल गंगा नदी पर अवस्थित है। यह बहुत बड़ा पुल है और इस पुल का नाम “महात्मा गांधी सेतु” है। पिछले दिनों से उसकी स्थिति लगातार जर्जर होती जा रही है और यूँ कहिए कि इसके कारण बराबर सड़क जाम तथा अन्य कई तरह की समस्याओं से जूझते रहना पड़ता है। उत्तर बिहार और मध्य बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए यह एक मात्र बड़ा पुल है और यह एक ऐतिहासिक पुल है। कभी-कभी इस पुल के बंद हो जाने से राजधानी से उत्तर बिहार का संपर्क बिल्कुल टूट जाता है, जिसके कारण जन-जीवन बिल्कुल अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। इस पुल की मरम्मत पर प्रति वर्ष कई करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इसका कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं हो पाया है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के जो

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

संबंधित अधिकारी हैं, पिछले दिनों वे उस पुल की **visit** करने गए थे, मगर अभी तक उसका कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं निकल सका है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस पर तवज्जो दें, गौर फरमाएं। यह जो उत्तर बिहार और मध्य बिहार को जोड़ने वाला महत्वपूर्ण पुल है, जो कि कभी भी ध्वस्त हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था भी नहीं की जा रही है, जिसके कारण आने वाले दिनों में एक बहुत बड़ी बाधा उत्पन्न होने वाली है और बिहार की जनता एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या से जूझने वाली है।

सर, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उस जर्जर पुल की हालत को देखते हुए या तो इसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करे या वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए वहां कोई ऐसा उपाय निकाले, ताकि उस पुल की मरम्मत ठीक ढंग से हो सके।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : अगर वह पुल कॉलैप्स हो जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य बिहार और उत्तर बिहार से जुड़ा हुआ जो इलाका है, वहाँ की लाखों आबादी प्रभावित होगी और बिहार की राजधानी, बिहार के एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग से बिल्कुल कट जाएगी। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में वे यथाशीघ्र कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करें। उस पुल की मरम्मत के लिए, उस पुल के निर्माण के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठाकर आप बिहारवासियों को राहत देने का काम कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

Cancellation of Air India International flights

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, this is regarding the serious interruption of international Air India flights. It is not convincing and not acceptable to the House, and the whole of 1.3 million people of this country, that even after a big financial package being given by the Government of India to bail out Air India from serious financial crisis, there has been a serious interruption of Air India international flights for the past three days. Passengers who had purchased valid tickets are facing serious problems. This is creating a bad atmosphere and sending a very wrong message to the international community. The question that arises in everybody's mind is, why are there repeated strikes in Air India and why have the arrear dues of the pilots, traffic signal personnel, technicians, ground staff and air hostesses have not been cleared till today even though a huge amount has been given by the Government? What is the total amount of arrears due to the workers of Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express? It was reported that ten pilots had been suspended and unions were de-recognized. Were these pilots actually at fault? Or, could the persons who were in-charge of the HRD Department not handle things properly? Has the HRD Department of Air India completely failed to handle the situation? Is it happening mainly because of the ego of some individuals in the HRD Department? Was the situation created to the advantage of private airlines?

Sir, suspension of pilots and de-recognizing unions is not a permanent solution. Air India does not have the credibility of punctuality and in-flight service. Taxpayer's money has been given to Air India to keep the national carrier going. In order to bring

a permanent solution to the problems, the management should hold a meeting with all the unions, should hold discussions for a long-term settlement and clear all arrears and dues of the pilots, air hostesses and technicians. The head of the HRD Department and the people who are responsible for this should take immediate steps to handle the situation, ensure punctuality and good in-flight service and have a uniform policy for recruitment, promotion, salaries and perks of the employees of Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express. The posts of pilots lying vacant should be immediately filled up to tackle the situation and there should be a 100 per cent utilization of the Air India flights.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, while associating myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, I would like to say that the HRD Department has failed to handle the matter properly. The issue must be brought to the court.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, what about the passengers? In America, London, New York, Delhi and Mumbai, passengers are being off-loaded. They had made their plans months ago. Children and the elderly are suffering. It is a very serious matter. Government must intervene and ensure that passengers who are in difficulty because of the strike are taken care of and a proper alternative arrangement is made.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, it is a serious matter. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Retrenchment/eviction from work of contract workers in Central Public
Sector steel plant**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House and the Government—unfortunately, the Labour Minister has just left—to the ongoing retrenchment/eviction from work of contract workers, particularly, working in public sector steel plants in the country, and with particular reference to the Durgapur Steel Plant, which is located in my State. Taking the example of the Durgapur Steel Plant, it employed 10,000 regular workers and 5000 contract workers. Another 3000 workers were added to it because of the ongoing modernization project. The wages of the contract workers are decided by a tripartite agreement that stands, and which is as good as the law of the land. What is happening now, and which is very much disturbing,

[SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN]

is that around 3000 contract workers who have been working for the last five to 15 years on regular operational jobs, have been evicted from their work, and they have been replaced by a set of workers who are not being paid wages as per the tripartite agreement. They are being paid at much lower rates. This clearly exposes the purpose of eviction of the contract workers.

The whole purpose to evict skilled contract workers, who are working there for a pretty long time and keeping the Plant running, is to cut on labour costs. In this nefarious game, there is a nexus among the DSP management, the contractors and all other local administration agencies which are working together just to make money out of workers' livelihood. That is what is going on. There is an indulgence of the management, principal employer and the local administration. The contractors are employing anti-social goons for forcibly evicting workers and they are not allowing workers to come to the Plant. There is an indulgence of CISF also. A nefarious situation has been created. If this situation continues, I am afraid, it will be difficult to keep the Plant running. The things have become volatile in such a fashion that an atmosphere of terror and violence is there. Contract workers are being utilized as cannon fodder just to make money out of their livelihood. Workers have complained to all concerned—the Minister of Steel, Chairman SAIL, DSP Management, local Police Commissionerate, State Labour Department, State Chief Minister, etc. Workers and union just want to put an end to this horrifying atmosphere. But nothing is happening. I want that this incurable situation that has been created to make money out of the livelihood of workers and poor contract workers must stop; forcible eviction of contract workers by contractors and their goons must stop. The paradox is that this has been picturized wrongly as inter-union conflict. I urge upon the Government to take serious action on this. Otherwise, there will be difficult situation for the public sector and DSP, in particular.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Dharna by unorganised workers at Jantar Mantar

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I draw the attention of the House as well as the attention of the Government on two important issues. Thousands of rural and urban unorganized workers from 15 States under the banner of Pension *Parishad* are sitting on a *dharna* at Jantar Mantar from 7th May to 11th May. They are demanding a universal pension entitlement at the half of minimum wage for the old and for people who can no longer work. The working poor have spent their lifetime towards the contribution of nation's development. Parliament has an obligation to respond positively.

Sir, activists of various *dalit* organizations protesting at Jantar Mantar are demanding a Central Legislation on Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

and on Tribal Plan for Scheduled Tribes and demanding the Union Government to return the amount of Rs.33,756.74 of SCP and Rs.13,275.95 of TSP, which is the shortfall in allocation on the notional scheme which have no flows to the SCs' and STs' further development. Sir, the old-age pension in India is neither universal nor adequate. As per the Report of the Rural Development Ministry, there are two crore beneficiaries under the Old-age Pension Scheme. Comparing to the projected figure, it is very less. The projected figure is 9.92 crore. It is unfortunate that old-age pension is restricted only to old people who have been recognized as below the poverty line. It is a well-known fact that there are serious flaws both in the estimation and in the identification of BPL families. The old-age pension has not even been provided to all the elderly people under the BPL category. In such a situation, I think there is a justification in the demand for Universal Pension Scheme for both the rural and the urban unorganized workers. Sir, the second problem is the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan.

They were formulated in the 1970s and the Planning Commission had given directives to the Union Government as well as the State Governments that money must be earmarked according to the proportion of the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But, Sir, over the years, the Union Government and the State Governments are not earmarking the funds which are required to be earmarked according to the directives of the Planning Commission. That is why, there is a demand for Central legislation and the Central legislation should be designed for the Sub-Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Central legislation should be taken up seriously by the Government, and, I think, the whole House should associate with this demand.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

Central Funds to Maharashtra to tackle acute drought

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra) : Sir, I rise here with a sense of grave concern, and I am sure, many Members of this House will join me in expressing this concern. This is about the drought situation in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is reeling under one of the most severe droughts of the history. Sir, as a journalist, I had seen the drought of early 70s. It is true that that was supposed to be the most severe drought. But, this time, the situation is much worse than that drought.

[DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT]

Only last week, members of my party, Shiv Sena Party, visited some of the drought-affected areas and the situation that they saw was very grave. The farmers have started selling off their cattleheads. They are selling their cattleheads not because they are of no use, but only because they have no means to give them fodder. There is no drinking water. There is no fodder for the animals. That is the situation. When you go to the local authorities, they show their hands towards the Centre, and when you look at the Centre, it has closed its eyes.

Yesterday, the Members of Parliament from Maharashtra met the hon. Prime Minister with a great hope that some package will be given because this Government is used to giving packages. But, even that package was not given. We were given only a hollow assurance that they are looking into it. For how long, will they keep looking into it? That is the situation. I come from Mumbai. In Mumbai, every day, 350 families are coming from all over Maharashtra, not because they don't have houses of their own, but they have become refugees in their own State because they don't have drinking water in their places. Particularly from Vidarbha and Marathwada, people have to go up to ten to twelve kilometres to fetch water because the water tanker that comes from the Government, comes twice a week, and that also gives them water some ten kilometres away from their houses. My request is that let the Central Government come into the picture and give monetary funding to tackle the situation. Otherwise, I am afraid that, sooner than later, there will be riots in many States, including Maharashtra. These riots will not be for any religious or regional reasons, but they would be water riots. People will be fighting with each other only for water, for a drop of drinking water, and that will be the worst situation that we will be facing after 60 years of Indian independence.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, I also associate myself with this matter. Sir, I would like to say that the situation in Karnataka and Maharashtra is one and the same. Both are becoming worse day by day. So, I request the Government of India to take it seriously and then give some interim relief to the State of Maharashtra and also to Karnataka.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions admitted for today. Hon. Members, yesterday, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu raised a point that hon. Members should be allowed to read their Special Mentions. I reported the same to the hon. Chairman, and accordingly, a decision has

been taken that those, who want to read it, will be permitted, but just immediately before the adjournment. Those, who want to lay, will be permitted now. If you want to read the Special Mention, it will be permitted before the House adjourns. That is the decision.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : I will just read the Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin, "Only the Members, to whom the permission has been given, may mention the matter in the House by reading the text as approved by the Chair."

This is what the Parliamentary Bulletin says. Why is this discrimination being made that some Members will lay it in the morning and others will read in the evening?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It was done in view of your own suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reading the Special Mention is permitted in the evening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, let us decide that everything will be taken up at 5.00 p.m. before the House adjourns so that everybody can read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : That will be nice, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. That is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Special Mentions will be allowed to be read immediately before the House adjourns. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I want to read it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already mentioned. You might not have heard that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Venkaiah ji gave the suggestion that ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Sir, with due respect, the earlier practice was that the Special Mentions were made at around 12.00 noon or say, before 1.00 p.m. Why are we shifting it to 5.00 p.m. in the evening? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot question the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I said is that if you want to lay it now, it can be permitted and you can lay it now. But if any Member wants to read it, he will be allowed to read only before the House adjourns. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : I am laying it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : So, you want to lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will read out the names. Those Members, who want to lay it, can lay it. Okay. Fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, I am not against any of these things. ...(*Interruptions*)... His point is that if at all, it has to be raised, it has to be raised in the morning hours so that it gets adequate focus and attention of the Government as well as the media. If you take it to evening, many people may find it difficult. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, this is an opportunity for the Members to raise important matters. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Those Members, who want to lay it now, can do so. I agree. I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Venkaiah ji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Those who want to lay it can do so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand) : Sir, the Members come with all preparedness, and, if they are not allowed ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please. I am reading out the names. Those who want to lay their Special Mention can do so now but reading the Special Mention is not permitted now.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for proper implementation of guidelines for use of ground water resources in the country

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat) : Sir, it has been observed that due to rising industrial activities and population, the precious underground water resources are getting deteriorated very sharply. If this situation continues, I am very much afraid that the future generation would face severe water scarcity and the next war might be fought for water. I understand that the Central Government has formed a Model Act in this regard. Further, the Central Government should issue directives to giant industries to use sea water for industrial purposes.

I therefore, urge upon the Central Government to implement this Model Act in real way and, if necessary, the highest-level meeting with State Governments may be called for proper implementation of this Act.

Demand to reinstate facility of educational loan to management quota students in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, students from all parts of the country have been taking education loans from various nationalized banks, and these loans

* Laid on the Table.

were being disbursed to applicants, irrespective of whether they were getting admitted in the merit or the management quota. As a result, everyone who opted for a professional course had the right to avail an education loan under the guidelines of the Indian Bank Association. But recently, the Chief Executive, IBA, has issued a circular No. CE/159 dated 30.08.2011, to all the member-banks for adoption and implementation, modifying the guidelines for disbursing education loan. According to this circular, students getting in through the management quota are being denied loans. This is a grave injustice to the students. The Government, which promotes self-financing education, is now treating these students as second class citizens. Recently, there were many incidents of suicide by students because they were denied education loan.

The glittering campaign about employment opportunities for those passing out of these new generation, self-financing educational institutions is turning out to be a lie. Courts have regularly intervened in the matter of conduct of these institutions and criticized the quality of education in this sector. Academic experts too criticize the irresponsible attitude of authorities who are unable to ensure quality of teaching or infrastructure in these institutions. Now, in the light of the IBA circular, it seems that the Government has virtually accepted that the quality of education in the private sector is dismal and, in a way, agrees that investing money in this sector is pointless.

Sir, I would request the Government to take appropriate steps to reinstate the facility of education loan to all students irrespective of the mode of admission. Further, the Government should take earnest steps to ensure the quality of education in self-financing colleges.

**Demand to review and liberalise policy for inter-country
adoption of children By NRIs**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Sir, Non-Resident Indians, holding Indian passports, are accorded discriminatory treatment when it comes to adoptions. According to the new guidelines of adoption drafted by CARA, an NRI cannot adopt an Indian child domestically. They have to go through the inter-country adoption process which states that 80 per cent of the healthy smaller children are to be placed with adoptive parents who live in India and 20 per cent to foreign families. The definition of 'foreign family' includes NRIs, OCIs and PIOs. They are being put in the same bracket as 'foreign nationals'.

When it comes to the foreign exchange that the Non-Resident Indians bring to the country and the charitable works that they undertake in India, we praise them and we salute them, we honour them every year with 'Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award'! However, unfortunately, an NRI cannot adopt an Indian child with the same ease as a citizen of Indian domicile. It is a gross social injustice to the Indian diaspora who value and cherish their Indian culture and heritage.

[SHRI NARESH GUJRAL]

These new CARA guidelines coupled with endless bureaucratic delays, lengthy and completely centralized procedure have virtually put a stop to all inter-country adoptions, which have decreased from 770 in 2007 to 593 in 2010 and continue to decrease year on year. Against this, China's inter-country adoption figure stands at 42,000 in 2010. We have 20 million orphan children and 35 million children in need of care and protection. Yet, we do precious little to settle them expeditiously. Discrimination against NRIs in adoption is against the spirit of our Constitution as also the welfare of the child. I urge the Government to relook into the matter and take meaningful steps with immediate effect so that the poor children do not suffer.

Demand to make provisions for setting up Legislative Assembly for Andaman & Nicobar Islands on the model of Puducherry Legislative Assembly

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : India, being the largest democratic country, should provide its people in its various parts with structures of elected governance to address their concerns. But even after the passage of over six decades after independence, the Government of India has failed to provide a democratic set-up with a Legislature for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is noted with concern that bureaucrats reign supreme in the Island territory. The people have no say at all in the governance of the Union Territory. The budget allotted by the Union Government is also not being properly used for the benefit of the people. This came under sharp focus in the aftermath of Tsunami and consequently, the relief and rehabilitation suffered severely. I feel that people of the Islands in general and the working people and the poor in particular are deprived of their legitimate demands and democratic rights. Democratic public opinion in the Islands has been, time and again, demanding the establishment of a Legislative Assembly for many years. Attempts have been made in the Parliament for accepting this demand. But these have not yielded any fruitful results because of the lack of positive response from successive governments at the Centre. I believe that unless a Legislative Assembly, on the lines of Puducherry, is provided for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the problems of islanders cannot be redressed in a democratic manner. Significantly, hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on his visit to the Islands, had assured an all-party meeting that this demand would be given due consideration.

I urge upon the Government of India to take immediate measures to provide a Legislative Assembly for the Island territory on the Puducherry model, thereby fulfilling the aspirations of the citizens of the Islands.

Demand for central intervention to address the problems of HIV/AIDS-affected labour force migrated from Odisha and working in mills of Surat

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) : Sir, poverty-stricken Odisha region is ravaged by one or the other natural calamities every year. Rural families of the country-

side, in pangs of poverty, perforce send their kith and kin to adjoining regions for supplementing their household income. Out of ten lakh migrant Odia labour, around seven lakhs are engaged in different mills in Surat, Gujarat. They do not enjoy any facilities like minimum basic wages, standard working hours, safe dwelling, clean drinking water or basic education for their children. In other words, they work and live in bad to worse environment.

This labour force, very often, gets afflicted with HIV/AIDS and other such diseases and a number of them die out of this menace. No specific action plans are organized or worked out by the State authorities to create awareness amongst them *or* to provide them any kind of relief in such an eventuality.

To control this ugly rising trend amongst them, there is an urgent need to identify and mobilize such migrant force, issue them health cards, organize counselling centers for them and evolve other kinds of facilities to check this menace and its disastrous end, as a result thereof.

There is an urgent need for Central intervention to address this affliction on humanitarian grounds.

Demand to rename the Silchar Railway Station as ‘Bhasha Shaheed Station, Silchar’ in Assam

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal) : Sir, People of Barak Valley of Assam have been demanding since long to rename the Silchar Railway station as ‘Bhasha Shaheed Station, Silchar’ to honour their eleven martyrs who sacrificed their lives on 19th May, 1961, at the station campus to establish their constitutional right of education in their mother tongue, Bengali. This supreme sacrifice of life for the cause of mother tongue has inspired the people all around and every year the very day of their sacrifice, the 19th May, is being observed as Shaheed Divas with love and respect for the martyrs. In order to perpetuate the inspiring memory of the martyrs and as a tribute to them, Shri Tarun Gogoi, the Chief Minister of Assam, has also fully supported the demand and wrote to the then Railway Minister on July 18, 2008, for taking necessary measures. Still the demand remains unfulfilled.

Even a letter dated 27.11.2009 from the Ministry of Home Affairs undermined the martyrdom as ‘local patriotism’ and hence regrettably rejected the demand of renaming Silchar as Bhasha Shaheed station. Patriotism is a universal noble quality which has no geographical limitation. It is unfortunate indeed to ignore the linguistic sentiment of the entire populace of a vast area of our country on such a flimsy ground. Whereas one of our neighbouring country has so gloriously fought for their mother tongue which has earned international recognition. Several of our metro stations have also recently been renamed by Railway Minister herself. Then, why does this objection to Silchar station continue for over 50 years?

[DR. BARUN MUKHERJI]

I would, therefore, urge the Government of India, particularly the hon. Home Minister, to revisit the whole issue and sympathetically take necessary measures to rename Silchar station as Bhasha Saheed Station, Silchar.

Demand to take strict action against foreign companies involved in illegal testing of medicines on the poor, dalits and tribals in the country

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हमारे देश में विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा भारत में औषधि परीक्षण के मामले रोज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इन परीक्षणों हेतु दुनिया के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले भारत 20 प्रतिशत तक सस्ता है। यहां गरीब, अनपढ़, दलित व आदिवासी लोग नियमों की जानकारी न होने के कारण मात्र पांच हजार रुपए में अपने जीवन को खतरे में डाल देते हैं। यहां तक कि माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी हस्तक्षेप करते हुए सरकार से कहा है कि इस गोरखधंधे को रोकने के लिए तुरन्त उपाय किए जाएं। भारत में इन गैर-कानूनी व अनैतिक परीक्षणों के कारण गत तीन वर्षों में तकरीबन 1,300 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है, लेकिन सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार केवल 22 लोगों को मुजावजा दिया गया। दवाओं के परीक्षण आवश्यक हैं, परन्तु उनके लिए जो नियम हैं, उनका पालन होना चाहिए। यदि यह अनैतिक कारोबार इसी प्रकार चलता रहा, तो एक दिन इस देश में गरीबों के लिए भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस गैर-कानूनी व अनैतिक गोरखधंधे को रोकने के लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाए।

Demand to take suitable steps to check the problem of brain drain in DRDO

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के शीर्षस्थ रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) में रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों का पलायन एक चिंता का विषय है। बीते पांच सालों में इसके 650 वैज्ञानिकों ने इस्तीफा देकर निजी क्षेत्र की राह पकड़ ली है। आश्चर्यजनक तो यह है कि छोटे वेतन आयोग के लागू होने के बाद भी रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों का पलायन लगातार जारी है। रक्षा मंत्रालय के आंकड़े गवाह हैं कि वर्ष 2007 से लेकर पिछले साल यानी 2011 तक डीआरडीओ की विभिन्न यूनिटों से 649 रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने सेवाकाल के बीच में ही इस्तीफा देकर निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरी को तवज्जह दी है। वर्ष 2007 में 273 रक्षा वैज्ञानिक, 2008 में 162, 2009 में 65, 2010 में 63 तथा 2011 में 86 रक्षा वैज्ञानिक सरकारी नौकरी से पलायन कर चुके हैं। वर्ष 2008 में छोटे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के सामने आ जाने के बाद भी देश के शीर्ष संगठन से वैज्ञानिकों का पलायन जारी है। 2008 से लेकर 2011 के चार साल में 376 वैज्ञानिक इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं। डीआरडीओ में मौजूदा समय में तकरीबन सात हजार वैज्ञानिक अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि देश के सर्वोच्च रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन में रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों का इस प्रकार से लगातार पलायन हुआ तो देश की रक्षा सम्पदा एवं नीति को काफी नुकसान हो सकता है और सरकार इस मामले की गंभीरता से लेते हुए उचित समाधान निकाले, जिससे इस पलायन को रोका जा सके।

Recent goodwill visit of US Secretary of State to India

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, the recent visit of Ms. Hillary Clinton, the US Secretary of State, to India and particularly to West Bengal is not just a goodwill visit. It will help in strengthening the longstanding ties between India and the USA. The reported desire conveyed during the visit about US investment

in West Bengal is a welcome development as this will reaffirm the Government of India's 'Look East Policy' and ensure bringing West Bengal on the global investment map, which the newly-elected *Maa Mati Manush* Government of West Bengal is striving for. The visit of US Secretary of State will also improve bilateral strategic cooperation and fraternal bond between two peoples of India and the USA.

Demand to take steps for prohibition of employment of children in hazardous occupations and make an effective plan for rehabilitation of child labour in the country

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, the Government agencies estimate child labour in India to be 50 to 60 lakh whereas NGOs say that there are six crore children who are employed, who are involved in slavery, who are victims of child trafficking, child prostitution, forced beggary, illiteracy, acute poverty and who are deprived of Fundamental Rights. In spite of the Government initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme, MGNREGA Scheme, for securing the childhood of children, National Education Policy 1986, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Right to Education Act 2008, hon. Supreme Court's direction for implementation of child labour, NCPL Programme in 263 districts, ICDS programme (Anganwadi), NRHM project, the situation has not changed. Lakhs of children who are working make unemployment problem more acute. Hence, I would suggest the following. Firstly, all employment should be prohibited for children till the age of completion of education in accordance with the Right to Education Act. Secondly, employment of children up to 18 years of age in any hazardous occupation or process, which is dangerous for children, must be prohibited in conformity with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Thirdly, child labour should be made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. Fourthly, formulate an effective national programme with sufficient resource allocation for comprehensive rehabilitation of child labourers. Fifthly, ratify ILO Convention No.182 on the worst forms of child labour and Convention No.138 on the minimum age of employment at the earliest.

Demand for giving adequate compensation to victims of railway accident in Mumbai

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel sad to raise this issue of three commuters who were killed and 25 others, including three constables, were injured when they hit a jutting metal part of a signal pole between Mumbai's Nahur and Mulund stations on the Central Railway on 19th April, 2012. In fact, the Government Railway Police has lodged a police case against the Central Railway authorities for negligence and improper maintenance of the signal post.

The incident took place on that unfortunate day when commuters were trying to

[SHRI SANJAY RAUT]

cope with crippled services in the wake of the Kurla fire on 18th April that hit Central Railway's signalling system.

It is the full responsibility of the Railway authorities. In spite of that, they have announced only a token compensation. How could it be justified? In this incident, the Railway authorities by announcing only Rs. 2 lakh compensation each to families of passengers who died, is trivialising the issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Mumbai terrorist attack, the Government had announced Rs.10 lakh each to the families of the Mumbaikars who were killed at that time. Then, in this railway accident, why is this discrimination in the payment of compensation? They had a bright future ahead of them. They were bread-winners for their families.

In view of the abject poverty of the victim's families, I urge upon the Government of India to pay a compensation of Rs.10 lakh each to the families and Rs.2 lakh each to the injured persons; and suitable departmental action be taken against the Railway employees responsible for the incident so that in future such accidents do not occur. Thank you.

Need to expedite the completion of pending railway oject in Southern District of Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about the long pending projects in the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu. There are some important projects which need immediate attention and early completion. Due to absence of double and electrified line between Virudhunagar and Madurai, trains from Senkottai, Nagercoil lines and Thuthukudi to Tirunelveli are being halted on many occasions at Kallikudi or Tirumangalam for long hours on Virudhu Nagar-Madurai line. Further, nearly 3,000 people are using bus transport to go to Bangalore from Nagercoil every day. As there is no daily train service from Nagercoil to Bangalore, the heavy vehicular road traffic could not be avoided every day on this route. Hence there is a need for a daily train service between Nagercoil to Bangalore via Madurai, Karur, Selam and Tirupur. The industrial places like Coimbatore, Virudhunagar, Karur, Selam, Tirupur and the religious place, Madurai, contribute a considerable income to the Railways as many people are travelling on these routes for education, employment, pilgrimage and various other purposes. Hence a new train service has also been requested for a long time by people of these areas. Earlier, during various debates and discussions, I have urged upon the hon. Minister to concentrate on fulfilling these long-pending projects. But, till today, no initiatives have been taken. Therefore, I once again urge upon the Government to take necessary action to complete those projects so that people of these areas will be benefitted and it will also increase the revenue of the Railways significantly.

Demand to formulate a concrete policy for welfare of children of single women in the country

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand) : Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to a very serious social problem. We have schemes for minorities, STs and SCs and economically weaker sections, but I am sorry to say that we do not have any scheme for the welfare of children of single women. Many women in our society are abandoned, divorced or living separately from their husbands along with their children. Many of them do not earn enough money to provide education to their children. Moreover, they are unable to get admission for their children due to non-availability of reservation even in Government schools and hence, they are forced to leave their children in the hands of fate. A large section of these women are living a miserable life and their children have no future. Though we have the Right to Free and Compulsory Education and the hon. Prime Minister has also emphasized that if we nurture our children and young people in the right education, India's future as a strong and prosperous country is secure. There are a very large number of children that are still deprived of basic education. Sir, from this august House, I strongly appeal to the Government to formulate some concrete schemes for this section of women, and also provide reservation in Government-run schools and aided schools for admission to the children of single women so to ensure compulsory education to every child.

Demand to protect cotton farmers in Andhra Pradesh from the adverse impact of introduction of Bt. Cotton seeds

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, ten years ago, the Government of India permitted Monsanto to sell Bt. Cotton seeds saying that this would transform life of cotton farmer in India. But, after a decadal experience of use of Bt. Cotton, it is not the transformation for better has come in the life of cotton farmer, particularly in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, but it is leading to suicides. Farmers with small holdings are finding economics of Bt. Cotton extremely difficult.

In the last 5-6 months, 23 suicides by cotton farmers reported in Adilabad district alone and, in majority of cases, farmers were caught in debt trap. Main problem with Bt. Cotton is that even if a single indicator in the gamut fails, farmer will be in shambles. Apart from this, farmer also needs weather conditions and market should also be in his favour so as to get some profit. Otherwise, he will be trapped in debt. The Government data itself proves that Bt. Cotton resulted in stagnant yields, pest resistance, evolution of new pests and disease attacks.

As per the estimates of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of 47 lakh acres planted with Bt. Cotton during Kharif 2011, crop failed in 33.73 lakh acres *i.e.*, 71 per cent. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also reported that 20,46,000 farmers suffered due to failure of Bt. Cotton crop and lost Rs. 3,072 crores.

[SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY]

Hence, I request the Government of India to look into the issue seriously and take remedial measures to protect cotton farmers in Andhra Pradesh by providing them loans at 3 per cent and also take steps for marketing of their produce. Thank you.

Demand to provide full quota of reservation to people belonging to S.C., S.T. and OBC communities in Himachal Pradesh

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश प्राकृतिक सम्पदाओं से परिपूर्ण है। यह प्रदेश देव भूमि के रूप में पहचाना जाता है। पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इस प्रदेश की बड़ी महत्ता है, परन्तु इस प्रदेश में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पिछड़ी जातियों की आबादी की दशा को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे इन वर्गों की लाचारी, भुखमरी, अनपढ़ता, अशिक्षा तथा बेरोजगारी इनके लिए आज भी अभिशाप बनी हुई है क्योंकि इन वर्गों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक विकास के लिए कोई कारगर योजना प्रदेश की किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं बनाई, जिसके कारण इन वर्गों की स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन दयनीय होती चली गई।

मैं यहाँ यह भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ कि बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के द्वारा लिखित भारतीय संविधान के उपबन्धों के आधार पर प्रदत्त आरक्षण के अधिकारों की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई अनदेखी से इन वर्गों के लोगों में बहुत ही निराशा का भाव पैदा हो गया है। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के वर्गों की जनसंख्या के आधार पर शिक्षा, राजनीति और नौकरियों में आरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। यहाँ पर यह बात बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है।

मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति तथा पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त आरक्षण के आधार पर आरक्षण कोटा पूरा करने का कष्ट करें। धन्यवाद।

Demand to resolve the issues relating to demarcation of boundary along Indo-Bangladesh border

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, a Protocol to the agreement concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed on September 6, 2011, during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land territories in adverse possession. It is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification. The implementation of the Protocol will result in the exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India. Unfortunately, the matter has not been pursued any further and, as a result, more than seventy thousand people living in those enclaves do not have any identity. The Government of India does not give them any basic facilities like sanitation, electricity, water, health and education.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government of India to ratify the Protocol on top priority and take up the issue with the Government of Bangladesh through the diplomatic

channel so that the long-standing demand of the people living in these enclaves could be resolved forthwith.

Demand to impose immediate ban on use of heavily subsidized diesel by telecommunication towers in country

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra) : Sir, our Country heavily imports petroleum products. Government gives huge subsidy on diesel and some other petroleum products in larger public interest. Diesel is used in transportation sector and agricultural sector etc., which are the backbone of our economy. But, this highly subsidized diesel is being misused by well-off Telecom Companies in the Country in running their telecom towers at the cost of exchequer. There are around three lakh telecom towers and majority of them are not connected to electricity grid. In the absence of electricity they install back up power system to run their towers without interruption. For this they install diesel generators despite their high carbon emission. These telecom towers are estimated to burn more than 2 billion litres of diesel per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.8,000 crores. If we assume 30 to 40 per cent subsidy on diesel, these telecom towers are making losses to the exchequer of more than Rs. 2, 800 crores which is going to their kitty. The telecom companies are not ready to go in for solar energy despite recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology simply because they get plenty of heavily subsidized diesel to run them. Hence, it has become necessary to ban use of subsidized diesel by telecom towers. Hence, I demand that the faster the Government bans the telecom towers using diesel the quicker these operators will move towards renewable energy as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Information Technology. The money so saved can be passed on to the farmers who are facing worst drought conditions in various parts of the country including my home State, Maharashtra.

Demand to allocate the entire power produced in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant to the State of Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to request the Government of India to give positive response on the representation made by Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu seeking the entire power generated at the Kudankulam Nuclear Plant to Tamil Nadu. The Government is aware that the State of Tamil Nadu is under severe power shortage. At this time, out of 2000 MW from Kudankulam Plant, the allocation of 925 MW will not be enough. With electricity demand touching 11,500 MW and generation remaining at 7,500 MW, the State is reeling under acute power shortage. In this regard, I remember here my earlier Special Mention made in this august House, asking for power from Central utilities to tackle power shortage situation in our State. I also remember here once again that our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the month of June last year had sought 1000 MW of additional power for the State for one year till the Central utilities that supplied power to Tamil Nadu commenced

[SHRI A. ELAVARASAN]

production. The present power shortage has affected the State's economy and has caused severe difficulties to the common public. Even though many steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the power shortage still exists in all parts of the State, especially in rural and industrial areas. Therefore, keeping in view the present power crisis situation in our State, I urge upon the Government of India to allocate all 2000 MW from Kudankulam Nuclear Plant to our State to tackle the power shortage.

Demand to give immediate financial assistance to farmers of Punjab

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice the plight of the farmers of Punjab. As the procurement season is in full swing in Punjab, it is expected that more than 167 lakh metric tonnes of wheat production would be during the ongoing season which would be about 10 per cent of the total yield of wheat. But the farmers of Punjab who are feeding the whole country are reeling under a huge debt of Rs.35,000 crores and their plight has been further aggravated by the vagaries of bad weather which Punjab has been experiencing these days. And moreover after 1967 only a meager 16 per cent rate of crops has been increased while the rates of agro inputs have increased up to 100 to 250 per cent. I request the Union Government that a bonus of Rs.500 per quintal on wheat be announced for the farmers immediately to compensate them for the increased cost of inputs and the inclement weather. I also request the Government that the MSP of wheat and paddy should be maintained at par with the price index and the Government should streamline the process of procurement in a scientific way so that the wheat of farmers lying in *mandis* under open skies is not exposed to the vagaries of weather. The government should also provide modern storage facilities like silos in the State of Punjab so that this system of storage of wheat in gunny bags be done away with. Thank you.

Demand for release of adequate central assistance for post-matric scholarships for OBC students of Maharashtra

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : The, Central Government provides Central assistance to the State Governments and the Union Territory administrations for, educational development of OBCs. Under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students, it was proposed to provide scholarship to 17 lakh OBC students. Against the allocation of Rs.535 crore during 2011-12, Rs.424.30 was released to State Governments/ Union Territories.

However, the Government of Maharashtra had a bitter experience in implementing the Scheme. As per the Scheme, the State Government is required to increase the expenditure to first make payments for scholarships, which is later reimbursed to the State by the Central Government. Since 2001, the Government of Maharashtra has made payments of scholarships, but the Central Government has not reimbursed the

1.00 P.M.

money to the Government of Maharashtra. This amount aggregates to Rs.1400 crore, which is to be paid to the Government of Maharashtra by the Central Government. In the last ten years, the Central Government has provided only Rs.200 crore.

The Central Government has not only defaulted on making a payment of Rs.1400 crore, but it has also stopped making regular payments to the Government, of Maharashtra. It has raised doubts regarding continuation of this scheme.

It is gathered that the Central Government has expressed its inability to pay Rs.1400 crore to the State Government. This has resulted in non-payment of Scholarship to the OBC students, numbering nearly 7 lakhs. This is not fair when the Government's objective is faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. I urge upon the Central Government to release the outstanding amount to ensure the proper implementation of the scheme related to Post-Matric Scholarships to OBC students in Maharashtra. It should also be ensured that funds should be provided to the Government of Maharashtra as and when they become due so that the OBC students are not deprived of their scholarships.

Thank you.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : सर, मैं पढ़ूंगा और पूरा पढ़ूंगा। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इतनी तैयारी करके आते हैं, उन्हें पूरा स्पेशल मेंशन पढ़ने की इजाजत दी जाए, क्योंकि 10 मिनट ही अतिरिक्त लगते हैं। लेकिन उससे एक सार्थकता अनुभव होती है। सर, मैं शाम को पढ़ूंगा।

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप शाम को पढ़ेंगे।

The House is adjourned for lunch. It will meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch
at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

[SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD]

Sir, as Members are aware, the Medical Council of India was created by an Act of Parliament. It is a statutory body and is responsible for ensuring standards of medical education and recognition of medical qualification in India. The Council accords permission for establishing new medical colleges and course of study and prescribes standards of professional conduct and code of ethics for medical practitioners and registration of medical practitioners to practise in the country. The need for reforms in medical education has been debated earlier from time to time. The Government had appreciated the need for a proper regulatory structure in governing medical education and had decided in favour of a National Commission for Human Resource for Health, NCHRH, as an overarching regulatory body in health sector.

This was mentioned by Her Excellency, the President of India, in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009. Immediately thereafter, the Ministry had started working on NCHRH Bill. It constituted a task force which deliberated over the matter and submitted its report outlining the structure and functions of NCHRH in two months' time. Thereafter, consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders, at the State level and the regional level, was initiated to give it a final shape.

In the meanwhile, for reasons which hon. Members of this particular House are already aware, the Medical Council of India had to be dissolved on 15th May, 2010 and a six-member Board of Governors was constituted to oversee the functions of the Council for one year. At that time, it was anticipated that the NCHRH Bill will be in place within that period.

The finalisation of NCHRH Bill, however, took a very long time. Besides consultations with States and other stakeholders, consultation with the Central Ministries was also required. Further issues relating to NCHRH and the National Council of Higher Education and Research, which was contemplated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, were required to be resolved.

Since, the NCHRH Bill could not be finalised and introduced by May 2011, the IMC Act had to be amended again through the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2011 and the term of Board of Governors was extended by one more year, that is, up to 14th May, 2012.

The NCHRH Bill has since been introduced in this House on 22nd December, 2011. The hon. Chairman of this House has referred the Bill to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. The recommendations of the Committee on the Bill are still awaited.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that over the past two years, the Board of Governors of the MCI have brought in transparency in the functioning of the Council and continued with the reforms already initiated.

As I have mentioned earlier, the NCHRH Bill is presently under examination of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee and there is no possibility of enacting this legislation within the deadline of 14.5.2012.

In view of this, I request the House to consider the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha for extending the tenure of the Board of Governors of the MCI for another one year, beyond 14th May, 2012. This will allow adequate time for the NCHRH Bill to be considered by both the Houses of Parliament and reconstitution of the MCI in terms of the new provisions of the Act. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, थैंक यू कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। सरकार ने एम.सी.आई., जो कि इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल ऐक्ट के तहत बनी थी, उसे भंग करके, 15 मई, 2010 को एक साल के लिए कुछ मनोनीत किए लोगों से, बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की एक बॉडी बना दी थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि यह बॉडी एक साल के लिए बनी है। मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स एक साल के लिए हैं, लेकिन यह कड़वा सच है कि उस एक साल में एम.सी.आई. के पुनर्गठन के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। जब एक साल का समय 14 मई, 2011 को खत्म होने को था, तो एक अध्यादेश जारी कर उसकी समय सीमा फिर से बढ़ा दी गई और इसके साथ ही बोर्ड के सारे सदस्यों को नये मनोनीत किए हुए सदस्यों से बदल दिया गया। फिर इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल (संशोधन) विधेयक सामने आया और आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने इस संदर्भ में एक ऐसी बॉडी बनाने की बात कही, जिसके अंदर एम.सी.आई., डेंटल और नर्सिंग आदि आएंगे। इससे सरकार की नीयत साफ हो गई कि एक साल बीतने के बाद भी सरकार ने एम.सी.आई. को बनाने के लिए और इसके पुनर्गठन के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है। अब जबकि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का कार्यकाल 14 मई, 2012 को फिर खत्म होने को है, तो इस बिल के माध्यम से फिर से इसकी समय सीमा बढ़ाए जाने की तैयारी की जा रही है। इस तरह से एक तरफ तो सरकार एक-एक साल बढ़ाकर बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स को एक स्थायी स्टेटस देने का रास्ता बना रही है और दूसरी ओर, बिना किसी ठोस कारण के, सरकार एम.सी.आई. का पुराना स्टेटस बहाल करने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं कर रही है, यह भी नहीं बताया जा रहा है। मैं सदन का ध्यान अध्यादेश 3ए 2 की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी, जिसमें कहा गया है कि, "The Council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of section 3 within a period of one year, the date of supersession of the Council under sub-section (1)". इसलिए मैं जो कह रही हूँ, वह गलत नहीं है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने वह सिर्फ आश्वासन ही नहीं दिया था, बल्कि सरकार का भी यह वैधानिक कर्तव्य था कि वह एम.सी.आई. को बहाल करे। अगर सरकार के इरादे नेक होते और उन्होंने एम.सी.आई. के पुनर्गठन का काम सैक्शन 3 के तहत शुरू कर दिया होता तो एक साल में जो कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं किया है, उसमें कुछ तो करते, लेकिन इसमें दुबारा से, दूसरे साल में फिर वही कहानी दोहराई गई।

अब तीसरे साल फिर वही कहानी दोहरायी जा रही है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि सरकार एमसीआई के पुनर्गठन के अपने कर्तव्य में असफल रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इससे संसद की गरिमा कम नहीं होती? हम सबके लिए यह सोचने का विषय है कि सरकार एमसीआई का पुनर्गठन क्यों नहीं कर रही है। उसने इसके कारण भी साफ नहीं बताए हैं। बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के कार्यकाल को बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में मंत्री जी ने अभी जो कहा कि सरकार का कहना है कि सरकार एक नेशनल कमीशन फॉर ह्यूमन रिसोर्सेज फॉर हेल्थ बिल के सदन में आने का इंतजार कर रही है, इससे ऐसा लग रहा

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

है कि सरकार की यह मर्जी है कि जब नेशनल कमीशन फॉर ह्यूमैन रिसोर्सेज फॉर हेल्थ बन जाएगा, तब एमसीआई की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी। अप एमसीआई का पुनर्गठन इसलिए नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर हम यह भी मान ही लें कि देर-सवेर यह बिल आ भी जाएगा, तो भी मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि यह एमसीआई को रिप्लेस नहीं कर पाएगा, क्योंकि नेशनल कमीशन फॉर ह्यूमैन रिसोर्सेज फॉर हेल्थ एक ऐसी बॉडी के रूप में आ रहा है, जो व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम और उन पाठ्यक्रमों से जुड़े पेशेवर, डॉक्टर आदि को नियंत्रित करेगा, लेकिन यह जो एनसीएचआरएच बिल है, उसमें एमसीआई की कुछ शक्तियाँ हैं और उसके अन्दर कार्य संचालन की कुछ कार्य पद्धति को डाला गया है। साथ ही साथ, एनसीएचआरएच में यह भी एक प्रस्ताव है कि उसके अध्याय 5 के तहत मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया का गठन हो और नेशनल काउंसिल तथा स्टेट काउंसिल, ये दोनों उसमें आएँ, पर एनसीएचआरएच बिल के अनुरूप जो एमसीआई बनेगी, उसको एनसीएचआरएच के तहत ही काम करना होगा। मंत्री जी, इन हालात में एमसीआई को एक लोकतांत्रिक बॉडी बनाने में सरकार की जो अरुचि है, वह मेरी समझ से परे है। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार अपने प्रस्ताव के हिसाब से काम क्यों नहीं कर रही है? इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीएचआरएच बिल अभी भी स्थायी समिति में पड़ा है। अभी वहाँ इस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है। वह कैसे आएगा, किस रूप में आएगा, उस पर समिति अपनी सुझाव देगी, तो यह अभी किसी को पता ही नहीं है। क्या संसद उस समय तक इंतजार करेगी? मैं समझती हूँ कि सरकार का इरादा इसके बहाने एमसीआई पर काबू पाना है। उसको एक्ट के हिसाब से एक लोकतांत्रिक संस्था न बना कर अपनी मर्जी से मनोनीत 7-8 लोगों को सारे अधिकार देकर अपना एजेंडा थोपने का इरादा तो नहीं है आपका? आपने देखा ही होगा कि 1956 से लेकर 2000 के बीच 6 अमेंडमेंट्स आए। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि भविष्य में इसमें संशोधन की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपने एमसीआई के पूर्व चेयरमैन को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में हटाया। आपने जो कदम उठाया, उससे हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, हम उसका विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक व्यक्ति के कारण एक पूरी चुनी हुई संस्था को आप कम-से-कम भंग तो मत करिए। उसमें जो चुने हुए मेम्बर्स आते हैं, वे देश भर के जितने भी मेडिकल कॉलेजिज हैं, मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस-चांसलर्स हैं, सारे मेडिकल कॉलेजिज के डीन्स उसमें सम्मिलित होते हैं, यानी चुने हुए मेम्बर्स नोमिनेटेड मेम्बर्स से ज्यादा होते हैं। यह एक लोकातांत्रिक पद्धति है। अब ये सारी की सारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र की जो बारीकियाँ हैं, उन बारीकियों को ध्यान में रख कर इस क्षेत्र की गुणवत्ता से समझौता न किया जाए, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर यह संस्था काम कर रही थी। पर आपने तो अब ऐसा प्रावधान कर दिया है, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था ही खत्म हो जाए। आपने अपने कुछ मनपसंद लोगों के हाथ में अधिकार देकर एक तरह से अपने हिसाब से काम करना शुरू किया है। हम उसको ठीक नहीं समझते हैं।

लोक सभा में हमारी एक माननीय सदस्या ने जो बात कही, मैं उसका यहाँ उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन उनकी बात पर वहाँ जो शोर-शराबा हुआ, उस बात में सच्चाई तो है। इसे मंत्री जी भी मानते होंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनम्रता से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपके इस निर्णय से परिस्थितियाँ बिगड़ रही हैं तथा आगे और बिगड़ेंगी। मुझे इसमें सुधार की गुंजाइश कहीं नजर नहीं आती है, बल्कि इसमें लूट की ज्यादा गुंजाइश है।

इसलिए मंत्री जी, अब मैं दोनों वक्त के बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के कार्यकाल के कार्यों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी, जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मेडिकल कॉलेज में अंडर ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्सिस की मान्यता देने का अधिकार दिया था और यह उम्मीद की जा रही थी कि उनका काम पारदर्शी होगा, नियमानुसार होगा, ताकि उन पर किसी को किसी तरीके की उंगली उठाने का मौका न मिले। बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के गलत कामों का इतना बड़ा पुलिन्दा है, जो सर्वविदित है। अगर मैं यहां एक-एक करके वे सारी बातें बताते लंगू, तो उसमें घंटों लग जाएंगे, फिर भी कुछ बातें हैं, जिन बातों की ओर मैं सदन का और आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में 2011-12 में इन्होंने मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाने की अनुमति दी। जब वहां एमसीआई और डीसीआई की एक संयुक्त जांच टीम गई, जो उन्होंने पाया कि वहां बहुत सारी सुविधाएं डेंटल कॉलेज के साथ साझा हो रही थीं, जो एमसीआई और डीसीआई, दोनों के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन था, लेकिन बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने इसमें कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसी दौरान वहां की राज्य सरकार ने उनके Essentiality Certificate को रद्द कर दिया, उसके बाद बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने कार्यवाही की, जबकि यह कार्यवाही उन्हें पहले करनी चाहिए थी। पहले उन्होंने कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाया, उसको देखने के बाद बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने अपना कदम उठाया।

इसी तरीके से दूसरी बात है, जिस पर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया और प्रिंट मीडिया ने बहुत बार स्टिंग ऑपरेशन करके दिखाया कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चार और केरल के दो मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ में न तो पूरे शिक्षक थे, न उनका भवन मानक के अनुसार था और न ही वहां अन्य सुविधाएं थी, फिर भी बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने उस कॉलेजिज़ को अनुमति दे दी। उनको अनुमति क्यों दी गई? यहां तक कि स्टिंग ऑपरेशन के तीन माह तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इसके बाद जब show cause notice भेजा गया, तब फिर से अपनी जिम्मेदारी से हटते हुए उन्होंने एक सब-कमेटी बना दी, जिसे इसकी तहकीकात के लिए चार महीने का समय दिया गया था। मंत्री जी, उस पर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। यह सदन जानना चाहता है कि इन सब घटनाओं की जानकारी आपको होगी, यदि है, तो आप अपना उत्तर सदन को बताएं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी, सरकार ने बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की नियुक्ति इस प्रामाणिक विश्वास के साथ की थी कि वे बहुत ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा से काम करेंगे, लेकिन इसके विपरीत उन्होंने न सिर्फ दोषी लोगों की रक्षा की, बल्कि लीक से हट कर एक निजी शिक्षण संस्था को बहुत आजादी भी दी। पहली बार जब 2010 में बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बना, तो जिन कॉलेजों की मान्यता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आवेदन लौटा चुकी थी, उन कॉलेजों को भी आपके बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने मान्यता दे दी। इसमें सिविकम के अन्दर एमबीबीएस की एक सीट बढ़ाने की मान्यता मिली, जबकि उनके पास जरूरत के मुताबिक शिक्षण स्टाफ भी नहीं था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा कदम किस मजबूरी में उठाया गया? उनके पास पढ़ाने के लिए पूरा स्टाफ भी नहीं था, लेकिन ऊपर से उस कॉलेज को पीजी कोर्सिज़ के लिए अनुमति मिल गई, साथ ही जिस शिक्षण संस्थान की सीटें एमसीआई ने कम कर दी थीं, उनको दोबारा बहाल कर दिया गया। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ, क्योंकि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का एक सदस्य इस संस्था का इम्प्लॉई था।

चौथी बात, इन दोनों बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ने भाई-भतीजावाद को इस चरम सीमा तक अपनाया और अपने लोगों की नियुक्तियां ऐसे पदों पर कीं, जो पद थे ही नहीं। मंत्री जी, इन नियुक्तियों के लिए न तो कोई विज्ञापन निकाला गया, न कोई साक्षात्कार हुआ, न ही चयन के लिए कोई समिति बनी। इसके साथ-साथ जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियम के हिसाब से योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं थे, इन्होंने उनका भी चयन कर लिया। आज तक इन अनियमितताओं के खिलाफ, जिसमें सीबीआई की वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के संबंध में जांच भी मौजूद है, लम्बे समय तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। अब जा कर जब विपक्ष ने कड़ा रुख अपनाया, तब उन नियुक्तियों पर कार्यवाही की गई और अब चार लोगों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही चल रही है।

सर, पाँचवीं बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एक मेडिकल कॉलेज से दूसरे मेडिकल कॉलेज में स्थानांतरण की जो बात है, उस स्थानांतरण में भी इतनी अनियमितताएँ हैं, मंत्री जी, यह आपकी जानकारी में होगी, लेकिन वहाँ पर भी वित्तीय मर्यादाओं का ख्याल नहीं रखा गया। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी बहुत सारी प्रक्रियाएँ हैं और इस तरीके की बहुत सारी अनियमितताएँ बरती गई हैं। जैसे, पी.जी. के लिए आवेदन पत्रों को आखिरी तारीख तक देखा ही नहीं गया और इन संस्थाओं को अवसर दिया गया कि ये कोर्ट में जाएँ और कोर्ट से परमीशन लेकर आएँ, तब सीट उन्हीं को दी जाएगी। इस तरह कई मामलों में इन संस्थाओं द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के निर्णय से उल्टे होते हैं। अब एम.बी.बी.एस. कर रहे छात्रों का आकलन, जो कि

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

पी.जी. कोर्सेज़ के लिए जरूरी होता है, इसकी नियमावली में भी है, लेकिन वह किया ही नहीं गया। यह क्यों नहीं किया गया? यह क्या दर्शाता है? अगर ये सब बातें नहीं हो रही हैं, तो इससे हम क्या समझें कि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के तहत मेडिकल संस्थाएँ बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की नियमावली में अपने फायदे के लिए कितनी छूट लेती हैं और बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स चुपचाप छूट देता भी रहता है? नियम तो यह है कि अनियमितताओं वाले जो कॉलेजेज़ हैं, उनको दो वर्ष के लिए रद्द कर देना चाहिए, लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है, पीड़ा की बात यह है कि इसके विपरीत उनको पी.जी. कोर्स के लिए अनुमति दे दी जाती है, इन सबके बावजूद। ऐसा क्यों? सी.बी.आई. ने यहाँ तक प्रूव किया कि कई ऐसे कॉलेजेज़ हैं, जिनमें जाँच के लिए झूठे प्रमाण पत्र दिखाए गए। अगर ऐसे इस तरीके से चलेगा, फिर कैसे मंत्री जी, यह सब क्या हो रहा है? यह आपकी जानकारी में हो रहा है। इसके बाद भी हम साल-दर-साल बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का कार्यकाल बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। उन पर कोई कार्रवाई ही नहीं हो रही है। इस दौरान यह भी देखा गया कि निकट के लोगों के कॉलेजेज़ के लिए, जो हमारे परिचित हैं, हमारे फ्रेंड सर्किल के हैं या जो अन्य दूसरे तरीके से हमारी पहचान वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए सारे नियम और कायदे-कानून ताक पर रख कर, एक रूटीन बन गया है, उनके काम कर दिए जाते हैं और उनके काम हो जाते हैं। यहाँ तक कि कोई eligibility criteria भी इन सब के लिए एक नहीं है। इसमें अनियमितताओं की इतनी लम्बी सूची है, इससे हम क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं? मंत्री जी, देश में इतने ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ के रेगुलेशन के लिए सारे मामले पेंडिंग पड़े हैं और सरकार द्वारा अपने कुछ पसंदीदा लोगों को या अब क्या कहूँ कि अपने कुछ खास लोगों को BOG में ले लिया जाता है। BOG की जो कार्यशैली है, सरकारी की नीयत इस विषय में नियम के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। देश की जो सर्वोच्च संस्था है, उस सर्वोच्च संस्था, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों का भी यह पालन नहीं करती। भारत सरकार ने इनको जिस गौरवशाली पद पर बिठाया है, उसके साथ ये बिल्कुल न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि सरकार का यह निर्णय, जो काउंसिल भंग करके बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की नियुक्ति करने का है, बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण निर्णय है। इससे थोड़े-से लोगों के हाथों में सारी-की-सारी शक्तियाँ सौंप दी गई हैं, सारे अधिकार मात्र सात-आठ लोगों को दे दिए गए हैं और इसमें राज्यों का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इसके साथ-ही-साथ वहाँ पर राज्यों के जितने भी मामले होते हैं, उनको लम्बे-लम्बे समय तक लटकाया जाता है, उनके निर्णय नहीं होते हैं। इससे राज्यों के कई वैधानिक हक मारे जाते हैं। लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चुनी हुई जो संस्था है, किसी भी स्तर से मनोनीत किए हुए सात-आठ लोग उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। ये लोकतांत्रिक मापदंड, नीति और मॉडल पर खरे नहीं उतरते हैं। इसलिए, जब 14 मई, 2012 को इस मनोनीत बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का कार्यकाल जो पूरा हो रहा है, तो मैं सरकार से यह गुहार लगाऊँगी।

मंत्री जी, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि आपने 2010 में इसी सदन में कहा था कि हम एक बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह मुकम्मिल बिल नहीं है। आपने यह भी कहा था कि इस पर संसद में खुल कर चर्चा होगी, सांसद इसमें अपने सुझाव रखेंगे और जो अमेंडमेंट्स होंगे, उनको स्वीकार किया जाएगा।

उसको छोड़ कर आप तो साल दर साल Board of Governors के कार्यकाल को बढ़ाते ही चले जा रहे हैं। इन्होंने जिस MCI को भंग किया, उस MCI में जो प्रावधान हैं, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि there is a provision for a Commission of Inquiry. आप उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ कमीशन ऑफ इन्क्वारी रख सकते थे, पर, आपने नहीं रखी, यानी कानून को कानून की रीति से काम करने ही नहीं दिया, बल्कि एक नई व्यवस्था कायम कर दी। अब इसका कार्यकाल पूरा हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह गुहार लगाती हूँ कि वे MCI के बारे में पुनर्विचार करें, वहाँ उनके चुनाव करवाएं और MCI को पुनः अस्तित्व में लेकर आएं। भले ही आप इसमें संशोधन लेकर आएं कि जिनके दो टर्म पूरे हो गए हैं, वे दोबारा चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। मैं इतना ही कहूँगी कि यह एक लोकतांत्रिक संस्था है, इसको भंग मत कीजिए, इसको बहाल कीजिए, इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए। इसी बात के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I would like to support the Bill.

Sir, I listened to our senior colleague, Maya Singhji. She has brought out the deficiencies in the working of the Board of Governors. It is true that it is not the intention of the Government, or this House, to continue with the system of Board of Governors forever. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the efforts he has been making in this regard.

Sir, the House may recall the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Health and how inadequate access to health facilities was affecting the quality of life of the people. The UPA Government is committed to bringing about reforms in the social sector in consonance with the reforms in the economic sector. There has been a long-pending demand for social sector reforms, especially in the health and education sectors. This laudable objective is sought to be achieved by introducing the National Commission for Human Resources for Health. The hon. Minister has outlined the basic features of the proposed reforms.

Sir, the hon. Member, while initiating the discussion, said that there were a lot of incongruencies and deficiencies in the functioning of the Board of Governors and, therefore, a lot of remedial measures needed to be taken. She had expressed certain apprehensions. Many affected people have gone to the courts of law. But, I am sure, nothing prevented them from approaching the hon. Minister. I wish to set the record straight here. Maya Singhji quoted from yesterday's discussion in Lok Sabha, saying that an hon. Member of that House had alleged that there was some money given, and she said that it was so, indeed. I am sorry to say that the accepted practice in Parliament is that no Member makes such allegations without authentication of the facts. Without authentication of facts, one cannot say that the Minister has done this or that. I would like to urge upon her, as also other Members, to authenticate the facts before making any allegation. This House should not be used for such purposes. There should be some authentication. I say this with a very heavy heart, Sir. Such baseless allegations should not be allowed to be made about the functioning of the hon. Minister. This is an autonomous Council. Yes, there may be some deficiencies, but the deficiencies should have been brought to the notice of the Minister, or a legal course could have been sought to be taken, instead of making wild and baseless allegations. If the hon. Member still wants to make such allegations, I think the House is aware that that they need to be authenticated and the procedures followed. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding, Sir.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha) : You are attributing motives. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : (Andhra Pradesh) : You attributed motives. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : I repeat, Sir, if anybody has any grievance, the aggrieved party could have gone to the hon. Minister. He is accessible. He has been spending a lot of time in trying to reform. He is taking a lot of initiatives. We agree, they may be true or may not be true. But, it is unfair to say these things without verification. It is said, 'with the knowledge of the Minister'; this is where I wanted to clarify.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has elaborated that it is not the intention of the Government to continue with this temporary arrangement for a long time. It was originally intended for one year. Section 3A clearly mentions that it is a temporary arrangement. I would like to draw the attention of the House and hon. Members to the fact that we deliberated on whether to continue for one more year or not at the time when we extended it for a second time. There are continuous and sincere efforts; as mentioned by the hon. Minister, within 16 days from the moment Rashtrapatiji announced on 4th June, the Task Force was immediately constituted. The Task Force took no time in acting. By July 31, the Task Force gave its report. On August 7, the State Governments and other stakeholders were consulted. It is never a practice to avoid stakeholders' consultation for such a major reform because it encompasses the overall review of the system, from the point of view of the medical, the dental, the nursing and the pharmacy. All those people who were working in the sectors are given prominence in this new Commission for Human Resources for Health. Immediately, when the State Governments and other stakeholders were requested to give their comments, the Task Force recommendations were also put on the website. Then, by 29th March, 14 States and UTs, including Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Sikkim and others were requested to give their comments.

The hon. Minister mentioned about the regional workshops. During June 17-19, the workshops were conducted in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai and other major cities with all experts, the Vice-Chancellors, medical professionals and representatives of regional IMAs. The views of all were taken. It was also discussed in the conference on Central Council for Health and Family Welfare. Only after that the Ministry drafted the Bill for creation of the National Commission for Human Resources for Health. The Bill then went to the Cabinet. What is the Bill aiming at? It is a major breakthrough. It has three constituent functions. One is, the Bill provides for a national board for health education. You are aware that health education requires a specific standard curriculum as also award of uniform degrees. All the subjects have been dealt in detail while deliberating on various occasions by the hon. Health Minister. I do not want to elaborate more on it because it is a simple amendment which he has brought; he is seeking the cooperation of all the Members.

Secondly, the Bill provides for setting up of an assessment and evaluation committee. Sir, the National Assessment and Evaluation Committee shall assess the institutions. We have seen a huge growth of medical institutions in the country. We need to assess their status and also fix up the standards. The Assessment Committee will also standardize the courses.

Thirdly, the Bill provides for a group of councils. Sir, much has been talked about it. Mayaji was very keen on retaining the autonomy of the Council. Sir, there is a Medical Council, there is a Dental Council, there is a Nursing Council, there is a Pharmacy Council; definitely, there would be a Council for Paramedical Courses, which is important. We may, in future, establish a Council which looks after the affairs of the Paramedical Courses.

Sir, the House may kindly recall that the hon. Minister has explained, in detail, the intention of these Councils. They will register all the medical practitioners and also regulate the practice. Also, Sir, it will maintain the medical ethics. Every aspect was very, very clearly discussed. I don't want to go into all those details. So, these Councils will continue to be elected bodies as provided under various Acts. There should be no apprehension on this count. I would like to clear the apprehensions of my senior colleague, Mayaji, that she should not have these apprehensions because they still have the elected bodies as provided in respective Acts.

Sir, once again, I would like to highlight its importance. I have explained why this amendment has been brought forward. If the Standing Committee gives its recommendations, I am sure, the Government and the hon. Minister will be very, very willing to come back to the House at the next opportune time with the Bill. The only thing is, we would request the Members of the Standing Committee to expedite the passage of the Bill so that a broader reform in the human resource sector for Health is in pace with all these remedies. We know that we do not have a happy experience about this. As Government and as people's representatives, we are not happy with the prevailing state of affairs in this sector. Definitely, we need to address it. The time has come to address it. Once the Standing Committee gives its recommendations, I think, the Government is willing to come quickly before this august House to effect the much needed and much desired reforms. So, with these few words, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Members of the House to accept this small amendment for making it from two to three years. While making it from one to two, the House has deliberated this in detail and given its approval. I am sure, the hon. Minister may not take one year. But, for the sake of meeting the exigencies of procedural angles, various consultations, and, of course, the Standing Committee, in its wisdom, is deliberating on it; the only expectation is that the Standing Committee would be kind enough to give its recommendations at the earliest. I hope the hon. Minister would come back to the House at the immediate opportune time for doing the needful. We may not wait for abolishing the Board of

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Governors for one more year. I agree with Mayaji that we need to do away with this temporary and *ad hoc* arrangement. I am sure, we will get very quickly that opportune time. I agree with the proposal of the hon. Minister. I beseech the hon. Members to approve and pass this Amendment; otherwise, what will happen is, three years will cease to exist; there will be no Council. It takes a lot of time to re-constitute the Medical Council of India because you have to consult the State Governments, the Union Territories and various registries. Then, this whole process will take a lot of time. This is the time for admission, Sir. Every State Government is forwarding representations for recognition of courses, starting of new courses, and there will be chaos at the time of admissions. I don't think our friends would like that students of our country should suffer from the vacuum. To meet that vacuum, I urge the hon. Members of the House to support the Bill. With these observations, I support the Bill, Sir. Thank you very much.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आपने मेडिकल काउंसिल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए समय प्रदान किया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। सर, लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाएँ ही जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से चलन में आ गया कि जो भी चुनी हुई संस्थाएँ हैं, चाहे वकीलों के लिए चुनी हुई संस्था, बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया हो, चाहे आर्किटेक्ट के लिए चुनी हुई संस्थाएँ हों या चाहे मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया हो, उन पर किसी न किसी प्रकार चुनी हुई ताकतों को समाप्त कर अपने लोगों को बैठाकर काम चलाने का एक रिवाज चल पड़ा है।

पिछले दिनों मई, 2010 में जो घटना घटी, वह वास्तव में हमारे देश के लिए बहुत शर्मनाक थी। मैं इससे कतई इत्तफाक नहीं रखता कि जो संस्था देश के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जिम्मेदार है, लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, इस देश के डॉक्टर्स पैदा करती है, वह संस्था भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बन जाएगी, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं। जिस संस्था को भंग करके आपने गवर्निंग बॉडी के नाम पर सरकारी मेम्बर्स को वहाँ बिठाकर MCI जैसी महत्वपूर्ण संस्था को चलाने का काम किया है, आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि भ्रष्टाचार के छींटे उन पर नहीं पड़ेंगे। अगर भ्रष्टाचार के छींटे तत्कालीन MCI पर पड़े थे, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ और यह मेरे संज्ञान में भी लाया गया है कि चाहे MBBS में सीटें बढ़ाने का मसला हो, चाहे पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन में एडमिशन के मामले हों, जो लोग मेडिकल कॉलेज चलाते हैं, अगर उनकी बातों को फोन पर टेप कर लिया जाए, तो जो बातें होती हैं, निश्चय रूप से वे सारे लोग और MCI के लोग, चाहे वे जहाँ भी हों, वे सलाखों के पीछे नज़र आएंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी जब सदन में अपनी बात रखने आए थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बोर्ड को भंग करके हम नया बिल लाएंगे, नया कानून बनाने का काम करेंगे और तब यह बिल एक साल के लिए लाया गया था, लेकिन दोबारा एक साल बढ़ाया गया। आज इस बिल को देखने से लगता है कि मात्र एक शब्द का हेरफेर है, 2 साल को 3 साल किया गया है, लेकिन यह 2 साल से 3 साल करने का मामला नहीं है। मुझे इसकी मंशा कुछ और नज़र आती है। मैं सीधे-सीधे आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में हमें लोगों पर भरोसा करते हुए, इन चुनी हुई संस्थाओं में लोगों पर ही बात छोड़ते हुए MCI का चुनाव कराकर वहाँ पर ऐसे लोगों को बिठाकर उनके दिशा निर्देशन में काम करना चाहिए, ताकि भ्रष्टाचार की बू न आ पाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक इस बिल का समय बढ़ाने की बात है, कहा जा रहा है कि यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास विचाराधीन है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी तो एक बहाना है। नर्सिंग काउंसिल बराबर काम कर रही है, वहां पर चुनाव हो रहे हैं, वह ठीक काम कर रही है। इसी तरह पैरा मेडिकल काउंसिल भी ठीक काम कर रही है। जब नर्सिंग काउंसिल और पैरा मेडिकल काउंसिल ठीक काम कर रहे हैं, तो हमें ऐसी संस्थाओं में चुनाव कराने पर ही ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके MCI का चुनाव होना चाहिए और मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी अवश्य इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। ये जो मान्यता देने वाली संस्थाएं आज भ्रष्टाचार के अड्डे बन गई हैं, इनके भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Thank you, Sir. I rise to oppose the Bill which is an undemocratic, arbitrary move by the Government. This Bill should be defeated to protect the democratic structure of the country. Sir, this time actually the Minister is in trouble. The Minister is always discussing, 'I am participating in the discussion on MCI for the last three years.' The Minister is following the same pattern discussing with colleagues or some officials. While going through the record, you can find it out. This time the Minister is in trouble, Sir. He is always trying to bypass the Parliament through ordinance. But because of the elections in five State Assemblies, the Parliament Session has been delayed. So, the Minister's calculation has been defeated now. The Government could not notify an ordinance in the month of May. Normally, the House is not sitting in the middle of the month of May. If we examine the earlier attempts of the Minister, we could find these situations very clearly, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : It was only once.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : I will come to that. I got the privilege to call the attention of the Minister to the malpractices in MCI. I got that privilege on April 4, 2010. At that time I demanded to take action according to the provisions of the Medical Council Act. That was the sense of the House and the Minister had given an assurance to the House. It was on April 4. But without acting as per the rule, just after ten days of the adjournment of the Session, that is, on May 5, 2010, the Government notified an ordinance for dissolving the Council.

Sir, I don't know if the hon. Minister is interested in the debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : What is the problem? You carry on, he is listening.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : On May 15, the Government notified an Ordinance to dissolve the Council. The Minister took the same recourse to extend the Council for another two years. On March 17, 2011, the Cabinet had given clearance to the Amendment Bill for the extension of the Council. The Budget session was up to 21st April. The Minister had got enough time to come up with an Amendment Bill in this House. But, as usual, the hon. Minister, again, came up with an Ordinance on 10th

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May, 2011, and, thus, bypassed the Parliament. It is for the second time that he had bypassed the Parliament. First he brought an Ordinance. Then, the Cabinet cleared the Amendment Bill on March 17. There was enough time. The Budget Session was going on and, still, one month was left. But the Minister preferred an Ordinance and it came on 10th May, 2011. May is the month of the Health Minister because the hon. Minister is sure that the Parliament would not be in session in the month of May. But, this time, it has defeated Minister's calculations. And, because of the Parliament in Session, this May, the Minister is compelled to face this august House.

Sir, while introducing the Bill, in place of Ordinance 2010, the Minister had said that in view of the judgement of Apex Court a temporary arrangement is required to address the issue of the students. And, he specifically assured this House that this mechanism is a temporary arrangement. He said, "I would like to clarify that the amendments in this Bill are only an interim measure and purely temporary in nature. The circumstances under which the Ordinance had to be invoked, I have already explained. This arrangement has been put in place only for one year from 15.5.2010 to 15.5.2011. That means, hardly 8-9 months are left." This is the statement made by the Minister, while replying in this House. It was only for eight or nine months. And, now, the Minister has come with an extension of three years. The same mistake was made by the hon. Minister while introducing the Bill in 2010. In his reply, the Minister had assured that the Ministry will take enough steps to discuss with the States for finalizing the Council. Now, they are trying and they want more time to have these consultations. The Minister is talking about a new mechanism in the health sector. But there was IMC (Amendment) Bill, 2005 also. The Standing Committee has submitted its report. As per that Bill, the Government should reconstitute the Council, within six months of the dissolution. But, now, the Government is seeking three years' extension. This is totally an arbitrary decision. I called the attention of the Minister to this in 2010. But the Minister had taken that opportunity to convert the Medical Council into Minister's Council. The corruption is still continuing. Only the beneficiaries have changed. The scams are continuing, but the beneficiaries have shifted from the Medical Council to the Ministry itself. Such is the situation.

Sir, the Minister had actually tried to mislead the House on two occasions. The Minister had said that there was no provision to dismiss the President of the Medical Council of India.

I quote: "We are conscious of the fact that the Medical Council of India Act does not contain any provision for disqualifying a person from holding office in the Medical Council of India. But, there is no bar ...(*Time-bell rings*)..."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Your time is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : ... in the Act against removal of an elected office-bearer before the expiry of his term.” There is no bar; this is the Court’s verdict. But the Minister has interpreted it in some other way for constituting his own Council. Sir, according to Section 3 of the MCA, the Central Government is the appointing authority of all the members. It is a universal truth that the appointee can always be removed by the appointing authority. By imposing that Section, the Government dissolved the Council to constitute a mechanism.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, it is a very important point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay; you can take one more minute.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, health is a State subject and medical education is in the ‘Concurrent List.’ Before dissolving the MCI, the Governors should have discussed it with the State Government. That did not happen. Sir, we had moved an amendment in 2010. Then, the Minister had given a categorical assurance to this House that the representatives of the State Government would be included in the Bill, which would be brought forward in the Winter Session of Parliament. But the Minister did not fulfil that assurance and has come up with its further extension to three years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Actually, Sir, we have taken a strong stand against corruption. In Kerala, a Malayalam Television channel ‘Asianet’ had conducted a sting operation. All TV channels had telecast that thing. No action has been taken, Sir. All of the members except one, an honest man from Kerala, are from the corporate sector. This Medical Council has no representative of the State. All the representatives are corporates.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, an issue was raised with regard to the Manipal Institution. In the first Council, the Minister has nominated the representative from that Institution. All the cases have been written off ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, my strong point is, we have to protect the democratic sector of the Council and we have to also protect the autonomy of the Council. Now, all the issues are handled by the Ministry, some officers and the Minister. This system should not be allowed to continue. So, I strongly oppose the Bill. This Bill should be defeated in this august House.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में इस देश की हालत इतनी चिंताजनक है कि जहां हाथ रखिए, वहीं सड़ा हुआ मिलता है। चाहे डिफेंस का मामला हो, अभी कुछ दिन पहले हम लोगों ने उसके बारे में सुना, ट्रक और क्या-क्या, चाहे हवाई जहाज का मामला हो, उसकी भी वही हालत है या चाहे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब के विभाग का मामला हो, वही हालत हर जगह दिखाई देती है। ऐसा लगता है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता चला गया - बिल्कुल वही हालत लगती है। मेडिकल काउंसिल का जो इनका बिल टर्म एक्सटेंड करने के लिए आया है, हम यहां आ रहे थे तो उसके बारे में जब हमने देखना शुरू किया, तब हमें याद आया कि मेडिकल काउंसिल, जिसको इन्होंने ऑर्डिनेंस के जरिए हटाया, उस मेडिकल काउंसिल के जो चेयरमैन थे, उनके यहां डेढ़ टन सोना पकड़ा गया। महोदय, इस देश की कितनी बड़ी आबादी ऐसी है कि जहां के मां-बाप अपनी बच्चियों की शादी के लिए दस ग्राम सोना खरीदने की हैसियत भी नहीं रखते हैं, वहां एक घर में डेढ़ टन सोना मिलता है और करीब 17-18 सौ करोड़ रुपया मिलता है। यह कितना बड़ा व्यापार है? महोदय, मेडिकल काउंसिल के चेयरमैन के घर में जो कुछ मिला, वह इस बात को साबित करता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, उनका कितना बड़ा वेस्टेड इंटरस्ट है, कितना बड़ा व्यापार है। आप इस बात को समझिए कि जो केतन देसाई पकड़े गए, उनका टेन्चोर कितने दिन रहा होगा, उतने ही दिन में 18 सौ करोड़ नकद और डेढ़ टन सोना उनके घर में पकड़ा गया। मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ, वहां पर दो मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। हम जानते हैं कि एक-एक बच्चे के ऐडमिशन में 70 लाख, 80 लाख, करोड़ रुपए लगते हैं। इसलिए जो डेढ़ टन सोना इकट्ठा हुआ, वह इसीलिए इकट्ठा हुआ। असल में, इस देश का जो रोग है, उस रोग का इलाज हमें कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। लक्षण का इलाज होता है, symptoms का इलाज होता है, जो रोग है, वह diagnose होना चाहिए, उसे diagnose करने वाला कोई नेता हमें दिखाई नहीं देता है।

आप बिल ले आए हैं, आपके सामने रास्ता नहीं है, आपने आर्डिनेंस के जरिए मेडिकल काउंसिल बनाया है। उसका समय समाप्त हो रहा है, इसलिए आपने सालभर का समय मांगा है। हालांकि बेहतर होता, यदि आप साल के समय को छह महीने के अंदर ही करने की कोशिश करते, जो चुनाव वगैरह की प्रक्रिया है। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, यह चिंता का विषय है। मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। जब आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब मैं आपके काम को देखता था। मैं आपका प्रशंसक रहा हूँ। लेकिन आज मेडिकल की क्या हालत बन गई है, इस पर आप विचार कीजिए। मैं आपको एक व्यक्तिगत अनुभव बताता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं पटना गया था, बिहार का 100वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने का मौका था। मेरी एक ही बहन है। वहां पर मुझे खबर मिली कि मेरे बहनोई का angiography हुआ है और डाक्टरों कह रहे हैं कि open-heart surgery करनी पड़ेगी। वे यह कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप अभी नहीं करवायेंगे, तो इनका मामला साफ है। ये तो खुशकिस्मत हैं कि अस्पताल में आ गए। अब वहां हमें खबर मिली। हम वहां से अगले दिन आए। संयोग से हमारे बहनोई का भतीजा छत्तीसगढ़ केडर में IAS था, उसने रिजाइन कर दिया है, उसकी पत्नी डॉक्टर है। वे angiography की रिपोर्ट लेकर डॉ. सेठ के यहां पर गए। उनहोंने कहा कि नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है कि इमीडिएटली ऑपरेशन की कोई जरूरत है। आप इसकी angioplasty करा लीजिए, हार्ट खोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे उनको छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। यह हालत है। इस मुल्क में ऐसे-ऐसे अस्पताल हैं, जिनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है, तो वे मरे हुए आदमी की लाश को भी ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। यह हम लोगों के देश में स्वास्थ्य की हालत है। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा और मैं दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हमारे देश में 80 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके शरीर को जितना पोषण चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। हम लोग देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में 42 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, वे underweight पैदा होते हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे देश के जो नागरिक हैं, उनके शरीर में रोग से लड़ने की क्षमता कम है, उनका immunity system weak होता है और अक्सर वे बीमार पड़ते हैं। हमारे देश में पता नहीं कितने परिवार बीमारी के चलते, उसके इलाज के चलते बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। आजादी को 62 वर्ष हो चुके हैं और हम लोग अपने देश के नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा भी नहीं कर पा

3.00 P.M.

रहे हैं। आप ऊंचे-ऊंचे दावे करते हैं कि देश का विकास हो रहा है, देश की तरक्की हो रही है। यह अद्भुत हालत है। इसलिए मैं आज़ाद साहब, से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जब तक आपको मौका मिला है, इस देश के स्वास्थ्य की जो दुर्गति है, उसको किसी तरह से थोड़ा ठीक करने की कोशिश कीजिए। हालांकि अकेले यह आपके बस की बात नहीं है, आपके पास वह ताकत नहीं है, पूरा का पूरा सिस्टम बदलना होगा और उसको आप अकेले कर नहीं सकते हैं। फिर भी, हम आपसे उम्मीद करेंगे कि जितनी आपमें क्षमता है, जितनी आपके अंदर ताकत है, उस ताकत का इस्तेमाल इसको ठीक-ठाक करने में जरूर कीजिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** अगली दफा कम से कम चुनाव ऐसा हो कि किसी के घर से डेढ़ टन सोना नहीं निकले, एकाध किलो निकले तो चलेगा। **...(समय की घंटी)...** लेकिन डेढ़ टन सोने वाले को आप अध्यक्ष मत बनाइए, यही गुजारिश मैं करूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, I rise here to discuss the Bill. Without discussion one cannot come to any conclusion.

Sir, this is a very short Bill. In fact, there is only one change: from 'two years' it has been changed to 'three years'. If we take out the word 'years', it is only one word, 'two to three'! For that, we are spending quite a lot of time. It only shows the power of the number! The words 'two to three' are so powerful that we shall continue to discuss it for a long time without knowing what exactly the result would be. Now, Sir, the problem here is that the Medical Council has been superseded. We had fully supported the Minister and the Government at that time for a very simple reason. The Medical Council of India had become a private institution minting money for a few. It was a huge money-making institution, and very rightly, the Minister intervened and superseded it. But the point is, the shortest possible Bill is hiding much more than it is revealing.

If we go to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it says, "Meanwhile, the Central Government initiated a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health as an overarching regulatory body which would subsume certain Councils like the Medical Council of India and the Dental Council of India in it." Here comes the doubt. The Medical Council of India is a highly specialized body. It deals with medical education and medical personnel. Dental Council of India is also a specialized body. If we have an overarching body, we will go towards heavy centralization which is against the ethos of even the Congress Party. Sir, from the time of Mahatma Gandhi's *Gram Swaraj* to Rajiv Gandhi's 64th Amendment where he said that power should go back where it belongs—however, the 64th Amendment failed—to Narsimha Rao's 73rd Amendment which was for decentralization of power, we went from centralization to decentralization. But here we are going from decentralization to over-centralization. This is totally against the ethos of our parliamentary democracy. Anyway, Sir, I will keep my powder dry till the other bill come. For the time being, I feel slightly uncomfortable for this one word change from 'two' years to 'three' years and thereby over-centralising the power in the hands of a non-elected body.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आप नियमावली के नियम-7 को देख लें: “The election of a Deputy Chairman shall be held on such date as the Chairman may fix and the Secretary-General shall send to every Member notice of this day.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. What is the problem?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इनडेफिनेट हो जाए। मतलब यह है कि यह शब्द दिया है कि ‘Chairman may fix’. Chairman may fix का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह इनडेफिनेट हो जाए। श्रीमन्, हम आपको डिप्टी चेयरमैन के पद पर देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह जो शब्दावली है, इसका मतलब दूसरा लगाया गया है और इसलिए यह सीट खाली है तथा सदन को यह अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर कोई रूलिंग दे दें, ‘Chairman may fix’ ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें यह कितने दिन का आएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप घंटी मत बजाइएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is up to the Chairman. Okay. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि आप लोगों में क्यों विश्वास की कमी है और क्यों आप इलेक्शन से डरते हैं? अभी जब उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव हो रहा था तो आपके कुलीग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर बयान दे दिया कि अगर हम बहुमत में नहीं आएंगे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होगा। इसका क्या नतीजा हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इनके कुलीग इस सरकार में मंत्री हैं। उसका नतीजा उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने क्या दिया? जब शक और शंका बढ़ती है, तो दूरी बढ़ती है। आपको क्या डर है? आप यह क्यों सोचते हैं कि हम नॉमिनेशन के माध्यम से ही सत्ता कर सकेंगे, नॉमिनेशन के माध्यम से हम रूल कर सकेंगे। यह कहां जरूरी है कि आप जिनको नॉमिनेट कर देंगे, वे हरीशचन्द्र के पुत्र होंगे, बिल्कुल ईमानदार होंगे और सही व्यवस्था रखेंगे? मैं आप से यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो आपकी मंशा थी, तीसरा वर्ष चल रहा है, क्या वह पूरी हुई? आपने यहां दो-तीन चीजें कहीं हैं कि हम MCI बिल इसलिए ला रहे हैं कि देश में डॉक्टरों की कमी दूर कर सकें। आपने यह भी कहा है कि हम चार सालों में बनने वाले नए डॉक्टर्स के लिए एक नया रूल लाना चाहते हैं और हम विलेज डॉक्टर्स पैदा करेंगे। अभी तक आप उस पर कुछ नहीं कर पाए। आपने कहा है कि हम चार साल में विलेज डॉक्टर्स पैदा करेंगे, जो गांवों के लिए डॉक्टरी करेंगे और हम उन डॉक्टर्स के माध्यम से देश में डॉक्टर्स की कमी पूरी करेंगे, ताकि गांवों के लोगों को इलाज मिले।

आपने आज तक उसके बारे में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया। आप इसमें जिक्र करते कि चूंकि वह पूरा नहीं हुआ, इसलिए हम एक साल के लिए बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हमें समझ में आता कि आप जनता के हित की बात कर रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि हम एम.बी.बी.एस. की सीट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और 150, 200 मेडिकल कॉलेज की बात करेंगे। अगर हॉस्टिपटल्स की सीट इतनी हो जाएंगी, वहाँ पर यह इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो जाएगा, तो आप कम से कम यह बताइए कि कितने मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की सीटें बढ़ीं? आप इस बिल को तीसरी बार ला रहे हैं, जब आप इस बिल को तीसरी बार ला रहे हैं तो कम से कम इसको तो बताइए। आपने पी.जी. कोर्स की बात कही। हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई जब आपने एक डीन पर, एक ही जगह दो पी.जी. सीट अलाऊ कीं। हमने आपसे 4 कहीं थीं, लेकिन आपने 2 की बात कही, चलिए कम से कम दूनी तो हुई।

माननीय मंत्री जी, 2011 में, जब आपने डॉ. सरिन को एम.सी.आई. का चेयरमैन बनाया था, तो 2600 पी.जी. सीटें अप्रूव हुई थीं। इस बार, जब आपकी एम.सी.आई. है, यह नतीजा निकलकर आया है कि केवल

1200 हैं, जबकि 2600 पी.जी. सीटें अप्रूव हुई थीं। आप पी.जी. सीटें बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि एक्सपर्ट डॉक्टरों बढ़ें और लोगों को देश में सही इलाज मिल सके, लेकिन वह नहीं मिला। अदालत पर कितना खर्च हुआ है? इस वर्ष एम.सी.आई. ने अदालत पर करीब 6 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। क्या इस देश में सब कुछ अदालत के निर्देश पर होगा? मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है, श्रीमन्, मैं रो पड़ रहा हूँ, जब विल पावर कमजोर होती है, तब अदालत हावी होती है, लेकिन विल पावर मजबूत होती है, तब कोर्ट कभी हावी नहीं होती है। लगता है कि आज इस सरकार में विल पावर नहीं है। हर चीज अदालत के निर्देश पर हो रही है, हर चीज जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार नहीं हो रही है। अगर जनता की इच्छानुसार चीज होती, जो शायद इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं होता। आप जो NCHRH की बात कर रहे हैं, आपने उसमें यह जो कहा है कि हम Bar Council, Architect Council को भी उसमें लेंगे और नर्सिंग, DCI, MCI भी उसमें होंगी, तो अभी आप सुनारों की हड़ताल तो झेल नहीं पाए हैं, इनको कैसे करेंगे। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, अभी सुनारों पर टैक्स लग गया था, तब यह स्थिति बन गई थी, और अब आप बार काउंसिल को इसमें लेने की बात करते हैं, तो आप बरैया के छत्ते में हाथ डालने की बात कर रहे हैं। जिस दिन आपने बार Bar Council को लेने की बात कर दी, उस दिन सरकार नहीं रहेगी। देश में अगर वकीलों की हड़ताल हो गई, वकील हड़ताल पर चले गए, तो जो माहौल होगा, वह देखिएगा। अगर आप सबने तय कर लिया है कि 2014 में लौटकर नहीं आना है, हमको प्रॉक्सी के माध्यम पर रहना है, यदि यह तय है तो आप यह निर्णय लीजिए, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि जिस NCHRH के लिए आप कहते हैं कि आप इसको एक साल बढ़ा दीजिए, हम NCHRH लाएंगे और MCI खत्म कर देंगे, तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आपका वह NCHRH पास हो जाएगा। आप जहाँ पर वकीलों की बात करेंगे ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन आपको सपोर्ट करेगा?

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ कि आपने सी.बी.आई. को कुछ रेफर नहीं किया है कि वह मेडिकल कॉलेज देखे, न ही MCI ने सी.बी.आई. को मेडिकल कॉलेज रेफर किया है, फिर सी.बी.आई. मेडिकल कॉलेज कैसे देखने लगी? देश के सारे मेडिकल कॉलेज सी.बी.आई. की स्कैन में आ गए। यह पहली बार हुआ, जब डिपार्टमेंट ने रिकमेंड नहीं किया, MCI ने रिकमेंड नहीं किया, उसके बाद भी सी.बी.आई. उनको अपने स्कैनर में लेकर तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजों की जाँच कर रही है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी इसको लावारिस मत छोड़िए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मिनिस्टर की पावर कम हो जाए और MCI की पावर ज्यादा हो। श्रीमन्, जिस दिन यह होने लगेगा, उस दिन यह प्रजातंत्र नहीं रहेगा। जो असली चीज है, वह हो। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप तो हमारे महामंत्री भी रहे हैं, मैं जब कांग्रेस में था, आप हमारे महामंत्री थे, हम आपसे बहुत कुछ सीखते थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम अपने उस साथी को कमजोर नहीं देखना चाहते, हम उस साथी को मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं। आप कम से कम एक विल पावर के साथ तो यहाँ डिक्लेयर कीजिए। जैसा कि माया जी ने सुझाव दिया है, आप सिर्फ 6 महीने के लिए ले आइए, हम लोग तैयार हैं। आप 6 महीने के लिए ले आइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहिए कि छह महीने के बाद हम लाएंगे और इलेक्शन कराएंगे, जो दो टर्म लड़ेगा, उसको तिवारा लड़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : साहब, हमने तो डिप्टी चेयरमैन की बात कर दी थी, आप तो फंसे नहीं, मैंने इसी वजह से शुरुआत की कि आप कहीं से तो मानें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बोर्ड की तरफ देखिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब हम लोग बद्रीनाथ जाते हैं, तो हनुमान चट्टी और जो छोटी-छोटी जगहें पड़ती हैं, उनको नमस्ते जरूर करते हैं। हम ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं कि अगर वे नाराज हो गए तो मालूम पड़ा कि बद्रीनाथ नहीं पहुंच पाएंगे। इसीलिए हमें यहाँ जो कहना है, वह हमने शुरू में ही कह दिया है। हम लोग तो डिप्टी चेयरमैन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बोर्ड की तरफ देखिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप घंटी कम बजाइए, हमारी विल पावर तो बनिए। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि आदरणीय आजाद साहब, आप ऐसी कुछ घोषणा कीजिए, जिससे यह लगे कि आप वाकई में इसको इस कट्टी के हित में लाए हैं। अगर आप ऐसी कोई घोषणा करेंगे, कोई ऐसी बात करेंगे, तो हम लोग भी सोचेंगे, इस बात को कंसिडर करेंगे। हम इस चीज के लिए एडामेंट नहीं हैं कि हमें कोई चीज खराब करनी है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी चीज आए, वह जनता के हित में आए। अगर जनता के हित में आएगी, तो हम समर्थन करेंगे, अगर जनता के लिए में नहीं आई तो हम विरोध करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Last year, Sir, I spoke on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011, which sought to extend the term of the Board for one more year. I speak today, many months later on the same matter. I hope that I will not have to reiterate my stand next year also.

Here, Sir, I would like to repeat one question which I asked the Minister last time when he sought the extension. Has the Ministry checked the validity of the recommendations that the erstwhile Indian Medical Council made? What are the steps taken on that? If they are all genuine, then, how could Ketan Desai amass that much of wealth? What are the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

Sir, I have always stood here to support the Minister whether it was the working of the department, whether it was eradication of polio, whether it was increasing the medical seats, medical colleges, PG seats, etc. So, whatever steps he has initiated in the Ministry, I have always raised my voice to support him. But, Sir, there are certain questions concerning the extension of the term of Board of Governors. What is stopping the Government from holding elections in a democratic manner? Why is the Government seeking extension of tenure of the Board of Governors when democratic means can be used to restore the credibility of the Medical Council of India?

Sir, the Minister has replied that the Standing Committee's Report is awaited on the National Commission for Human Resource for Health Bill. Sir, I am also an active member of the Standing Committee, and, the Chairman of the Committee is also here in this House but so far, there is no uniform opinion arrived at on this subject. It is bad enough that the Board has had two years to dictate the terms of the functioning of the MCI. Why should we extend its tenure now when democratic means can be used especially when the passage of the NCHRH Bill is not very close? There are many

Bills like Women Reservation Bill, the Lokpal Bill, having been passed in one House and not in the other House.

In a nutshell, if the NCHRH Bill is not passed in the next year, will the Parliament have to extend the term of the Board of Governors of the MCI again and again? This is a violation of the democratic nature of our country. If the Government is willing, the extension of the Board should be for only a few months, and, after that, democratic elections should be held regardless of the passage of the NCHRH Bill. Once the NCHRH Bill is passed, it will be totally a different matter altogether. Until then, let us attempt to function with the democratic ethos of our country.

Here, Sir, I have one more thing to mention. Sir, most of the medical colleges, medical institutions are in the South only. The current Board of Governors is not representative of the States in our country. There is barely any representation from South India. Why is this so? On what basis was the Board formed in the first place? I urge the Ministry to take notice of the breach of federalism and ensure that protocol is followed with regard to the federal nature of the nation.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that the Ministry must attempt to examine the crux of this issue. In extending the term of the Board, it is not resolving any issue but, instead, it is adding to the ambiguity of the functioning of the MCI. A third extension is completely uncalled for.

Democracy is a positive step and it is the foundation of our nation's politics. We must reiterate it at all times. Once again, I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, जो माननीय मंत्री, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी के द्वारा इस सदन में पेश किया गया है, के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस में सभी लोग सहमत होंगे कि जब से गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब मंत्री बने हैं, तब से उनका लगातार प्रयास रहा है कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग के स्वास्थ्य को कैसे ठीक किया जाए। इसी दिशा में एमसीआई में जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा था, उसके तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार की जो घटना घटी, उसे पूरे देश ने मीडिया के द्वारा देखा। इस सदन के अन्दर और लोक सभा के अन्दर भी सभी सांसदों और मीडिया के लोगों ने इस बात को उठाया। सरकार के सामने, मंत्री जी के सामने कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं था, क्योंकि उस समय एक ही मांग थी कि एमसीआई को भंग किया जाए और किसी तरह इसे भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त किया जाए। हालांकि सरकार उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने की नीयत कभी भी नहीं थी, क्योंकि एमसीआई आज से नहीं, कई वर्षों से चल रही है, इसलिए सरकार ने कभी भी उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में हस्तक्षेप करने की नीयत कभी भी सरकार की नहीं रही है, लेकिन जब यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, उसके बाद सरकार के सामने कोई और रास्ता नहीं था। सारे सदन के साथ मिल कर यह आवाज उठाई कि ऐसे भ्रष्ट एमसीआई के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जब वह रंगे हाथों पकड़े जा चुके हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनको बनाए रखना उचित भी नहीं था, इसीलिए यह कदम उठाया गया।

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

यह बात भी सही है कि उस समय यह कहा गया कि एक साल के लिए ही यह ऑर्डिनेंस या यह बिल रहेगा और एमसीआई के जो बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बनाए गए हैं, वे केवल एक वर्ष के लिए होंगे। इसके बाद सरकार की ओर से लगातार यह प्रयास होता रहा है कि इस संस्था को दोबारा एक लोकतान्त्रिक ढांचे में लाया जाए, लेकिन परिस्थितियाँ कुछ ऐसी रहीं, जैसा मंत्री जी ने शुरू में अपने बयान में कहा कि जो NCHRH Bill है, वह ऑलरेडी राज्य सभा में इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका था। अब वह बिल संसद की स्थायी समिति के समक्ष विचाराधीन है। जब तक वह बिल वहां से वापस नहीं आएगा, तब तक उसे उसका स्वरूप नहीं दिया जा सकता।

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विभाग है। आज हम देखते हैं कि इस देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको स्वास्थ्य की जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल रही हैं। हालांकि शहरों में हमने कोशिश की है, प्रयास किया है, इसलिए किसी हद तक लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन गाँवों में आज भी डॉक्टर्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अस्पताल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, दवाईयाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस परिस्थिति में स्वास्थ्य विभाग को मजबूत करने के लिए, उसके कार्यकलाप को ठीक करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी स्वास्थ्य की पढ़ाई की जो गुणवत्ता है, उसे बनाए रखने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, आने वाले दिनों में सरकार यह चाहती है कि एक ऐसा कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव कानून बने, एक ऐसी संस्था बने, जिसके द्वारा इस विभाग को, खास तौर पर एमसीआई को भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त किया जाए। क्योंकि अगर एमसीआई में इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार होगा, तो उससे किस तरीके के मेडिकल कॉलेज बनेंगे, किस तरीके के डॉक्टर्स निकल कर आएंगे, इसका अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत ही ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार जो बिल आई है और जो एक साल की अवधि ये मांग रहे हैं, आने वाले एक साल के अन्दर वे जरूर इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि एमसीआई का जो लोकतान्त्रिक ढांचा है, वह दोबारा वापस हो सके, एमसीआई की क्रेडिबिलिटी वापस हो सके और साथ ही मेडिकल काउंसिल की ग्लोरी वापस हो सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) : Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support this Amendment Bill. But I want to mention certain points which are very important for the Department of Health or the health service of this country. The Medical Council of India was blamed for corruption, nepotism, malpractices and lack of democratic functioning. It is a serious concern for the country. Millions of our people depend on health service every day. Its organisation is spread throughout the India, from Delhi to remote villages of the country. The health service in our country is in a shambles like our education system. But I appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister is trying hard to bring essential changes in the system and to develop it. I thank the hon. Minister for visiting Bhubaneswar and supervising the progress of AIIMS, which was very kindly granted by the Centre to our State. I do not know the political mission behind it, but I appreciate it that the Minister personally visited and inspected the construction of the infrastructure. He made an announcement regarding recruitment of doctors. I read in newspapers that hundreds of best doctors for AIIMS of Bhubaneswar, specialists who are working in different medical colleges and hospitals in our State have applied for AIIMS, Bhubaneswar. If the best and talented doctors of Odisha join

AIIMS, what will be the position of those hospitals? The hon. Minister should keep it in mind and pay attention to it that the hospitals on which most of the people depend in our State should not be disturbed. Their standard or quality should not be decreased. I have a proposal. When you recruit specialists for AIIMS in different States, please allow the best doctors who are working in private hospitals. Or you allow Indian doctors working abroad to join it. Give them alluring salary and good working conditions.

The National Commission for Human Resources for Health is a new idea. Definitely, it is a good idea. But who knows that this organisation will not go the way in which the Medical Council of India went a few years back. In this connection, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. What steps have you taken against the guilty persons, the corrupt office bearers of the Medical Council against whom the CBI also gave the report? The House should know it and the people of the country should know it so that it is not repeated in the case of NCHRH. I know that I do not have much time at my disposal. The Minister, with good intention, wants to extend the tenure of Board of Directors for one year. I don't think we will disagree with this. I only hope that the system would work properly and serve the people and the country in a better way. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to present my views on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012. The only purpose of the Bill is to extend the term of the *ad hoc* Board of Governors of MCI by one more year. It is pertinent to point out here that the Indian Medical Council Act was amended in 2010 after a huge scam was unearthed which was done by none other than the then Chairman of MCI. It was again amended in 2011 and now, it is being done for the third time.

Sir, after the detection of the scam and sacking of the then Chairman of MCI, the Government entrusted the administration of the MCI to the Board of Governors selected by the Government of India.

Mr. Minister, Sir, as expected by you and the Government, the administration of MCI Board of Governors is not up to the mark and praiseworthy. There are reports which show that the Board of Governors itself is violating rules, flouting norms and flouting them to the hilt and granting permission to certain people to start M.B.B.S. and postgraduate courses. For example, a medical college, namely, ICARE Medical College, Haldia, West Bengal was issued a letter of permission despite gross deficiencies in the assessment report itself. This matter came to the notice of the State Government of West Bengal and the State Government relentlessly pursued the matter and finally, cancelled the letter of essentiality certificate. Then only, the Board of Governors was compelled and forced to cancel the letter of permission. This is one of the clinching evidence which portray the style of administration of the Board of Governors. Sir, I

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would request the Minister to enlighten us as to what proposal the Government has in its hands to rectify this type of malpractices.

Sir, I would like to point out another point. The hon. Minister of Health wants to extend it for one more year through this amendment. By which time, he expects to pass the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill which could be an umbrella body for MCI, Dental Council of India, Pharmaceutical Council of India and Nursing Council of India? If this is so, we vehemently oppose the move of the Government. When the Minister wants to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health, will he not be encroaching upon the powers of the State? In this regard, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, had written a letter to the Prime Minister of India, objecting to the very creation of this Commission. The States would be left with practically no role to play, leaving nothing to the States with regard to the issues like manpower planning, course designing, choosing of curriculum, etc. Hence, I would urge upon the Government to keep the State interest in mind while setting up such a Commission.

Sir, coming to the other aspects, I would like to convey my concern that there is an acute shortage of doctors in almost all the super speciality hospitals including AIIMS. The statistics show that in India, we have one doctor for 1700 patients whereas in US, they have one doctor for 900 patients approximately. This being so, the existing doctors in hospitals like AIIMS are leaving their jobs and joining private hospitals, which lure them with higher pay package. The Government has to ponder over this to stop this migration of doctors from the Government sector to the private sector. There is a report which states that AIIMS is facing a crisis as faculty members continue to quit.

About one dozen specialist doctors left the Institute during the last one year. The picture is gloomy because nearly 50 senior doctors would be retiring in the next three years. It further says that 300 posts of Assistant Professors, 9 Additional Professors, 16 Associate Professors and about a dozen Nursing Lecturer posts are lying vacant. This report further states that an advertisement of a private hospital for recruiting doctors was pasted outside the Director's Office in AIIMS. It is a shame that such a thing has been allowed to happen inside the AIIMS campus.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a continuous recruitment drive. There should be a scheme by which the faculty should be retained. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, the Indian Medical Council Act was originally brought in 1956. It has been working extremely well for almost 50 to 55 years. Subsequently, prior to 2010, for five to six years, the CBI has been overlooking it and a couple of times, the Medical Council of India has been raided. It is obvious that everything was hushed up and managed and it was allowed to do all kinds of malpractices and things like that. The Government and the Ministry have

become mere spectators. Even in 2010, when the Bill was finally brought, action was taken by the CBI, based on which the then President was arrested. It is really surprising to note that the whole thing has not happened overnight, like a magic. Fine, it has happened. The Ministry brought it before the House for ratification and asked for one year's time to form a proper Council again in a democratic way, particularly representing the whole country. It is really unfortunate that the hon. Minister is bringing it again and again. Last year, he brought it for taking one more year's extension. I am really unable to understand it. Are our Ministry and the Government so weak? Are we not in a position to reestablish a democratic autonomous body? Is the Government doing it for backdoor control? In fact, it reminds me of a small joke. When I was studying in intermediate, for two years I could not see a movie other than 'Yadon Ki Barat'. There was only one movie for continuously two years. Like that, the Ministry is coming every year for seeking extension. *Ad hocism*, as it is, is very bad. Moreover, if we see all over the world, our Indian doctors have got special quality and capability. Their foundation was extremely good. Our education system, particularly health care, is very important from our country's point of view. So such things are definitely not acceptable. By any chance, if the Prime Minister decides to run the whole country single handedly, is it possible? Is it possible without delegating powers and without creating autonomous institutions? This is really unfortunate to come to such a stage. In fact, in the last two years, so many scams have unearthed. There was no mention of any of these scams. The same story, the same saga have been continuing. There is no reply from the Minister. What is the guarantee that it will be completed in the next year also? We are not able to understand it.

I strongly oppose this Bill. Getting more time again shows the inefficiency of the Government. Thank you.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, there are so many flies in the House and they have not been duly elected or taken oath. So, something should be done. We are really fed up of all this. There are a lot of mosquitoes here.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, kindly direct the Health Minister to take care of this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Secretary-General, please take note of this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, it has been taken note of.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I don't want to go into the history of why a situation has arisen. I am sure the hon. Minister has heard carefully that this sort of *ad hoc* arrangements cannot continue for long. However, the complexity and the history of the Medical Council, which had to be dissolved in 2010, was so malodorous that the hon. Minister had an enormous job to find people of eminence from the medical profession to come and repair one of the most prestigious

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institutions of this country which had been ruined by completion. And, Mr. Minister, I compliment you that the people, you chose for reconstituting the Medical Council in 2010, were, indeed, outstanding professional of reputation from all over India, and there was a sense of relief that professional people of the highest integrity had been brought into the Governing Council. It is, unfortunate, that their term ended after one year, and another group had to be constituted. When the electoral college has been properly scrutinized and brought up-to-date, which, I am sure, you propose to do, and elections are held to the IMC, in order not to face the consequence of the whole Board of Governors having to be elected every year, you may consider so that two or three members of the Board of Governors retire every year by turn so that there is some continuity. I would suggest that you kindly consider this suggestion, when you are framing the rules, for making this a more statutory rather an *ad hoc* body. Now, the challenge is, how do we persuade people of eminence, well-known doctors in this country, who are extremely busy, to devote their time to the serve highest medical body in this country for the year? If we can reassure them that they will enjoy the autonomy that they enjoy in their profession, and in their decision-making, then, a lot of illness that has descended upon medical education, particularly, in private medical education in this country, will start getting cured. We are too poor a country to be only at the whims of privately funded medical colleges and doctors who may not be fully qualified; I do not wish to cast any aspersions on private medical colleges. But this is an issue which we have to face, and a large numbers of very good doctors leaving this country every year is something which we have to urgently attend to. What I also suggest is that once you have reconstituted the IMC and once the electoral college has been updated, once you are able to persuade people of eminence to spend their precious time to give a halo and substance to the Indian Medical Council that it deserves, kindly make sure that this process of autonomy, reputation and highest order of honesty is maintained, and we do not start changing the rules every few years which would very much upset the people of medical profession who are of highest integrity and ability, support the view that you need a little more time. I would like to persuade all my friends that we should give you the time. The Minister has heard a lot of important advice that have come from Hon. Members from across the House. But the Indian Medical Council is too important and too pre-eminent an organization to fall between the cracks of the debate that we are holding. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Sir, this Bill is a classical example of *ad hocism*, which has become a hallmark of this Government. I never expected from a seasoned politician like Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad breaching a commitment made to this House. When he sought to supersede the MCI, he illustrated the reasons. One is corruption and MCI has failed to check the unethical practices in medical education. But what is the experience of the last two years? We see corruption is rampant. The

actors have changed. I will just give you one example. Last month, in Calicut, a team from MCI came to inspect a private medical college. They got the prior information and instead of patients, they hired construction workers in the hospital to be patients. It was reported in the media and no action was taken. Some of our colleagues were illustrating such incidents all over India. So, this is what is going on in our country the self-financing colleges and private medical colleges are increasing and you are giving encouragement for the private medical colleges, self-financing colleges. There, the motive is 'profit' and not to improve medical education. In such a situation, what must be the role of MCI? It must be an autonomous body, an elected body with reputation. Unfortunately, you have failed to ensure the autonomy of MCI, the efficient working of MCI and getting eminent persons, men of integrity in the MCI. The last President of MCI, Mr. Ketan Desai, was caught by CBI. The Minister must clarify this in the House as to what is the position of the case and what action has been taken. Now, the Minister has promised that a comprehensive Bill is coming, covering the Pharmacy Council, Nursing Council and everything. And unfortunately, for the delay the blame is put on Parliament, *i.e.* the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee does not clear it; so, the delay. Is it an excuse for the delay in the last two years? You are blaming the Standing Committee. Why can't you have elections in the MCI? You can bar the people who are caught with corrupt practices or who are involved in some allegations and whose integrity is being questioned. You can bar them from contesting the elections. I request the Minister to make a firm commitment in the House that within six months you will hold elections and that we will have an elected MCI Health is a State subject and the voices of the State must be represented or reflected in the functioning of the MCI. If the Minister gives a commitment to the House that within six months he will hold elections, then only I will request the Members to support this Bill. Otherwise, we have to oppose and defeat this Bill.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, I rise here to support the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012. As it has been said that this is a very small amendment for asking only one year's time ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : That is okay. That is okay.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : This is not a single incident happening in this country. In this country, there are many instances, in many State Governments and also in the Central Government. Many times it has happened. This is not the first time that this is happening in this country. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister has clearly stated that it is not correct to say that the Congress does not want a democratic body; as has been alleged.

Many people have said in this House also. It is only the Congress Party and former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, brought an amendment to the Constitution to delegate powers to Panchayats, Nagarapalikas and Municipalities. It is only Shri

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Rajiv Gandhi who had brought an amendment in this country to give voting power to youth who have acquired 18 years of age.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You speak on the subject.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : I am coming to the subject.

Sir, the Congress is equally interested to create a democratic body for MCI. But the question is this ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, it is the UPA. As it has been said, we are all political leaders. Let us not accuse each other and say many things which are not proper to mention in this House. It is not correct to say that something is happening under the nose of the hon. Minister or the hon. Minister is directly responsible. It is not correct. The Minister alone is not the Government. There are Secretaries, there are directors and there are many other officials And, Sir, Bill is not prepared by the hon. Minister alone, there are many persons and many things are involved in the preparation of a Bill.

Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he is awaiting the Report of the Standing Committee on the proposed National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill. The Standing is examining it. What is wrong in it? We are all Members of the Standing Committee. When we are examining it, we are also supposed to give the Report within a stipulated time. But, here, we are asking the Government that everything should happen on time! But, when it comes to us, we say that we may submit the Report in time or we may not submit the Report in time. The Standing Committee is constituted by the House. The House has also the right to get the Report in time. That is also the expectation of the House. I do not say when the Standing Committee submits its Report. But, it is also expected that the Standing Committee may accept the Bill or may not accept it or may amend it or give new suggestions. But, the Standing Committee is expected to submit its Report to the House ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, the Standing Committee is expected to submit its Report ...(*Interruptions*)... The Standing Committee gives its Report on time.

Now, the question is, the hon. Minister has asked only for time. The hon. Minister, after taking over this Ministry, as has been said by Mr. Parida, he has taken initiative for setting up of six AIIMS-like institutes. He is trying to implement the NRHM all over the country. He has also taken initiative to develop infrastructure in health sector and in all States. Also, Sir, good infrastructure development has taken place. The UPA Government has also taken initiative of increasing the Budget for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, saying that the hon. Minister is not doing right thing is not correct. The hon. Minister is trying his best to do the needful.

Sir, so far as the medical colleges are concerned, I would like to inform this august House that the hon. Minister has reduced the conditions for setting up of medical

colleges so as to increase the number of seats to facilitate our students to become doctors. The UPA Government, through the ESI Scheme, is bringing 17 medical colleges in the country and another 10 medical colleges are also coming up. Sir, the NTPC, CIL and other public sector companies are also setting up of medical colleges for students to become doctors. The State and the Central Governments do not have enough money to set up medical colleges which are required for the country and cater to the needs of the people of this country. Now, what to do? When the State and the Central Governments do not have money to set up medical colleges and even when money from the State and Central public sectors is not enough, what to do?

So, we must, in the interest of the country and in the interest of students, allow private individuals, those who can afford, to invest their money and open medical colleges. Sir, I do not support corruption. I strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to take strict action against those who have been responsible for corruption in the past. The Health Minister should also assure the House that if any act of corruption or malpractice is noticed in future, stringent action would be taken.

Sir, in my opinion, the time-limit sought by the Minister is reasonable. Many hon. Members have expressed that, even though the hon. Minister has asked for one year's time, he has been trying to constitute this committee soon so that it could start functioning and so that the due democratic process could be followed.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Thank you very much, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to make some observations on this Bill. This is an important Bill which seeks to amend the Medical Council of India Act of 1956.

Sir, this is a stop-gap arrangement. The Statement of Objects and Reasons states, in para 2, "Meanwhile the Central Government initiated a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health as an overarching regulatory body which would subsume certain Councils like the Medical Council of India and the Dental Council of India in it". Nobody is opposing this Bill, Sir. Most of the hon. Members have made only one point and, that is, that the democratic process for constituting the Board of Governors should be followed, and that the Government must avoid *ad hocism*. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to accept this request and take necessary steps in this regard.

Sir, the Dental Council of India received 492 applications for establishment of new dental colleges, for starting MDS courses, for increasing the seats for BDS/MDS and for starting Diploma courses. I would like to talk about the functioning of the Dental Council of India. Under Section 10A of the Dentists Act, 1948, the Council has permitted only three dental colleges to increase their seats, to establish only four dental colleges, and for MDS courses in 153 specialities at 52 dental colleges. Sir, you would

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be surprised to know that not a single dental college has been sanctioned for the North-Eastern Region. We have one Regional Dental College in Guwahati and it has only a few MDS seats. Time and again, we have been requesting the hon. Health Minister to increase the number of MDS seats, but the Government has done nothing in this regard. I would like to request the Government and the hon. Minister to take necessary action in this regard and expand dental education in the North-east.

Sir, the people of the North-east smell corruption in the granting of permission for opening new dental colleges/MDS courses. Would the hon. Minister like to react to this allegation? Would he come forward with an explanation to the House? Will the Government expedite increasing the number of seats for dental education courses in the North-Eastern Region?

Sir, India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world, producing more than 30,000 doctors and 18,000 specialists every year. However, India's average annual output is 100 graduates per medical college, in comparison to 110 in North-America, 125 in Central Europe, 149 in Western Europe and 220 in Eastern Europe.

China has 188 colleges which churn out 1,75,000 doctors annually, with an average of 930 graduates per college. The number of allopathic doctors increases as per the ratio of one doctor per 1,963 or a density of 0.5 doctors per 1,000. However, the ability of the doctors as per the current requirement is inadequate.

Lastly, I would like to raise one point here. The proposed NHCRH Bill had got into a rough weather because the Minister for Human Resource Development had announced the taking over of medical education in their proposed NCHER. So, I request the hon. Minister to inform us whether the Government has agreed to the handing over of the medical education to the Ministry of Human Resource Development or whether they would function independently.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I thank you for giving me the time to express my observations on this Bill.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। सर, मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया आजादी से पहले 1933 में गठित हुई थी। उसके बाद आजादी के बाद 1956 में गठित हुई और 1956 के बाद हमें अपने इस एक्ट को 2010 में संशोधित करना पड़ा, जब तत्कालीन एमसीआई के अध्यक्ष, जिनके ऊपर आरोप लगा कि पंजाब के एक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज को मान्यता देने में, उन्होंने कथित तौर पर लगभग 2 करोड़ की रिश्वत लेने का काम किया। उस समय सरकार एक अध्यादेश लाई और उस मेडिकल काउंसिल को भंग करके एक नई व्यवस्था के तहत लगातार काम करने की कोशिश हो रही है। एडहॉक बेसिस पर एमसीआई गठित की गई, एक संचालक मंडल बनाया गया, उसमें लगभग 8 से 9 सदस्य थे और लगातार वही काम कर रहा है। हर साल माननीय मंत्री जी को एक्सटेंशन लेना पड़ रहा है और आज पुनः एक साल का एक्सटेंशन लेने की अनुमति लेने के लिए वे सदन में आए हैं।

4.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी भावना आम लोगों के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को अविलम्ब एडहॉक सिस्टम को खत्म करके चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से एमसीआई जैसी महत्वपूर्ण संस्था को चलाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में यह मामला लम्बित है, मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से अनुरोध करके यथाशीघ्र वे अपनी भावनाओं को, अपनी अनुशंसाओं को भेजें, ताकि सही ढंग से चुने हुए जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनके माध्यम से एमसीआई काम कर सके। इसका काम है - खासतौर से कॉलेजों को मान्यता देना, चिकित्सा सुविधा देखना और अन्य कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं जिनको मेडिकल काउंसिल देखने का काम करती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में इस समय लगभग 355 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, जिनमें निजी मेडिकल कॉलेज 150 हैं और इन्हीं मेडिकल कॉलेजों के माध्यम से एक अरब 20 करोड़ जो अवाम है, उसके हित को केयर करने का काम कर रहे हैं। कई ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां पर मेडिकल कॉलेज का अभाव है। कहीं पर बड़े पैमाने पर डाक्टर्स का अभाव है, अस्पतालों में बेड की कमी है, दवा की कमी है, मेडिकल उपकरणों की कमी है, जिनकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इनके बारे में सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएं प्रकट की हैं। जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, जैसे हमारा बिहार है, जहां पर निजी और सरकारी कुल मिलाकर के 10 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, लेकिन बिहार की जनसंख्या 10 करोड़ 38 लाख है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने बड़ी कृपा की है। आपने वहां एक AIIMS दिया है, लेकिन वह अभी बनकर तैयार नहीं हुआ है और पता नहीं वह कब तक बनेगा। उस पर बहुत धीरे काम हो रहा है, इसलिए आप उस पर गौर फरमाइए तथा उसको जल्दी चालू करवाइए। सरकार का उसको 2012 में चालू करवाने का कमिटमेंट था। लोग बड़े पैमाने पर बिहार से आकर दिल्ली AIIMS में अपना इलाज करवाते हैं और उनको बड़ी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक-एक पेशेंट को एक-एक साल तक वेट करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि दिल्ली के AIIMS पर बहुत ज्यादा लोड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप तो बस....। सर, अभी कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप खत्म कीजिए। सबको पांच मिनट का समय दिया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, ठीक है, मैं पांच मिनट में ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, लेकिन अभी तो चार मिनट ही हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अभी चार मिनट हो गए हैं, एक मिनट बाकी है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अभी बहुत-सी कमियां हैं। सरकार ने कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं चलाई हैं, जैसे राजीव गांधी हेल्थ मिशन योजना है। इसके द्वारा गांव के स्तर पर बहुत सी दवाएं उपलब्ध कराना और डॉक्टर्स की कमी को दूर करना इत्यादि कई तरह की समस्याएं इससे दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती है, लेकिन यह अपर्याप्त है। उस पर पहल करने के लिए सरकार को और भी कुछ करना चाहिए तथा और मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेडिकल कॉलेज निजी तौर पर खुलें, इसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जो आपकी सख्त कंडिशन है, उनमें ढील देनी चाहिए। सर, अभी भी डॉक्टर्स की बहुत कमी है। एक हॉस्पिटल में जहां 600 डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए, वहां केवल 200 ही डॉक्टर्स हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि बिहार जैसे प्रदेश में एक लाख की आबादी पर एक डॉक्टर है। वह डॉक्टर कितने लोगों का इलाज कर सकता है, यह समझा जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त करिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह पूरे देश के पैमाने पर यह स्थिति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त करिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : जिसकी वजह से प्रॉपर मेडिकल केयर होनी चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं हो पा रही है। सर, स्वास्थ्य ऐसी चीज है जिसका सही ढंग से उपयोग करना बहुत जरूरी है। जो बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको खत्म करने का काम कीजिए। प्राइवेट निजी कॉलेज में जिस तरह से व्यापक पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, उसको कम करने की कोशिश करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो व्यवस्था चिकित्सा में है, उसको निश्चित तौर पर देखने का काम कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं बैठ रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is enough.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I am going to conclude, Sir, प्लीज़ एक मिनट दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, हो गया। आप बैठिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं बैठ रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not going on record. It is over.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सब लोगों को पांच-पांच मिनट दिए हैं। आपने 6 मिनट लिए हैं। No more time, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not going on record. Not going on record, please. श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह। जय प्रकाश जी, आप तीन मिनट लीजिए, आपका नाम बहुत लेट आया है।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : सर, हम लोग पीछे की बेंच पर बैठते हैं और हम लोगों को समय भी पीछे का ही मिलता है। हमें भारत की जनता के स्वास्थ्य की चिंता प्रकट करनी है, इसलिए आप कम से कम बीस मिनट का समय दीजिए।

मान्यवर, मैं इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2012 पर चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने पूर्व मेडिकल काउंसिल को भंग करके बोर्ड का गठन किया है। पहले प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से काउंसिल का गठन होता था। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मेडिकल काउंसिल को पुनः बहाल किया जाए। यूपीए-1, यूपीए-2 और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सरकार में बैठने से पूर्व वायदा किया था कि हम जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर और दवाई पर पूरा खर्च करेंगे।

अभी इसमें यह स्थिति है। वे कहते हैं कि जो जी.डी.पी. का रेट है, हम उसके रेट का 2.5% खर्च करेंगे, जबकि 1.4% खर्च हो रहा है। देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन मेडिकल डॉक्टर्स की संख्या नहीं बढ़ रही है। प्राइवेट मेडिकल colleges की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उस अनुपात में सरकारी मेडिकल colleges की संख्या घट रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपको कुछ करना चाहिए। जो सरकारी मेडिकल colleges हैं, उनमें एम.डी. की पढ़ाई की मान्यता नहीं मिलती, जबकि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों को एम.डी. की पढ़ाई

की मान्यता मिलती है, इसीलिए विद्यार्थी उनमें ज्यादा पढ़ने जाते हैं कि जब हम पढ़ेंगे, एम.डी. करेंगे, तो तुरंत प्रोफेसर बन जाएंगे, हमें अच्छे कॉलेज में नौकरी मिल जाएगी। आज मेडिकल डॉक्टर बनाने पर इतना खर्चा आता है कि जो गार्जियन है, उसके लिए वह खर्च वहन करना, उसकी औकात से बाहर की बात है, इसीलिए सरकारी मेडिकल colleges की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए। मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा बताता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने, तीन साल पहले लोक सभा में अपना जो उत्तर दिया था, मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूँ। अभी भारतवर्ष में 335 मेडिकल colleges हैं, जिसमें से 220 मेडिकल colleges सिर्फ दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी भाग में हैं। मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है, The number of medical colleges for which approval was given by the Medical Council of India, MCI, during the last five years and the number out of them set up till date in the country, जो स्टेटवाइज दिए हुए हैं, मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि Medical college की स्थापना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के प्रपोजल से होती है। मैं मंत्री जी को उनके आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि 21 राज्यों ने Medical college की स्थापना की मांग की थी। यह आपका राज्यवार आंकड़ा है कि 2007-08 में 9 राज्यों ने मांग की थी, 2008-09 में 19 स्टेट्स ने मांग की थी, 2009-10 में 11 स्टेट्स ने मांग की थी। 2010-11 में 14 स्टेट्स ने मांग की थी और 2011-12 में 21 स्टेट्स ने मांग की थी। इस तरह से आपने कुल मिलाकर 74 Medical college की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दी। यह बताता है कि आपने तत्पश्चात कितने Medical college को अप्रूव किया, इस संदर्भ में, मंत्री जी द्वारा लोक सभा में दिए हुए वक्तव्य का आंकड़ा है। यह कहता है कि, In the academic year 2008, we have received applications..., Medical college खोलने के जो आवेदन प्राप्त हुए, वे 14 हैं, लेकिन उनमें से मात्र 1 कॉलेज को सैंक्शन दी है। 2010-11 में 11 राज्यों ने मांग की, उनमें से 6 अप्रूव किए गए, 2011-12 में 21 स्टेट्स ने Medical college खोलने की मांग की थी, लेकिन आपने सिर्फ 5 की मंजूरी दी और 2012-13 में 18 स्टेट्स ने मांग की है, जिस पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओ.के., समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : इतना मोटा पोथा है, इसको लोगों को सुनाने तो दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत मेहनत की है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : क्या करें, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम पीछे के बेंच पर बैठते हैं, इसलिए हमें पीछे का समय मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, The total proposal received from the State Governments in the last three years, for current year it is 64, and proposals approved during the last three years 12. आपने 64 में से सिर्फ 12 को approve किया है। देश में डॉक्टरों की जो कमी है, आप उसको कैसे पूरा करेंगे? अगर मेडिकल काउंसिल और केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से यही (Ratio) रेश्यो रहा, तो इस देश में कभी भी डॉक्टरों की कमी को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से Doctor की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आग्रह करूंगा। मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि आप मुझे ज्यादा नहीं बोलने देंगे, इसीलिए मैं एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देता हूँ। अभी स्टील प्लांट के दो मेडिकल हॉस्पिटल चल रहे हैं। एक हॉस्पिटल झारखंड के बोकारो में चल रहा है, जिसमें 800 Beds (सीट) हैं।

दूसरा भिलाई में है, जिसमें एक हजार Beds (सीटें) हैं। हॉस्पिटल फर्स्ट क्लास चल रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने यह रिकमेंड किया है कि इसको मेडिकल कॉलेज की मान्यता दी जाए। झारखंड सरकार ने यह

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

रिकमेंड किया कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के हॉस्पिटल को मेडिकल कॉलेज की मान्यता दी जाए। अभी तक यह मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, जबकि दोनों बैकवर्ड एरियाज में हैं। आप इनको मान्यता दीजिए और डॉक्टर्स की संख्या बढ़ाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सर, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं, आपका समय हो गया।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सर, 6 एम्स खोलने की मंजूरी अटल जी के समय में दी गई थी। केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी इस पर पहल की है। यह अभी बिहार में चालू होने वाला है और दूसरे एम्स भी चालू होने वाले हैं। सरकार यह बात कबूल करती है कि देश में मेडिकल कॉलेज की कमी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजिज ने मेडिकल की शिक्षा को इतना महंगा कर दिया है कि इस देश में डॉक्टर्स की कमी हो गई है। कुल 335 में से 180 सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजिज हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : ठीक है। थैंक्यू सर।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सभी सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। तकरीबन 19 सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर चर्चा की। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ तीन-चार के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

किस तरह से और किन परिस्थितियों में मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को भंग करना पड़ा, इस सदन में सभी लोग जानते हैं, क्योंकि दूसरे दिन या शायद उसी दिन मेरा यहाँ क्वेश्चन ऑवर था और पूरा सदन खड़ा हो गया था। ठीक है, दो साल हो गए, हमारे कुछ साथी भूल गए होंगे, लेकिन उस वक्त वातावरण क्या था, दाएँ, बाएँ और सेंटर का। उस वक्त सदन के पास या सरकार के पास सिवाए इसके कोई चारा नहीं था कि उसको भंग कर दे और एक बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बना दे। वह पुरानी कमेटी होती या आज का बीओपी होता, मैं उसमें एक चीज़ बताना चाहता हूँ। कल से मैं उस हाउस में और इस सदन में भी सुन रहा हूँ कि हमारे जो बहुत सारे नए प्रोपोजल्स हैं, उनसे वे सहमत नहीं हैं। वह दूसरी बात है, जब वे सदन के सामने आएँगे, तब हम उनकी चर्चा करेंगे। लेकिन अगर यह भंग नहीं हुआ होता, तो भी जब यूपीए-2 आई, उस वक्त सरकार ने महसूस किया कि एजुकेशन और हेल्थ के अन्दर एक ओवरआर्चिंग बॉडी बने। अभी मेडिकल काउंसिल एक अलग काउंसिल है, डेंटल काउंसिल एक अलग काउंसिल है, नर्सिंग की अलग काउंसिल है, फार्मसी की अलग काउंसिल है। अलग-अलग काउंसिल्स अलग-अलग दिशा में जा रही हैं। इसी तरह से एजुकेशन में भी है। इन सबको सबस्यूम करके बॉडी बने, ये तमाम उसमें रहेंगी, ये अलग नहीं होंगी और इलेक्टेड रहेंगी। उसमें मेडिकल काउंसिल भी रहेगी, उसमें डेंटल काउंसिल का इलेक्टेड प्रेसिडेंट भी रहेगा, उसमें फार्मसी काउंसिल का इलेक्टेड प्रेसिडेंट भी रहेगा, उसमें नर्सिंग काउंसिल का इलेक्टेड प्रेसिडेंट भी रहेगा। शायद उसके बारे में भी गलत जानकारी दी गई होगी कि हम उसमें वकील और दूसरे लोग, एमपीज़ वगैरह रखेंगे। वे इन्हीं के इलेक्टेड लोग होंगे। हाँ, दूसरे भी, और भी इसी फ्रैटर्निटी के दूसरे लोग भी होंगे, which will constitute an overarching body, known as the National Council for Human Resources for Health. यह बनेगी। यह काम *parallely* इस *dissolution* से पहले ही शुरू हो गया था। उससे पहले ही एनसीएचआरएच की एक टास्क फोर्स बन गई थी, उस पर काम हो चुका था और टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट आ गई थी।

जिस वक्त हमने इस हाउस की अनुमति ली कि एक साल के अन्दर-अन्दर यह हो जाना चाहिए, उस वक्त हमारा अनुमान था कि एक साल के अन्दर हम **Overarching Body** का एक नया बिल ले आएं, लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों हम उसके अन्दर गए, त्यों-त्यों हमने देखा कि जरूरियात और ज्यादा बढ़ गई। जब हमने इसको डिस्कस किया, इसे वेब साइट पर लाए, तो 20 स्टेट्स की गवर्नमेंट्स ने भी इच्छा प्रकट की कि हमसे भी इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए, इसलिए तमाम राज्य सरकारों से चर्चा की गई। जब उनसे चर्चा हुई, उस समय उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए, उनको इन्कॉर्पोरेट किया गया। उसके बाद यह महसूस हुआ कि साउथ, ईस्ट, वेस्ट, नॉर्थ, सब जगह रीजनल कॉन्फरेंसिज़ भी करनी चाहिए, जिसमें यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के वाइस चान्सलर्स आए, मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ के प्रिंसिपल्स आए साथ ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी आए। इस तरह से पाँच रीजनल कॉन्फरेंसिज़ हुईं, जिनमें वाइस चान्सलर्स, मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ के एकेडेमीशियन्स, प्रोफेशनल्स, प्रिंसिपल्स और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी आए। तब तक हमारा एक साल का समय दोबारा खत्म हो गया और हमें फिर से एक साल का एक्सटेंशन लेना पड़ा। इसके बाद हमने देश के तमाम हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स और तमाम प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरीज़ ऑफ हेल्थ को यहाँ बुलाया। उन्होंने यूनानिमसली इसको पास किया, एक्सेप्ट केरल की जो तत्कालीन सरकार थी, क्योंकि उसने इसको माना नहीं। उन्होंने जो कुछ भी सुझाव दिए, उनको हमने इन्कॉर्पोरेट किया।

इसके बाद जो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनके साथ भी चर्चा हुई, जिसकी वजह से हमें तकरीबन डेढ़ साल लग गया। कुल मिला कर जब एप्रूवल आया, तो उसे पास करके हमने पिछले साल दिसम्बर में इसी सदन में **NCHRH Bill** रखा और माननीय सभापति जी ने उसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दिया। हमें यह उम्मीद थी कि हेल्थ की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से यह बिल फरवरी-मार्च तक वापस आ जाएगा और अप्रैल-मई में, इसी बजट सेशन में हम उसे पास कर देंगे। लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की अपनी मजबूरी है, वह उसे इस सेशन तक नहीं दे पाई।

इधर हमने दूसरी दफा हाउस की जो अनुमति ली थी, वह 14 मई को खत्म हो रही है। अब हमारे पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था, क्योंकि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से बिल आया नहीं, इसलिए हम उसको डिस्कस नहीं कर पाए। हमारे पास फिर यही एक रास्ता था कि हम लोग सभा के पास जाएं, राज्य सभा के पास जाएं और एक साल और इसके लिए मांगें। लेकिन मैं यह साफ जाहिर कर देना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल एक आउटर लिमिट है। मैंने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित भी किया है। आज ही मैंने चेयरमैन साहब से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वह हमें एक-दो महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर ही इसे दे दें। मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी हमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से बिल मिलेगा, उसके एक-आध महीने के अन्दर ही हम अपनी फॉर्मलिटीज़ कम्प्लीट कर लेंगे और जो भी नेक्स्ट सेशन आएगा, चाहे वह मानसून सेशन हो या विंटर सेशन हो, उसमें हम उस बिल को ले आएंगे। मैं ऐसी स्थिति भी नहीं चाहता कि आप कहें कि छः महीने या तीन महीने में ही इसे लाओ। अगर तीन महीने में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने मुझे बिल ही न भेजा, तब आप कहेंगे कि आपने तो सदन को तीन महीने का समय बताया था। इसलिए जब तक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से बिल नहीं आता, तब तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। उनकी रिक्वेस्टेंस क्या होंगी या उनसे कैसे डील करना है, वह दूसरा मुद्दा है, लेकिन अगर एक बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में अंडर डिस्कशन हो, तो हम कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, हम उसे सदन में नहीं ला सकते हैं। इन हालात में, इन परिस्थितियों में सरकार के पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था, एक तो यह कारण है कि क्यों हम यह लाना चाहते हैं।

सर, दूसरा मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ प्रश्न उठाए जाते हैं, कुछ उंगलियां उठाई जाती हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेडिकल काउंसिल हो, पहला बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स हो या आज का बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स हो, सरकार की तरफ से उसमें कोई भ इंटरफीयरेंस नहीं होती, चाहे वह मिनिस्टर हो, हेल्थ सेक्रेटरी हो या हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट हो। मैं यहां यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि **pre-dissolution**

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया का जो ऐक्ट था, उसमें एक ही जो प्रोवीज़न था, वह यह 10(a) का प्रोवीज़न था।

उस प्रोविज़न के अन्तर्गत अगर मेडिकल काउंसिल किसी भी मेडिकल कॉलेज को रिजेक्ट करती थी, तो 10(a) के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को ये पावर्स थीं कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री उसकी इंडिपेंडेंट, अलग से इनक्वायरी करके उसको परमिशन दे सकती थी। लेकिन, जब 2010 में हम ऑर्डिनेंस लाये और उसे भंग कर दिया, तो यह शायद पहली दफा होगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी पावर काट कर मेडिकल काउंसिल को दे दी, यानी गवर्नमेंट के पास जो पावर थी, वह भी मेडिकल काउंसिल को दे दी। अब हमारे पास कोई भी रिकमेंडेशन नहीं आती है या सिग्नेचर के लिए भी हमारे पास वह नहीं आती। उसमें हमने सिर्फ एक चीज़ अपने पास रखी, जो पहले नहीं थी और वह है - पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन। पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन में भी क्या है? वह पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन भी हमें लिखित में देने पड़ते हैं। वह पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए या यू.पी.ए. के लिए नहीं है। वह पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन इस देश के ह्यूमन रिसोर्स के लिए है, जो आप तमाम साथी बता रहे थे। आज मैं गौरव से कह सकता हूँ कि उस पॉलिसी डिस्मिशन से या यह यू.पी.ए. सरकार जब से आई, खास तौर से यू.पी.ए. सेकंड, इतनी सीटें एम.बी.बी.एस. की 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 और 2012-13 में बढ़ी हैं, इतनी एक समय में कभी नहीं बढ़ीं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन सालों में एम.बी.बी.एस. की 8,167 सीटें बढ़ी हैं और अभी इस जून में, डेढ़ महीने के बाद का एम.बी.बी.एस. का अभी दिया नहीं है, उसमें और दो-तीन हजार सीटें बढ़ेंगी। इसी तरह से एम.डी. की सीटों की भी बात है। इनमें हमने मिनिस्ट्री के पास पॉलिसी की पावर रखी है, तो उसके अन्दर 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 और 2012-13 में एम.डी. की 9,151 सीटें बढ़ीं। इस तरह, पूरे 60 साल में 13 हजार एम.डी. इनटेक था, लेकिन सिर्फ इन तीन सालों में 9,151 टेक हुए, which is 72 per cent increase in a small period of time. हमने अपने पास यह पॉलिसी की पावर रखी है।

अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं या ये नहीं हैं। अस्पताल तो हम रूरल हेल्थ मिशन में बनाते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ अस्पताल बनाने का क्या फायदा, जब तक उसमें डॉक्टर नहीं हों, specialist नहीं हों? इसलिए, हमने बहुत से कदम उठाए कि किस तरह से ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ आएं, उनके लिए कौन-कौन-से रूल्स चेंज करने हैं, किस तरह से लेंड कम करना है, किस तरह से उनकी फैकल्टी बढ़ानी है। मैं उनका उल्लेख यहाँ नहीं करना चाहता और इसमें हाउस का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कई दफा इसकी चर्चा की है। हाँ, गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ से हमेशा मेरी यह शिकायत रहेगी कि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ के बारे में कभी इस सदन में या उस सदन में कहा जाता है कि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को मेडिकल काउंसिल के द्वारा जल्दी परमिशन दी जाती है और गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ को नहीं। लेकिन, मैं इन दोनों सदनों ये कह चुका हूँ कि मेडिकल कॉलेज सिर्फ एक बिल्डिंग नहीं है, सिर्फ एक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, उसके लिए उतना ही जरूरी फैकल्टी भी है। फैकल्टी की हमारे देश में कमी थी, इसलिए तीन साल पहले, हमने आते ही फैकल्टी की जो उम्र थी, वह 65 साल कर दी। सिर्फ फैकल्टी की, डॉक्टर्स की नहीं, क्योंकि यह Concurrent है। यह हमने सबसे पहले अपने मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स में किया, All India Medical Institute और PGI में, ताकि स्टेट्स वाले यह नहीं कहें कि भाई, बाकी डॉक्टर्स शोर मचाएँगे। किसी ने PGI में एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन भी नहीं दी और किसी ने All India Medical Institute में भी एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन नहीं दी कि हमारा क्यों नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि it was faculty-specific. सारे डॉक्टर्स जानते हैं कि हम डॉक्टर तभी बनेंगे जब तक मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में फैकल्टी होंगी। हमने DNB को फैकल्टी बनने की परमिशन दी। इसके बाद लास्ट ईयर हमने यह रियलाइज किया कि 60 साल भी अभी काफी नहीं है, तो हमने फैकल्टी की एज 70 साल कर दी। लेकिन, उसका लाभ सिर्फ प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ उठाते हैं। प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ ने एकदम जो गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ से रिटायर हो गए, उनको फैकल्टी बनाया। मैंने एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी लिखा, कइयों को

टेलिफोन भी किया और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स को भी बताया कि अगर आपके मेडिकल कॉलेजेज फैकल्टी के कारण रिजेक्ट होते हैं, तो अब तो आपको मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया ने, which is a regulatory body, उसने आपको परमिशन दी है, 65 साल और 70 साल की, लेकिन अभी 65 साल करने के लिए भी कोई तैयार नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारा काम है कि हम स्टेट गनर्वमेंट्स के लिए रास्ता साफ करें, लेकिन अगर कोई उसका फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहे, उसके बाद फिर उसकी request रिजेक्ट हो जाए और उसके लिए अगर वह कभी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को दोष दे, तो कभी Medical Council को दोष दे, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह उचित नहीं होगा। चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार हो या बीजेपी की हो या लेफ्ट की हो या किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार हो, सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और सभी एमपीज से मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि अगर ह्यूमन रिसोर्स बढ़ानी है, तो उसके लिए हमें faculties बढ़ानी होंगी। जब तक हम faculty नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक हम सिर्फ मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं खोल सकते हैं।

आज के इस वातावरण में जहां सीबीआई हो, जहां सीवीसी हो, जहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स हों, जहां हाई कोर्ट्स हों, जहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो, जहां आरटीआई हो, जहां सीएजी हो, जहां इतनी चौकन्नी प्रिंट मीडिया और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया हो, जहां आप सब लोग लोकपाल का इंतजार कर रहे हैं, वहां इन 11-12 संस्थानों से कोई व्यक्ति बच नहीं सकता है। यदि कोई एक जगह निकलेगा, तो वह दूसरी जगह फंसेगा।

हम सदन के सदस्य, चाहे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों, पब्लिक रिप्रजेंटेटिव हैं। जब हम चुनाव में जाते हैं, तो हमको मालूम होता है कि कितने विरोधी हमारे खिलाफ हैं। जो candidate होता है, चाहे वह इधर का हो या उधर का हो, हमारे खिलाफ न जाने कितने आरोप लगाता है, उन आरोपों में कितने सत्य होते हैं और कितने असत्य होते हैं। जब हम पब्लिक में रहते हैं और यह जानते हैं कि हमारे समाज में सभी जगह vested interest है। उसी हाउस में मैं दो चीजें देख रहा हूँ, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, हमारे माननीय सदस्यगण नाम पढ़ते हैं कि इस-इस कॉलेज को परमिशन दी गई है, जब कि किसी के पास कम infrastructure था, किसी के पास कम faculties थीं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको परमिशन दी गई, इसलिए Medical Council of India may be held responsible. इसी सदन में दूसरे माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमको परमिशन क्यों नहीं दी जाती है? अब Medical Council of India वाले परमिशन दें, तो मुसीबत और अगर कहीं concession दे दें, तो उनके पीछे सीबीआई लग जाती है। हम कहते हैं कि ह्यूमन रिसोर्स बढ़ाएँ। हम ह्यूमन रिसोर्स बढ़ाएंगे और अगर उसमें एक कमरा भी कम हुआ, एक डॉक्टर भी कम हुआ, तो हम उसके पीछे सीबीआई लगा देंगे। इन हालात में कोई भी Medical Council, कोई भी respected person, जो भी Medical Council के मेम्बर हैं, उसे डिसमिस करना या किसी के बारे में यह स्टेटमेंट देना कि वह भी भ्रष्ट है, यह भी भ्रष्ट है, यह बड़ा आसान है। हम जिस फोरम में हैं, उसमें 35 साल हो गए, तीन साल असेम्बली में थे और बाकी 32 साल इसी पार्लियामेंट में हैं, मेरे ख्याल से सब बड़े जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं। आज मैंने जिन संस्थानों का नाम लिया, उन्होंने वैसे ही सब राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ का ऐसा हुलिया बना दिया है और अगर कुछ हुलिया बचा है, तो उसको हम खुद पूरा कर देते हैं। जहां भ्रष्ट नहीं भी होता है, हम बताते हैं कि सब भ्रष्ट हैं।

मेरी आप सभी, यानी इस तरफ के और उस तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों से यह गुजारिश होगी कि जब भी किसी के खिलाफ कुछ आरोप हो, तो पहले उसकी जानकारी कराएं। उनका भी एक career रहा है, कोई पीजीआई का डायरेक्टर रहा है, कोई किसी दूसरे Institute का डायरेक्टर रहा है। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश यही होगी कि जब तक हमारे पास सबूत नहीं हो, तब तक किसी के खिलाफ आरोप न लगाएं। अगर सबूत हो, तो मेरे पास आने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने 10-12 एजेंसियों का नाम लिया है, अगर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद भी पैसा लेता है, तो आप इन एजेंसियों को बताएं, लेकिन हम हाउस में खाली नहीं बताएं कि यह भी चोर है, वह भी

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

चोर है। एक इंसान को समाज में अपना मान-सम्मान बनाने में पूरी उम्र लग जाती है और हम एक शब्द में उसको ऐसा बता देते हैं और हमारे जो मित्र हैं मीडिया के, उनको तो material मिल जाता है और उनको और मजा आता है। मेरी सबसे request है कि even हम एक-दूसरी पार्टी के खिलाफ भी इस तरह के आरोप न लगाएं, जब तक उसमें कोई तथ्य न हो, तब तक आरोप न लगाएं। उस तरह का आरोप तो इस सदन में नहीं लगा, जिस तरह का आरोप दूसरे सदन में लगा।

वहाँ तो मौका नहीं मिला, लेकिन मैं यहाँ अपने साथियों से, एक मिनिस्टर के नाते नहीं, बल्कि एक साथी के नाते, एक एमपी के नाते और एक कुलीग के नाते यह गुजारिश करूँगा कि आइंदा हमें यह देखना होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यह बड़ा लिमिटेड विषय है, इसको दो साल की बजाय तीन साल करना है, इसी के लिए मैं इस सदन के पास आया हूँ और मैं इस सदन के लेफ्ट, राइट और सेंटर के जितने लीडर्स हैं, उन सभी से गुजारिश करूँगा कि वे इन सबको इकट्ठे पास कर दें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, my Chief Minister has opposed the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill. She has written to the hon. Prime Minister on 12th April. Some other Chief Ministers have also written. In fact, the Chief Minister of Gujarat has written a letter to the Prime Minister on 5th May. We have not received any response so far. What is your stand on that? If that Bill does not carry the light of the day, then what is your stand on this Bill?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, the hon. Minister has assured that as soon as the Standing Committee sends the recommendations on the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, it shall be placed before the House. I would like to seek one clarification. Before placing the proposed Bill in the House, will the hon. Minister try to arrive at a broad consensus among the parties?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, the only point is that it is not only your Ministry but also other Ministries which are superseding statutory institutes. My question is: When will the election to the IMC be held and will you commit yourself to the amendment that nobody shall hold the office for more than two terms? Can you give guarantee of doing this?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the new Bill is not mentioned as a subject. From the beginning, all the three Amendment Bills were related to corruption. MCI is an independent autonomous body. There should be democratic election and the Government should come up with appropriate amendment.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उन्होंने जिस कारण से, मतलब भ्रष्टाचार या करप्शन के आरोप में एमसीआई को भंग किया, उससे ज्यादा आरोप इसके बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के मेम्बर्स के ऊपर लग रहे हैं। एमसीआई, जो कि एक autonomous body है, मेरी पार्टी इस संस्था की स्वतंत्रता को बरकरार रखने की हिमायती है और मैं समझती हूँ कि लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि इस संस्था ने हमारे देश के इतने लम्बे काल में देश में उम्दा डॉक्टर्स दिए हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को ऊँचाइयों तक पहुँचाया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्रश्न पृच्छिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उन्होंने न केवल देश में, बल्कि विदेशों में भी हमारा नाम रौशन किया है। एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर आरोप लगे हैं और उस आरोप के कारण आपने पूरी संस्था को भंग किया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि यूपीए सरकार के ऊपर भी करप्शन के इतने सारे आरोप लग रहे हैं, तो क्या आप यूपीए सरकार को भी भंग कर देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओके प्लीज़। माया जी, अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : जिस व्यक्ति के ऊपर आरोप लगते हैं, उस पर कार्रवाई कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let the hon. Minister reply.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : माननीय सदस्या, जिनका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ, ने जो कहा, उसे सुनकर ऐसा लगा, जैसे पूरी रात रामायण की कहानी सुन कर सुबह कोई यह पूछे कि राम सीता के क्या लगते थे। मैं यही कहा रहा था कि जब तक जिसका तथ्य न हो, तब तक हमें ख्वाहमख्वाह आरोप नहीं लगाने चाहिए। बहरहाल, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, राम और सीता का जब नाम आया है, तो सीताराम को तो बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा निवेदन एक ही है। सवाल यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार को वहां से हटाना है, उसके बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं है, इसके लिए हमारा पूरा समर्थन है। लेकिन इसको रि-आर्गनाइज करके दोबारा चुनाव करके इलेक्शन करवाएंगे, यह बात आपने दो साल पहले कही थी। एक साल के लिए यह विधेयक हुआ था, उसके बाद फिर एक साल के लिए और एक्सटेंड हुआ। पिछली बार हमारी एक अमेंडमेंट थी कि इसमें आप स्टेट के रिप्रजेंटेटिव को जोड़ेंगे। आपने इसी हाउस में आश्वासन दिया था कि छः महीने के अंदर इसमें स्टेट के रिप्रजेंटेटिव को जोड़ेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Just put the question; don't repeat.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I have only one point. Can he give an assurance that he will have these democratic elections and democratically-elected body will be put in place within next six months?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : He has already said it.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD : I would not like to discuss it here. At this juncture, I am not going to discuss the Bill which is still pending.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप इसको तीसरी बार बढ़ा रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mayaji, he is not yielding. हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : अब क्या यह आखिरी बार है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : माया जी, मैंने उसका उत्तर दे दिया है। इसमें दो चीजें हैं। एक तो overarching body जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास है, NCHRH, वह जिस वक्त भी आए उसके तुरन्त बाद हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में एकाध महीने से ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा और केबिनेट से एप्रूवल होने के बाद जो भी सेशन होगा, चाहे वह मानसून सेशन हो या विन्टर सेशन हो, लेकिन आज मैं डेट इसलिए नहीं बतला रहा हूँ कि फिर आप कहेंगे कि मानसून के लिए आपने कहा था, तो जो भी इमीडिएट सेशन होगा, उसमें हम लाएंगे।
...(व्यवधान)... Listen to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let' him complete.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, the issue is whether it is the last extension that he is asking.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I have not completed. Number two, वह overarching body का बिल लाने से पहले, I will take all the political parties into confidence and try to arrive at a consensus. But, at the same time, while not discussing the overarching body, I would like to make one point clear. I think, some people, in the corridor of Parliament, were thinking that we are going to bring people like lawyers, or, people from outside. The overarching body will consist of representatives of the elected President of the Medical Council of India, the elected President of the Dental Council of India, the elected President of the Nursing Council of India, and the elected President of the Pharmacy Council of India. They are all going to be the part of this overarching body. Of course, in addition to these four elected Presidents, there are going to be other experts also from medical fraternity. So, it is not that somebody from outside is going to come. They are going to be the part and parcel of this overarching body. Yet, I have said that before we come to this House for discussion on the overarching body, we will have a threadbare discussion with all political parties and will try to reach at a consensus.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, let us take up The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2012. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Mukul Roy to move the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Raghunandan Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raghunandan Sharma, would you like to speak? Order please. Don't stand like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... hon. Members, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ensure order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Raghunandan Sharma, are you speaking ? ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी ने मूव कर दिया है, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... The Minister has moved the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... All others may please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please have order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat) : Sir, tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill has been moved, and, now, the discussion starts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raghunandan Sharma will start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. What is this? There is no order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... रघुनन्दन शर्मा जी, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... रघुनन्दन शर्मा जी, आप बोलिए।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल विभाग द्वारा भारत के संचित कोष से कुछ राशियां संदाय करने के लिए प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

[श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारतवर्ष में जब मानसून के बादल छाते हैं, घनघोर घटाएं उमड़ती हैं, तब किसान तरसती निगाहों से उन्हें देखते हैं कि अब हमारी अपेक्षाएं पूरी होंगी, अब हमारे खेतों में हरियाली आएगी, कृषि उत्पादन के लिए हमारे द्वारा डाले गए बीज अंकुरित होंगे और हम उन्हें लोगों को उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे तथा उन्हें जीवन दे सकेंगे। उस समय यदि वह काली घटा, घनघोर घटा बिना बरसे हुए चली जाती है, तो किसान निराश हो जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार जब फरवरी-मार्च में रेल बजट प्रस्तुत करने का समय नज़दीक आता है, तो सारे देश की निगाहें उस ओर चली जाती हैं। इसी प्रकार हर प्रान्त और हर जिले का व्यक्ति किसी न किसी प्रकार की रेल सुविधा प्राप्त करना चाहता है। वह अपने हितों के लिए रेल को आवश्यक समझता है, इसलिए वह जिज्ञासा भरी दृष्टि से रेल बजट की ओर देखता है कि रेल का बजट आएगा और हम पचास साल से जिस अपेक्षा के साथ देख रहे हैं, कम से कम इस वर्ष तो वह जिज्ञासा पूरी होगी, लेकिन जब बजट आता है और बजट में बिन बरसे बादल की तरह मंत्री कोई भी अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं करते हैं, तो भारत की जनता निराश होती है, हर प्रांत के लोग निराश हो जाते हैं और जो अपेक्षाएं होती हैं, मांगें होती हैं, उन मांगों के पूरा न होने के कारण सारे देश में उदासी छा जाती है। महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां महत्वपूर्ण बात हो रही है। यदि सदस्य बातें करना चाहते हैं, तो आप उनसे बाहर जाने के लिए कह दीजिए।

महोदय, मानव शरीर में जिस प्रकार रक्त को संचालित करने के लिए रक्त वाहिनियां होती हैं, रक्त शिराएं होती हैं, धमनियां होती हैं, उसी प्रकार रेल तथा सड़क परिवहन राष्ट्र की रक्त शिराएं होती हैं, वे रक्त की धमनियां होती हैं। रेल परिवहन के माध्यम से समूचे देश में कच्चा माल, पक्का माल, आवश्यकता की सामग्री एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंचाई जाती है। देश के नागरिक यात्री बनकर रेल का लाभ उठाते हैं। लगभग ढाई करोड़ लोग प्रतिदिन रेल की यात्रा करते हैं। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग पचास लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो रेल यात्रा करने के इच्छुक तो होते हैं, लेकिन टिकट न मिलने के कारण, स्थान उपलब्ध न होने से या आरक्षण न मिलने के कारण वे वंचित रह जाते हैं और रेल को अपशब्द कहकर निराश होकर घर चले जाते हैं।

माननीय महोदय, यही स्थिति मालगाड़ियों के संदर्भ में भी है। प्रतिदिन वैगन की उपलब्धता न होने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को अपने व्यवसाय के लिए, व्यापार के लिए, उद्योगों के लिए, माल प्राप्त करने व भेजने की प्रतीक्षा रहती है, लेकिन वैगन उपलब्ध नहीं होते, मालगाड़ियां उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं, इसलिए माल का भी अभावग्रस्त वातावरण रहता है और उसके कारण देश को क्षति होती है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यवसायियों को, उद्योगपतियों को जो माल प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता, टिकट न मिलने की वजह से जो यात्रा से वंचित रह जाते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के कारण रेलवे विभाग को बहुत आर्थिक क्षति होती है और इस आर्थिक क्षति के कारण देश पिछड़ रहा है, देश का विकास अवरुद्ध हो रहा है।

माननीय महोदय, विश्व में मात्र भारत की रेल ही ऐसी है, जो टिकट की गारंटी तो देती है, लेकिन स्थान की गारंटी नहीं देती। आदमी आता है और उसको आरक्षण नहीं मिलता है, स्थान नहीं मिलता है। आठ दिन, दस दिन से टिकट उसकी जेब में होता है, लेकिन उसको स्थान नहीं मिलता है और वह रेलवे स्टेशन से वापस चला जाता है—दुनिया में केवल भारत की रेल व्यवस्था में ही यह खामी है, कमजोरी है।

महोदय, प्रत्येक बार रेल मंत्री जी जब भाषण देते हैं, तो किसी एक विशेष स्लोगन को सामने रखते हैं, एक शब्द को प्राथमिकता से केंद्रित करते हैं। इस बार रेल बजट भाषण देते समय आपके पूर्ववर्ती मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम रेल संरक्षा को इस बार सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देंगे। “संरक्षा कभी सोती नहीं है,” रेल मंत्री ने यह बात कह कर संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च स्थान दिया। सत्य ही है कि जब तक जीवन रहता है, जब तक रक्त शिराएं सक्रिय रहती हैं, व्यक्ति जीवित रहता है, उसी प्रकार से यदि राष्ट्र की ये रक्त शिराएं सो गई या

निष्क्रिय हो गई तो राष्ट्र भी इसी प्रकार से सो सकता है, सुषुप्त अवस्था में जा सकता है, जो देश के लिए हितकर नहीं है। इसके कारण करोड़ों की जीवन हानि हो सकती है और सम्पत्तियों का भी नुकसान हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि दुर्घटनाओं में 70 प्रतिशत घटनाएं केवल बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार फाटकों पर होती हैं। देश का दुर्भाग्य है, निर्लज्जता अट्टहास कर रही है कि 34 हजार फाटकों में से 15 हजार फाटक आज भी मानव रहित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नियुक्तियों में इतना विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है? ये भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की रिक्तियां तो नहीं हैं जिनके लिए लम्बी चौड़ी परीक्षाएं पास करवानी हों, उनसे इंटरव्यू लेना हो, साक्षात्कार करवाना हो। चौकीदार की नियुक्ति में आपको वर्षों लग जाते हैं और उसके कारण अनेक लोग अपने जीवन की हानि करते हैं, प्राण त्याग देते हैं। महोदय, आज देश में बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार हैं। एक बार यदि आपकी इच्छा शक्ति होगी तो ये 15 हजार नियुक्तियां आसानी से हो सकती हैं और सभी बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार फाटक चौकीदार युक्त हो सकते हैं। इससे कितनी ज़िंदगियां बचेंगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं।

माननीय महोदय, पूर्व में सुरक्षा के लिए 34 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखे थे लेकिन इस बार 21 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। आपकी कार्यशैली और इच्छाशक्ति पर यह प्रश्नचिन्ह है, जो उपहास उड़ा रहा है। हम बात तो संरक्षा की कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका बजट कम करते जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, डा. काकोडकर समिति ने फरवरी 2012 में प्रतिबद्ध प्रतिवेदन दिया था, लेकिन उसके आधार पर क्या कोई कार्ययोजना बनी, कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया? उसका उत्तर मिलेगा कि आपने कोई कार्यक्रम, समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम अभी तक नहीं बनाया है। संरक्षा को परिष्कृत स्वरूप देने के लिए तुरंत कार्ययोजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है, समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आधुनिकीकरण एवं संसाधन जुटाने के ठोस सुझाव प्राप्त करने हेतु सेमिपित्रोदा की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष समूह बनाया गया। इस समूह ने पर्याप्त अध्ययन के पश्चात 5.60 लाख करोड़ के अनुमानित निवेश की अनुशंसा की है। अब प्रश्न खड़ा होता है कि इस निवेश का स्रोत क्या होगा? उस स्रोत को ढूंढने के लिए आपके पास कोई कार्ययोजना नहीं है। क्या उसी प्रकार से इस निवेश के स्रोत के लिए आप एक विशेष समूह बना देंगे और उसको वर्षों के लिए लम्बित कर देंगे? आपके पास कोई उपाय नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की आय के स्रोत के लिए कोई समुचित योजना बननी चाहिए जिससे हम बाकी सारे काम पूरे कर सकें।

महोदय, बाह्य सुरक्षा में भी रेल का अपना बड़ा महत्व है। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेजी से रेल लाइन बिछाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा पड़ोसी सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी सीमा के निकट रेल का जाल बिछा चुका है और अभी भी वह उस कार्य में तेजी से जुटा हुआ है, इस प्रकार की सूचनाएं हमें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। महोदय, हम प्रतिवर्ष एक हजार किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन बिछाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं, लेकिन क्या हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर पाते हैं? एक हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बिछाने का लक्ष्य तो हम रख देते हैं, लेकिन 70 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य से अधिक हम पूरा नहीं कर पाते और केवल 700-800 किलोमीटर से अधिक रेल लाइन हम नहीं बिछा पाते, जबकि हमारा पड़ोसी देश पांच हजार किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है और कभी-कभी वह उस लक्ष्य को पार कर लेता है और पांच हजार किलोमीटर से भी अधिक की रेल लाइन बिछा देता है। महोदय, अंग्रेजों ने जो रेल लाइन बिछाई थी, उसमें हम इन साठ वर्षों में एक चौथाई की भी वृद्धि नहीं कर पाए हैं। माननीय शांता कुमार जी हमारे वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने गत वर्ष एक उदाहरण देते हुए कहा था कि 1921 में जो रेल मार्ग हिमाचल में बनाया गया था, उसके बाद एक किलोमीटर का नया रेल मार्ग भी नहीं बन पाया। यह स्थिति

[श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा]

जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल, उत्तराखण्ड, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड तथा समूचे उत्तर भारत में, हिमालय के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में है। हम इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, जबकि हमें सर्वाधिक रक्षा की जरूरत उन्हीं स्थानों पर है क्योंकि चीन और अन्य देश तेजी से रेल लाइन बिछा रहे हैं और हम उसमें दुर्लक्ष्य कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि काम बहुत हैं, आपको नयी लाइन बिछानी है, अमान परिवर्तन करना है, दोहरीकरण करना है, विद्युतीकरण करना है, यह युग की आवश्यकता है।

लेकिन अब कहीं-कहीं तिहरीकरण की भी मांग उठने लगी है और तेजी से तिहरीकरण करना प्रारम्भ करना देश के हित में आवश्यक भी लगता है। यह जो विद्युतीकरण करना है, आधुनिकीकरण करना है, तकनीकीकरण करना है, रेलवे स्टेशनों का विस्तार करना है, नई रेल गाड़ियों का निर्माण करना है, नया कोच बनाना है, नया इंजन बनाना है, रसोईयान बनाना है, माल गाड़ियों में वेगन्स की आवश्यकता है, जर्जर पुल-पुलियों के स्थान पर नये पुल और पुलियाओं का निर्माण करना है, सचमुच में यदि इस मामले में हममें कोई इच्छा-शक्ति होती, तो एक समुचित कार्य योजना बनाकर, एक नई क्रांति की रेल क्षेत्र में शुरुआत कर सकते थे, लेकिन इच्छा-शक्तिविहीन लोग इसमें जहां के तहां खड़े हैं।

माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में जब सरकार चल रही थी, तो उन्होंने एक निर्देश दिया था कि सड़कों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र तक जोड़ दिया जाए। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि उनके निर्देशन में इस देश में सड़क क्रांति हुई थी, एक-एक गांव सड़क से जोड़ दिया गया, पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया, मजबूत और गुणवत्ता वाली सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया, लेकिन जब आपके हाथ में कमान रही तो आप इस क्षेत्र में कुछ करना तो दूर, ठीक से करने की सोच भी नहीं पाए।

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, मैं नहीं जानता कि आपके पूर्व जो रेल मंत्री थे, उनकी सोच क्या थी और आपकी सोच क्या है? आप उनके बजट, उनके विचारों को आगे बढ़ायेंगे या नये विचार, नई कल्पनाएं, नये ढंग से आप कार्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहेंगे। आपने रेल भाषण में 12वीं योजना की चर्चा करते हुए कहा है कि 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये रेलवे पर खर्च करने की योजना है, 25 लाख करोड़ निजी क्षेत्र से और 25 लाख करोड़ सरकार के माध्यम से निवेश करवाने की योजना आपने बनाई है। लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि इसके लिए आय के संसाधन क्या होंगे? ये पैसा कहां से आएगा या पहले जैसी ही स्थितियां रहेंगी? आप लम्बी-चौड़ी घोषणाएं कर देंगे, लेकिन उन्हें पूरा नहीं करेंगे। आपका कोई लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होता है। वर्ष 2011-12 में दोहरीकरण में 87 कि.मी. के मुकाबले में 750 कि.मी. ही पूरा कर पाए हैं। वर्ष 2012-13 में आपने लक्ष्य को फिर से कम कर दिया है। जब लक्ष्य कम कर देंगे, तो वह पूरा नहीं होता है, वक केवल 70 प्रतिशत ही पूरा होता है। इस तरह अगर आप 500 कि.मी मार्ग नहीं बना पायेंगे, जबकि पहले 700-750 कि.मी. मार्ग बनता था, लक्ष्य कम करने के कारण और वह पूरा न हो पाने के कारण तो देश तेजी से पिछड़ता जाएगा, इसलिए आप इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार कीजिए। आप इसमें वृद्धि कीजिए, आप लक्ष्य बड़ा रखिए, ताकि उसको पूरा किया जा सके। विद्युतीकरण में भी यही हालत है और नवीन रेल मार्ग की भी यही दशा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : शर्मा जी, आपकी पार्टी के पांच स्पीकर हैं और 15 मिनट का समय आपको बोलते हुए हो गया है। आप अपनी स्पीच खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। देश के लोग, देश की जनता, रेल के विकास में मंद गति के कारण अपना धैर्य खो रही है। जनता धैर्य खो रही है, उसका विश्वास उठ रहा है, रेल के प्रति आक्रोश बढ़ रहा है। आपकी निष्क्रियता बर्दाश्त से बाहर हो रही है। सभी प्रांतों में नई रेल लाइनें, विद्युतीकरण, अमान परिवर्तन, आधुनिकीकरण की जबर्दस्त मांग है। आप फिर से इसके लिए कार्य

5.00 P.M.

योजना बनायें, फिर से विचार करने के लिए बैठें और देश की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, आपके साथ सारा देश खड़ा होगा, सारे राजनैतिक दल खड़े होंगे, सारे सांसद और जन-प्रतिनिधि आपके साथ खड़े दिखाई देंगे, बशर्ते कि आपकी इच्छा शक्ति प्रबल हो।

महोदय, मैं रेल की गति के बारे में भी एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। आज सारे विश्व में जहां-जहां रेलें चलती हैं, वहां 250-300 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से रेलें चलती हैं। चीन में भी 200-250 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से रेलें चलनी शुरू हो गई हैं, लेकिन हमारी स्थिति ऐसी है कि हम 100 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे के आपसपास ही रुके हुए हैं। यह बड़ी दयनीय हालत है। हमारे यहां वैज्ञानिक हैं, तकनीकी साधन हैं, सब प्रकार के साधन होते हुए भी हम बहुत पीछे हैं।

आपका उपहास उड़ाती है जनता, आपका उपहास उड़ाती हैं महिलाएं। मुझे एक बात याद आती है कि किसी क्षेत्र में एक बहादुर आदमी रहता था। महिलाएं उसका नाम लेकर बच्चों को डराया करती थीं, लेकिन अब ग्रामीण अंचल में भी महिलाएं आपका मजाक उड़ाती हैं। मैंने उनसे सुना है, रेल चली, रे रेल चली, झूठी-मूठी रेल चली। टूटी-फूटी रेल चली, रूठी-रूठी रेल चली, गंदी संदी रेल चली, मंदी-मंदी रेल चली। आपके बारे में ग्रामीण महिलाएं यह कहती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : शर्मा जी, हमें पांच बजे हॉफ एन ऑवर डिस्कशन लेना है इसलिए आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : वे आपका उपहास उड़ाती हैं। सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। महोदय, मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। दस वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अनेक रेल मार्गों का शिल्यान्व्यास किया है। आज भी उनकी हालत वैसी की वैसी ही है और उन पर एक किलोमीटर तक का भी काम नहीं हुआ है। इसी प्रकार से देवास-इंदौर रेल मार्ग का दोहरीकरण होना था, आज वह जहां का तहां है। इसी प्रकार भिड़महोवा रेल मार्ग भी निर्माण के लिए तरस रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ठीक है। हमें पांच बजे हॉफ एन ऑवर डिस्कशन लेना है।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : वहीं सादड़ी से नीमच और नीमच से रामगंज मंडी का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : शर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : लेकिन वह योजना भी अभी खटाई में पड़ी हुई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : उसके लिए पांच बजे का टाइम है।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : महोदय, मैं अंतिम शब्द कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा है कि *कंधे झुक गए हैं, कमर लचक गई है, बोझा उठा-उठा कर।* मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हिम्मत के साथ मैदान में आइए और खुद स्वीकार की हुई बातों से अलग हटकर, अपने कंधों को मजबूत करो तथा ताकतवर बनाओ, ताकि देश की कमर झुक न जाए। देश के कंधे मजबूती के साथ खड़े हों और हम दुनिया के सामने एक ताकत बनकर, एक शक्ति बनकर उभर सकें, इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**Re: Water leakage in Farakka dam**

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, the construction of the Farakka Barrage started in 1961 and it was completed in 1975. The operation on the Barrage started from April-May, 1975. The Barrage is 2.2 kilometres long. The feeder canal from Barrage to the Hooghly River is 40 kilometres long. The Farakka Barrage was built to divert up to 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganga River to the Hooghly River during the dry season of January to June in order to flush out the accumulated silt in the Hooghly River for navigability of Kolkata at the Haldia Port. The other objective was to reduce the salinity of water in the Hooghly River during the dry season, as all the potable water for three corporations of Kolkata, Howrah and Chandannagar and 35 municipalities of Greater Kolkata comes from the Hooghly River. So, for the navigability of the Hooghly and also for the supply of drinking water, the maintenance of Farraka Barrage is absolutely essential. In late January and early February 2012, the Farraka Thermal Power Station informed the Energy Department of the Government of West Bengal that due to paucity of water they would be constrained to shut down the plant. This was the first official indication that the Government of West Bengal got from the Farraka Thermal Power Station, not from the Farakka Barrage authorities. The Energy Minister of West Bengal rushed to Farakka and then the story unfolded and the skeleton started tumbling down. The Farraka Barrage has 108 sluice gates to impound the Ganga water into a pond to control its flow to the neighbouring country, as necessary under the Ganga Water Treaty.

It was revealed that Gate No.13 collapsed on June 26, 2011, and thereafter, Gate No.16 collapsed in December, 2011. As a result of the collapse of these two gates, 88 per cent of Ganga water started flowing to the neighbouring country as against the stipulated 33 per cent due to them under the Treaty. The Chief Minister of West Bengal brought the matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister who, immediately, ordered a probe into the circumstances leading to the collapse of these two sluice gates which led to the excess flow of water to the neighbouring country. The probe was to ascertain whether the collapse could have been anticipated and the reasons for delay in the repair of gates. The probe was also expected to ascertain whether the collapse was an accident or was done with a purpose. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, in a Press Conference, soon after meeting the Prime Minister, stated, "A disaster is waiting to happen because of the crisis. Many ships are not being able to move from the ports. I demand a high level inquiry into it." An inquiry was done, as ordered by the hon. Prime Minister. But we are not aware of its findings and recommendations. We would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to place on the Table of the House the entire Report. To complete the story, these sluice gates were repaired on 29th February, 2012 and 12th March, 2012.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Please put your questions.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Questions that arise are: (i) Why did the Farakka Barrage Authority not inform the Government of West Bengal that the sluice gates had collapsed immediately after the incident? (ii) Why did the authorities not take prompt action to repair the damaged sluice gates? (iii) Why did they allow the crisis to develop leading to the Farakka Thermal Power Station to give notice of suspension of power generation due to water shortage? (iv) Why were the authorities of Kolkata and Haldia ports not notified about the fall in the navigability of downstream Hooghly causing serious navigational hazard? (v) Why did the Farakka Barrage Authority take eight-and-a-half months to repair Gate No.13 and more than two months to repair Gate No. 16? (vi) Does the Farakka Barrage Authority not have any system of regular inspection and maintenance of such a huge structure? (vii) Who are responsible for this gross dereliction of duty and negligence and what action has been taken in this case? Sir, we demand that to avoid future crisis, a joint monitoring body should be constituted consisting of the representatives of the State Government, Farakka Barrage Authority, CWC and the Ministry for doing regular inspections. We would also like to know whether appropriate penal action was initiated against the defaulting officials. We are not head hunters but the matter is too serious to be forgotten or forgiven. Thank you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal) : Sir, on the subject-matter which has been placed before the House by Shri Bandyopadhyay, substantially, a few points which he has stated are absolutely correct. It is true that the Chief Minister of West Bengal rang up the hon. Prime Minister of India for repairing the two sluice gates of the Farakka Barrage. And, after that, the Central Government has taken serious action so that the repair can take place immediately.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Sir, in the subject matter which has been placed before you by Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, substantially few points are absolutely correct. It is true that the Chief Minister of West Bengal rang up the hon. Prime Minister for repairing of the two Swiss gates of Farakka Barrage, and after that, the Central Government has taken serious action so that repair can take place immediately. Farakka Barrage is in very important and strategic place in India and Bangladesh and in a few districts of our State, particularly Murshidabad and Malda. In the scheme for the Ninth Plan, it was stated very clearly that in view of the excessive bank erosion of the River Ganga in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad, the Planning Commission had set up an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (River Management), which recommended long term and short term measures costing Rs. 927 crores, out of which short term measures cost around Rs. 315 crores. So, all this money has already been invested for repairing, and also for the development of Farakka Barrage. Now, I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and I put these questions before him: (1) why this incident took place; that has to be properly inquired into. (2) Immediately some action is to be taken against those persons who are responsible for

[SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA]

these things. And (3) In future, this type of incidents should not take place. Sir, is there any protection arrangement of Swiss gates? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into these matters and see to it so that this type of incident should not take place in future. Thank you.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, maintenance of Farakka Barrage has been totally neglected for many years. Despite continuous requests from many quarters and even the points drawn by Kolkata Port and Shore Mazdoor Union and Peasants Organisation, Kisan Sabha of Murshidabad and Malda districts amongst others, this neglect is continuing to take place there. Maintaining the depth of River Ganges and closely monitoring the same has been neglected over the years. River Ganges, Sir, is the lifeline of the economy of the entire Eastern India, particularly, West Bengal. Thus, the neglect has also affected the navigability of River Ganges and Kolkata-Haldia waterways route by sea-borne vessels. The Government of India and Shipping Department is particularly responsible for this gloomy picture. Such neglect and denial between survival of Kolkata and Haldia Port by the Central Government is condemnable. Sir, I want and demand an inquiry. I would like to know whether Government is initiating an inquiry for taking urgent, remedial action for proper maintenance of Farakka Barrage and for also increasing the draft of both the ports by regular dredging operation. What action is the Government taking? I would like to know whether remedial actions are being taken and whether an inquiry is being held.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, on 17th February, 2012, I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister of Water Resources regarding repairing of gate numbers 13 and 16 of Farakka Barrage. As already stated by other hon. Members, this Farakka Barrage is the main road link and rail link between West Bengal and other parts, particularly North Bengal and North-Eastern Regions of the country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Not only that, along with Farakka Barrage, the NTPC giant mega-power plant is there and due to this everything has been jeopardised. All the prospects of NTPC have also been jeopardised. In reply to my letter, Sir, on 16th of April, *i.e.* in two months, I am fortunate enough that I have received a reply from the hon. Minister. With your kind permission, Sir, I would like to read only two lines from that reply. It says: "All efforts were made to plug the bays at the earliest. However, it could not be completed earlier due to lack of interest from specialised agencies for this small yet complex and highly skilled job."

Sir, it took ten months for the so-called specialized agency to plug only one Gate *i.e.*, Gate No. 13. It took about ten months! So, my question to the hon. Minister is: whether any action has been taken against that so-called specialized agency for its

dereliction of duty and the havoc that could have been caused; it is already caused, because 85 per cent of water had already flown into the neighbouring country. And, it affected supply of drinking water to 35 Municipalities, 3 corporations and also created the navigational problem through Bhagirathi Feeder Canal, both in Kolkata and Haldia Port. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Government to tell this House whether any stringent action has been taken against that so-called specialized agency for such dereliction of duty. Thank you.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय, “फरक्का बांध में पानी का रिसाव” पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ एक ही बात कहनी है कि फरक्का बांध बन जाने से बिहार में खास तौर पर मछुआ समाज में भुखमरी आ गई है, क्योंकि इस बांध के कारण वहां पर मछलियों का चढ़ाव नहीं होता है। जब से फरक्का बांध बना है, तब से वह इतना ऊंचा हो गया है कि बिहार में चढ़ाई पर जो समुद्री मछली जाती थी, वह आज वहां नहीं पहुंचती है, जिससे वहां के लाखों मछुआरे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। इसके लिए दूसरी तरफ से इसे ले जा कर पानी चढ़ाने की और मछलियों के जाने की कुछ वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था सोची जाए। पहले जो परम्परागत मछली थी, इस बांध के कारण आज वह बिहार में नहीं आ रही है, जिसके कारण लाखों मछुआरों के परिवार भुखमरी का शिकार हो गए हैं। आप इस पर भी बोलने की कृपा करें। जय हिन्द।

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Sir, I thank the hon. Members Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, Shri Pradeep Bhattacharya, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy and Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani for raising questions on this very important matter.

Sir, before I venture to reply to the queries raised by hon. Members, I would like to point out only one thing that this is not for the first time that the Gates of Farakka Barrage collapsed. It is a serious matter and ought to be accorded the top most priority. But, I would only remind to the hon. Members that way back in 1994, Gate No. 70; in 1999, Gate No. 8; in 2007, Gate No. 17; and in 2008, Gate No. 74 also failed. Having said that, I would just say that the two Gates—Gate Nos. 13 and 16—which failed structurally on 29th June, 2011, and 9th December, 2011, were replaced on 12th March, 2012 and 29th February, 2012, respectively, thus, blocking the uncontrolled water flow downstream.

Sir, as the hon. Members may be aware, the hon. Prime Minister had first directed me to order an enquiry. Immediately, when the matter came to our notice, I had deputed a Member of the CWC to remain on the spot and he was there all the time. We had ordered for an enquiry. The Chairman of the CWC conducted the enquiry. During that period, Sir, I also took the opportunity to visit the place myself.

Sir, I agree and I share the anxiety and the concern of the hon. Members that water should not have flowed to the other side. It did flow. I will tell you what effect it had on us, what was the shortage of energy as a result of that. But the more important thing is that we have to ensure that such things do not recur.

[SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL]

Sir, the hon. Members are aware of the structural failures. But there is a very categorical finding, and I would request the hon. Members to bear with me when I say that, that there was no question of any one colluding with the other to cause damage to the national interest. If there is any fear in your mind, if there is some sort of a suspicion in your mind, I would beg of you to remove that. There is no question of any Government officer being involved in that. And, Sir, this is cannot even possibly be done. I have been to the place myself. I have been there on two occasions.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, this is hypothetical. Nobody has expressed such a concern or suspicion.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Well, I am happy if you are saying that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Do not question the patriotism of our people.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I am happy on that. That is what I have been faced with. But I am happy if that assurance comes from you. That lightens my burden because, Sir, there may have been a failure; but I would not like to say anything further because of the intervention of the hon. Member.

Sir, earlier, the basic purpose for which Farakka Barrage was built was to provide water to Kolkata Port and, on the way, drinking water to some places. Having said that, the points that arise are that over the years, ever since 1975—and permit me to say that because I mean no disrespect to any State Government—what happened was that, perhaps, the people of the area, including the elected representatives, lost faith—and I say these words with full sense of responsibility—in the execution of the anti-erosion works by the local department there. Initially, Sir, besides maintaining the headwork, that is, the Barrage, the mandate of the Farakka Barrage Project Board was to just maintain the anti-erosion work for eight kilometers upstream and 12 kilometers downstream. With the passing of time, Sir, there were demands to increase that stretch. Presently, the upstream jurisdiction of the authority is 40 kilometers and downstream is 80 kilometers. There is a demand now to further increase that stretch and, as you know, the demand is emanating from the hon. Members also. What does that show? That simply shows that people have greater faith in the work of the Farakka Barrage Project authorities. But, that, I must say is not the mandate which should have been entrusted to the Farakka Barrage Project Authority because with that, their basic purpose of maintaining the Farakka Barrage as such is being compromised.

Besides that, permit me to say, Sir, there are three trade unions, and there are conflicting interests. Whenever the Farakka Barrage Project authorities have tried to outsource any maintenance work, there has been stiff resistance there. I accept this fact, and it is also there in the enquiry report, that the level and standard of maintenance over these years, since 1975, has not been what it should have been. We have got to

change that. That is the reason why, from time to time, certain gates collapsed. Two gates collapsed recently. I would come to the damage and the loss part a little later. But I would like to deal with these issues first.

Therefore, Sir, we have to see what work we want from the Farakka Barrage Project Authority. There are 123 gates. Sir, I have seen the gates; I have stood there. The hon. Members know of it more than me. Just four-five feet away, on the Barrage, where the sluice gates were, there are two double line railway tracks, and every minute a train passes through in one direction or the other. It took me time to cross the tracks to reach that point. I went down myself to see what was happening there. I must compliment the people who were working there. They were all people from West Bengal. They were precariously perched over bamboo sticks and were working there. Sir, two gates collapsed. Right from that day onwards, they started working on it. This is a fact. The work, as such, money-wise, is a small one because it doesn't cost more than a crore of rupees for one gate project, but it is a very, very complex thing, Sir. You just have to visit the place to see how complex it is, how difficult it is. It is not just a sheet of tin that somebody pushes in, it falls off and somebody brings a new sheet of tin and places it there and the Barrage is constructed. It is a huge structure. And, therefore, commercially it was a small work and no agency was willing to work. The agencies that had executed the work earlier, refused to do it because in terms of monetary benefit, perhaps, they would get nothing.

Therefore, it took us time to persuade those people. It was a sort of make-shift arrangement; a spare gate was lying; they cut out certain portions from there; the patch work was done for this; stop logs were used because you have to put a stop to this; stop log comes in eight pieces and then you are able to mend the gate. While the water is flowing, you cannot just build a gate as high as this and put it down. You cannot possibly do it. Therefore, the amount of work is not only complex but humongous. Therefore, it took them time.

But, I must say that no time was wasted in doing that. I accept the fact that it took a long time. But, Sir, the work was done with finesse. It was done to the satisfaction of everybody. Sir, about the loss, our friends had been talking of, when the Farakka Barrage was constructed under the Ganga Water Treaty, the agreement says, as the hon. Members know, that if the water is 70,000 cusecs, we share it on a 50:50 basis. If the water is between 70,000 and 75,000 cusecs, India gets 40,000 cusecs, and the Bangladesh gets 35,000 cusecs, *i.e.* half of 70,000 cusecs as such. 40,000 cusecs is the maximum capacity of that channel, the carrier, which takes water from here to the Calcutta Port. It is built for 40,000 cusecs. I have now felt need to discuss with the hon. Members the other question later, though the time of the Treaty is 14 years more. But, I think, it is time for us to plan that channel also to increase the capacity. But, if it goes beyond 75,000 cusecs, we get 40,000 cusecs; because, we cannot absorb more than 40,000 cusecs and only 40,000 cusecs can be taken through that channel. The rest would flow to

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Bangladesh. It may benefit them, it may not benefit them. The Treaty water sharing period is only four months, in the lean period. That is important to note. The Treaty period is from January to May.

Now, I will very briefly try to give as to how much less water we got during this period because of this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude, Mr. Minister.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Do you want me to conclude, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We need to conclude by 5.30 p.m. However, you can take 2-3 more minutes.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, I would only say that the damage, or the water shortage that we got, was minimal. I have those figures with me, including the figures for the last year.

Having just briefly said, as far as the shortage of water was concerned during the lean period—afterwards, it was very little—the important concern now is what next is. How do we move forward? Sir, let me speak of the plan. We have already ordered for 33 new gates. Thirty-three gates have to be replaced immediately. We have felt, my senior officers have felt after visiting the place after me as well, that we must really replace them; we cannot divide them in parts. It is possible that we must float bigger tenders so that people come to take up the entire work. Immediately, in the first phase, 33 gates will be replaced. Every gate has to be inspected and 33 gates, the most vulnerable ones, will be replaced immediately. When I say immediately, I do not mean in the next few days. But, the work would start immediately. The tenders have been floated. Thereafter, all the remaining gates will be replaced in the next five years. We will ensure it. We would seek cooperation from the West Bengal Government because there has to be a regular monitoring. If you spare us the work of anti-erosion downstream and upstream, I can assure you that we will concentrate more on this. It is in our interest. It was in the national interest that the Farakka Barrage projected was started and constructed and it is serving the port of Calcutta very well.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister be there for the next five years?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I do not know whether we will be here or not. But, the Government of India will be there, the Central Water Commission will be there. You have to think of the future, you have to conceive and conceptualise things. You have to find. I cannot undertake that within a year we will complete installation of these gates. It is impossible.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : For irrigation, proper dredging is the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, silting is a major problem. I do not know whether desilting can be done by dredging or by some other system—hydrological means or dredging. Sir, dredging is considered to be easy but it is not. I know, an island sort of things have come up there. I have seen it myself. We have got to do something about it because it would cause further damage. If the silt comes there, it would cause further damage and, therefore, that is an important matter which has to be taken care of. With the Government of West Bengal, we will also talk on that.

But as far as the protection and the maintenance of the Farakka Barrage is concerned, we do feel about it, and that is the most important thing. I think, Sir, it requires continuous maintenance. We have to step up the maintenance, for which, I think, there was some sort of casualness in the past, maybe because of their being over-worked, as I said earlier. But we have to leave behind the past, and move forward with determination. I can assure the hon. Members that we will do that.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : I thank the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, for giving a clear and candid picture of what has happened. I also thank him for giving the assurance. I have only one point whether a Joint Monitoring Committee be constituted comprising of the State Government representatives, the CWC, Farakka Barrage and the Ministry, not outside, so that it can contribute.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : We have this Committee there, Sir, which is headed by—when I visited there, there were MLAs, Ministers who met me—an Additional Secretary, and for that reason, it takes time. I have felt that though it should not be downgraded, but instead of the Additional Secretary, if we could have the Chairman of the CWC or somebody else to head that Committee, that will be helpful. That Committee is already in place. There are your elected representatives on that. That Committee should meet more frequently; I will direct them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay, thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, we take up further discussion on the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2012.

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2012 - Contd.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2012. Sir, first of all, I would like to compliment the hon. Railway Minister that within the constraint of economic slowdown he has presented a reasonable Budget, which is appreciated by one and all. His thrust is especially on safety and modernisation, which is in line with the Kakodkar Committee's recommendations and Sam Pitroda Committee's recommendations. It is laudable.

[SHRI PANKAJ BORA]

Sir, we all know that in the overall parameter of Vision-2020 Document, the Railways will be needing another Rs.14 lakh crores for modernisation, and I believe, we all have to pool our strength together so that we can make Indian Railways more vibrant in future. The present investment—I compliment the Railway Minister—will accrue about two to 2.5 per cent to the GDP, instead of the present one per cent. The hon. Minister should be complimented for that. For safety-related measures like manning the unmanned railway crossings, the Railway Minister has stated to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle, (SPV), namely, the Rail-Road Grade Separation Corporation, for the fast track elimination of level crossings in the next five years. I do hope that the new, young and energetic Railway Minister will definitely keep up to the assurance because we have many unfortunate accidents at unmanned level crossings. Even in my State of Assam, recently in the month of February, there was a tragic accident, and so also in many other States. So, I hope that the new Railway Minister will give importance to this point.

Now, modernisation under the mission-mode approach is quite appreciable, and to address this, there is a multi-pronged approach focussed on safety, consolidation, decongestion and capacity augmentation. All these issues are very well narrated in the hon. Minister's Budget Speech. The focus areas, as said by the hon. Railway Minister, are the tracks, bridges, signalling and telecommunication, rolling stocks, stations and freight terminals. If the stress and importance is properly given, I do hope, in the near future, the Indian Railways can show wonderful results.

Now let us discuss about wide angle view. It proposes progressive shift to a flash but technology for welding of rails, progressive use of 60 KG rail instead of 52 KG, provision of thick web switches, etc. These are certain technical points which I as a non technical person do not understands fully but, we have to agree that because of some sort of change of the rails and also the heavy excel loads of freight, trains, many a time trains get derailed, and also trains get slowed down. So, a good proposal has been put up. Then there is strengthening of 11,250 bridges which is also a welcome step. The hon. Minister has also stated about speedier trains and he started a new scheme called Train Protection and Warning System, (TPWS) for automatic braking. If a train driver overshoots a danger signal at danger or there is no signal otherwise, there will be automatic braking, thus averting an accident. I appreciate the Railway Minister for this proposed. Then the Railway Minister has stated about upgradation of coaches. Many of the coaches now need repairing. He has talked about them and that is also appreciated. Then the Minister has talked about the better work environment to the railway employees and better housing facilities. We have a large number of railway employees. I appreciate this because the Railway Minister has put importance on better facilities for employees. He has also talked about better passenger amenities and to give a fillip to the sports personalities, the ministry have now started Rail Khel Ratna

Award which is also appreciated. In view of the economic slowdown, what has been proposed in the Budget we all must appreciate it. I hope that the Railways Minister will keep up to his promise especially the new Railway Minister will continue to do hard work to fulfill all the commitments that have been made in the Railway Budget. Throughout the country there are many grievances against the Railways as I have heard from our hon. Members in course of their deliberations. Sir, since I am from North East, from Assam, we have far more greater problems. As you all know, we the people of North East are still carrying the burden of Partition. In 1947, the country was partitioned and whole of the North East was geographically detached from the mainland. In the Defence budget discussion I had stated that we are connected with our Mother India with only a narrow strip of 56 kilometer land mass in Siliguri belt, which is known as the chicken's neck. Rest of North East boundaries, are all international borders. In fact, 96 per cent of the North East boundary is surrounded by foreign countries and only 4 per cent is with my motherland. Now, you can understand the problem of the need for connectivity, not only for the people of North East but also from the strategic point of view also. In the past we have faced so many problems from our hostile neighbour. So, therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister that to give more stress on rail connectivity in the North East. I would like to apprise the hon. Railway Minister that my Chief Minister, hon. Shri Tarun Gogoi, just before the presentation of the Rail Budget, had given a memorandum while meeting the then Railway Minister. I still have a copy with me and if the hon. Railways Minister wants, I can give him a copy. Among other things, we need faster trains, we need electrification, as we do not have a single kilometer of electric train in Assam or in the entire North East.

Coaches are in an absolutely dilapidated condition. I am telling you, hon. Railway Minister, that we do not have many Express Trains. Hon. Railway Minister, you have announced 75 new Express Trains in the Budget. We, the eight States in the North-East, have been provided with only three Express Trains. Only three out of seventy-five Express Trains have been proposed for the North Eastern region in the Railway Budget of this year. You have also sent 84 proposals to the Planning Commission for appraisal. Sir, for your information, you have included only six proposals for the North-East to be sent to the Planning Commission. I will not say anything more than that. I believe you understand the implications of what I am saying. My Chief Minister has given a memorandum to the hon. Railway Minister, your predecessor, asking for Superfast Trains. Hon. Railway Minister, we also want a Duronto Express. *I am speaking in your language, if I am permitted. Our Chief Minister has written that "we want a Duronto from Guwahati to Mumbai *via* Kolkata and another from Guwahati to Chennai." Then, we are also asking for some better facilities and passenger amenities. Our hon. Chief Minister has also demanded that our North-East Frontier Railways, for

* Spoke in Bengali.

[SHRI PANKAJ BORA]

all administrative purposes, be declared as a 'Dedicated Railway' for the North-East region. Otherwise, people around there ask, "What is our representative doing in Delhi? Why don't they talk about it?" Sir I am not talking about my State alone; I am talking about all the States of the North East, talking on behalf of all my brothers and sisters from the North East. There was a proposal by the Railway Ministry to connect all the capital towns of the North East, by Railheads, but, still, it is in a conceptual stage. I request you to please do something about it. Otherwise, people have started talking jocularly, that ours is not the 'North-East Frontier Railways', but it is 'The North-East Forgotten Railways'! I am sorry to say that, Sir. Sir, I do hope that you will be kind enough to take care of the interests of the people of the North-East. It is not because we want to travel somewhere, but our people have to travel to Mumbai and Chennai, and also to Delhi because of medical reasons also. I, once again, would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that we do not get reservation directly from Dibrugarh, Guwahati, to Delhi. Kindly look into this matter and do the needful. Here, I, once again, compliment the Railway Minister for his Budget in spite the constraints of economic slowdown. I do hope that we, in the North East, not only for our sake, but also for the sake of country's security and defence, and also for strategic reasons, will get better railway connectivity and facilities. With these words, I conclude. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2012.

Sir, the Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 2,42,076 crores has been sought to cover expenditure for financial year 2012-13, which includes the Vote on Account of Rs. 41,834 crores already approved by the Parliament.

Sir, this year's Budget will remain in the history for ever because the original Railway Budget was placed by one Minister and the balance part is being handled by a new Railway Minister.

Sir, it may be recalled that the predecessor of the present Railway Minister said that 'the Railways is in ICU.' This is well known seeing the condition of the Railways.

Sir, now we find that the present Railway Minister made some changes in the original Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, he is making a statement about the person who is not in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't make any allegation against any person who is not in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I did not name anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, that statement was not made in the House.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Sir, I only said that 'the predecessor of the present Railway Minister who placed the Budget made that statement'. I mentioned this. I did not mention his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know the rules. I know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, we find that the present Railway Minister made some changes in the original Budget, namely, withdrawal of proposed hike of second-class fare, sleeper class, three-tier AC, AC Chair car fares. But he did not withdraw the fare-hike which became effective prior to the placement of the Railway Budget. We know, Sir, that there is 20 per cent hike in the freight rates, especially, on essential commodities like coal, fertilizer, foodgrains, steel, cement, etc. This was the real burden. Already, the people are overburdened. So, I don't know what he wants to say on this.

Sir, for years, we are hearing a new word 'Vision'. This is like chanting a mantra before any holy performance.

'Vision' is good if it is visioned by a visionary. But, unfortunately, the Railways' 'vision' has become 'dreams' and that too 'bad dreams.' Let me quote from the Railway Budget speech for the year 2012-13. It says: "A total of 487 projects of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling and railway electrification with a throw-forward liability of over one lakh crore have already been approved by this august House in the past and are at various stages of execution. With a grossly inadequate level of budgetary support, I can frankly and honestly admit that most these projects cannot be completed in a time-bound manner. The collective challenge before us is to formulate viable funding mechanisms for these projects which reflect the unfilled aspirations of the people."

Sir, the entire Budget is silent about the resource-crisis. During 2011-12, the total receipts have been revised downward from Rs. 1,09,39,313 crores (Budget Estimates) to Rs. 1,06,64,678 crores (Revised Estimates) compared to the previous year 2011-12.

Sir, the Railway has set up a high-level Safety Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anil Kakodkar. One of the major recommendations of the Committee is — and I quote: "The Committee, therefore, has recommended total elimination of all level crossings (manned and unmanned) within 5 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 crores which will get recovered over 7-8 years due to saving in operation and maintenance costs and improved train operation."

The gigantic project will also need setting up of a dedicated and empowered SPV for each Railway Zone to accomplish the task within five years. Sir, the Committee further stated, "We estimate that implementation of the recommendation made by the Committee would need an outlay of around Rs. one lakh crores in the next five years."

[SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY]

Nobody knows from where the money would come; still, we keep chanting the expression “Vision”.

Sir, I take this opportunity to quote a few recommendations from the Kakodkar Committee Report. Number one, the financial state of Indian Railways is at the brink of collapse unless some concrete measures are taken. This was the recommendation of the Kakodkar Committee. Number two, the Committee has strongly recommended to stop the practice of introduction of new trains without commensurate inputs into the infrastructure. This opinion of the Kakodkar Committee needs further elaboration.

Sir, the 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, which was tabled on 30th August, 2011, stated that till 1st April, 2010, 1,66,100 posts of Class III and IV were lying vacant in the Railways. Most of these posts were safety-related posts. There are vacant posts of even loco pilots. There is no time-bound programme to fill up these vacancies.

Sir, so far as passenger amenities are concerned, I find it in a total mess. For consecutive years since 2008-09, original target was revised downward and that too could not be achieved. In 2011-12, there was a steep reduction in targets from Rs.1100 crores to Rs.763 crores, that is, by 30 per cent. If passenger amenities are neglected in this way, how can the Railways expect to achieve the passenger revenue target? The Standing Committee on Railways noted correctly that there was a trend of shortfall in passenger earnings. In 2010-11, the target was Rs. 26,126 crores, which was revised and brought down to Rs.25,793 crores. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In 2011-12, the target was Rs. 30,456 crores, which was revised and brought down to 28,800 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes. Please conclude.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : I am concluding, Sir.

In the case of construction of new lines, in 2011-12, the financial allocation was revised and brought down by, approximately, 25 per cent, and physical targets by around 44 per cent. The achievement of the target of 1300 kilometres of new lines was not fulfilled and only 727 kilometres stretch was completed. This year, a target of construction of 700 kilometres of new lines has been fixed, which is lower than that of the last year. In this regard, Sir, I would like to mention that due to curtailment of the targets and decreasing the fund allocation, many important projects got affected. For example, in N.F. Railway Zone, the Moinaguri-Jhogighopa new railway line, an important line, which was sanctioned in 2000-2001, could not complete even 50 per cent of the work though its target time is 2013-14.

In regard to doubling, Sir, I am sorry to say that, in the Eleventh Plan, the target was to complete 6000 kilometres, which was revised and reduced to 2500 kilometres

while the actual achievement was 2370 kilometres. There is a lot of congestion on the railway routes and, so, doubling should be given priority. This year, a target of 800 kilometres has been fixed, with an outlay of Rs. 3393 crores. All these projects taken up for doubling must be implemented seriously to make up for the delay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have exhausted your Party's time.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Sir, in the NF Railway Zone, doubling of the main line, the New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon, should be given priority.

With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Kashyapji, you will be the first speaker tomorrow. That will be better.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे केवल पांच मिनट बोलना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.के. कुरियन) : नरेन्द्र कश्यप जी, आप कल first speaker होंगे। अगर आपको अभी बोलना है, तो बोलिए। आप कल भी बोल सकते हैं। आप कल first speaker होंगे। आपकी मर्जी है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : सर, मैं आज ही बोल देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है। आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विनियोग (रेल) संख्यांक 3 विधेयक, 2012 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। रेल देश की सभी जातियों और धर्मों को जोड़ने का एक संगम है। इसीलिए देश की सरकारों ने इसके लिए अलग से धन की व्यवस्था की है। इस विनियोग के जरिए भी 24 खरब 20 अरब 76 करोड़ 12 लाख 86 हजार रुपये की डिमांड रेल विभाग के द्वारा की गई है। रेल के सफल और सुगम संचालन के लिए हम समझते हैं कि यह राशि तो मंजूर होनी ही है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी जरूरी बातें हैं जिन्हें हम रेल विभाग को बेहतर संचालित करने के लिए सदन के संज्ञान में आपके माध्यम से लाना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश में रेल दुर्घटनाओं में प्रति पांच वर्षों में 1220 लोगों की मृत्यु होती है, 500 करोड़ से ज्यादा का नुकसान दुर्घटनाओं में होता है। दुनिया से अगर हम आकलन करते हैं, तो अमेरिका, रूस और चीन से भी पीछे हमारा रेल विभाग है। कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर अगर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे, तो जरूर हमारा यह रेल विभाग दुनिया में सबसे अच्छी क्वालिटी का हो सकता है। रेल में सुरक्षा आज कई मायनों में एक बड़ी चूक समझी जाती है। अनेकों ऐसी घटनाएं रेलों में सुरक्षा की कमी के कारण हो जाती हैं, जिसकी वजह से रेल यात्रियों के मन में भय रहता है। कई बार हत्या के मामले आए हैं, लूट भी हुई है, डकैती भी हुई है। अपराधिक घटनाओं का घटित होना, रेल के इस विभाग पर बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न-चिह्न है, हमें इस पर बहुत ध्यान देना होगा ताकि रेल यात्री अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस करके रेल यात्रा का आनन्द ले सकें।

महोदय, पुरानी रेल लाइनें नहीं बदलने के कारण बहुत सारे एक्सिडेंट्स देश में कहीं न कहीं आए दिन होते रहते हैं। इस वजह से जन और धन की बड़ी हानि होती है, इस पर बहुत अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सिग्नल सिस्टम की वजह से भी अनेकों एक्सिडेंट्स हुए हैं, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जब हम ट्रेन में सफर करते हैं, तो अनेकों बार देखा है कि जब कोई यात्री बीमार होता है, तो शताब्दी जैसी ट्रेन में अनाउंसमेंट हो भी जाता है कि कोई डॉक्टर हो तो फलां बोगी में आ जाए। अगर डॉक्टर

6.00 P.M.

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

होता है, तो आ जाता है, नहीं होता है, तो नहीं आता है। यदि किसी रेल यात्री को रेल सफर के दौरान गंभीर बीमारी पनप जाती है, तो उसके इलाज की व्यवस्था शायद हमारे देश की किसी ट्रेन में नहीं है, इसलिए हमें रेल में कोई न कोई हेल्प सेंटर के रूप में एक यूनिट स्थापित करनी होगी।

ताकि कम से कम इमरजेंसी में ट्रीटमेंट देकर यात्रियों की जान बचाई जा सके। मंत्री जी, सभी रेलों में एनाउंसमेंट का सिस्टम बहुत जरूरी है। सभी ट्रेन्स चाहे ए.सी. हों या नॉन ए.सी. हों, उन ट्रेन्स से बहुत से स्टेशन्स पर यात्रियों को उतरना होता है। रात के समय यात्रियों को मालूम नहीं होता है कि उनका स्टेशन कब आया और कब चला गया। इसलिए सभी ट्रेन्स में एनाउंसमेंट की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है और वह बहुत छोटे बजट में हो सकती है। इससे यात्रियों को अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर उतरने में बहुत सुविधा होगी।

महोदय, दुर्घटनाओं में मौत से बचने के लिए ट्रेन्स में fog light होनी जरूरी है तथा इसके अलावा और जो भी जरूरी चीजें हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब हम सफर पर निकलते हैं तो बहुत सारी दुर्घटनाएं देखने को मिलती हैं। रेल के नीचे आने से बहुत से लोग मर जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार कहीं पर दीवार न होने से और कहीं fencing न होने से भी लोग मारे जाते हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने लिए रेल विभाग को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : These are good suggestions. The Minister should take note.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। व्यापारिक दृष्टि से गाजियाबाद एक महत्वपूर्ण सिटी है, जिसको एशिया की टॉप टेन सिटी में जाना जाता है। गाजियाबाद के पुराने रेलवे स्टेशन को उच्छीकरण के लिए कई बार प्रस्ताव आया और शासन द्वारा कई बार कार्यवाही भी की गई, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया उस पर भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। संजय नगर, सेक्टर-23 के ट्रेक की दोनों साइड की दीवारें बिल्कुल बेकार हो गई हैं। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार वहां एक महीने में, उस रेलवे लाइन पर कम से कम दो-तीन एक्सिडेंट्स इसलिए हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर दीवारें नहीं हैं। अगर वहां रेलवे की साइड की टूटी दीवारों का निर्माण हो जाए, तो काफी हद तक मानव हानि को रोका जा सकता है। गाजियाबाद, हापुड़, मुरादनगर और मोदी नगर में बनने वाले ओवर ब्रिज व अंडर ब्रिज पर रेलवे के काम में बहुत ढिलाई है। इसलिए बहुत से ओवर ब्रिज कम्पलीट नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ में जो रेलवे के बनने वाले ब्रिज हैं, उनमें रेलवे के भाग को बनाने में आप तत्परता दिखाएं, ऐसी मेरी आप से अपील है।

महोदय, मैं आप से भी यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को जाने वाली ट्रेन्स में ए.सी. नहीं हैं। कालका से शिमला जाने वाली ट्रेन की स्पीड इतनी धीमी है कि पचास किलोमीटर की दूरी छः घंटे में तय होती है। हमें इस पर भी कोई न कोई राय बनानी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मुझे आपकी घंटी बहुत परेशान करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपने अच्छा बोला है, अच्छे सुझाव हैं, good suggestions.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : इसलिए मैंने कुछ मांगें दी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपको लिखित में अपनी मांगें दे दूंगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I also supported your suggestions.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, “अपनी आंखों से घर अपना जलता नहीं देखा जाता, रेल से कटते हुए धड़ को अब नहीं देखा जाता, आओ मिल कर बचाएं, देश की अस्मत् को, रेल में लुटते हुए अब इसे नहीं देखा जाता।”

धन्यवाद।

SPECIAL MENTIONS - Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take Special Mentions. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna - not present. Shrimati T. Ratna Bai - not present. Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood.

Demand for early release of funds for maintenance of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, जैसा कि हम सभी को विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी राज्य है और वहां पर पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। वहां पहुंचने के लिए सड़क ही एकमात्र साधन है। शिमला के लिए तो कोई हवाई सेवा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिस पर केन्द्र सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 11 नेशनल हाईवेज हैं, जिनकी लम्बाई करीब 1170 किलोमीटर है। इन 11 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में से कई की तो हालत बहुत खस्ता है। इन मार्गों पर जगह-जगह गड्ढे हो गए हैं और पानी की निकासी के लिए बनी नालियां टूट गई हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश हर बार इन मार्गों की मरम्मत हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से पर्याप्त धनराशि की मांग करती रही है।

परंतु केन्द्र सरकार के पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं की है। इस बार भी प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 34 करोड़ रुपये की मांग इन मार्गों के रखरखाव तथा मरम्मत हेतु मांगी गई थी, परंतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केवल मात्र 5 करोड़, 60 रुपये की ही धनराशि लोक निर्माण विभाग को दी गई है, जिससे केवल 200 किलोमीटर सड़क की ही मरम्मत हो सकती है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई उपरोक्त धनराशि का भुगतान शीघ्रताशीघ्र किया जाए ताकि इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत समय रहते ही की जा सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand to review the process of simplifying the collection of bio-metric data for Aadhar cards

DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as per the guidelines of the UIDAI, agencies which are involved in taking the details of the individuals before making the Aadhar cards, are required to take two biometric details, that is three impressions of ten fingers and iris scan and four photographs of a person. There is a provision in the UID guidelines to avoid taking one of the biometric details either finger prints or iris detail, if it is of poor quality or not available. But it can be done only in exceptional cases and the reason for the same should be provided. It has been reported that some agencies are misusing this provision

[DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO]

to speed up the process. It has been reported that some agencies showed physically fit people without their hands to avoid taking fingerprints. In cases where an agency claims that a person does not have fingers, his photograph showing hands should be produced as evidence. But the photographs revealed that the agencies are playing truant. Sir, I am also given to understand that some agencies undermined the UIDAI's high quality software and took two or three photographs of a person instead of mandatory four.

Sir, I am given to understand that the UIDAI has decided to simplify the biometric collection process, But I request that in the process of simplifying the biometric collection, the stages of collection of details should not be reduced nor the agencies be given the discretionary powers. Before simplifying the process I request the Government that the Government should review the entire system under implementation and take appropriate decision.

Demand to take effective measures to tackle the problem of anaemia among children in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the term 'nutritional anaemia' encompasses all pathological conditions in which the blood hemoglobin concentration drops to an abnormally low level, due to a deficiency in one or several nutrients. The main nutrients involved in the synthesis of hemoglobin are iron, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂. Iron deficiency is, by far, the first cause of nutritional anaemia worldwide. Folic acid deficiency is less widespread and is often observed with iron deficiency. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency is far rarer. Necessarily, then, the focus falls on iron-deficiency anaemia in children.

Anaemia prevalence in young children continues to remain over seventy per cent in most parts of India and Asia despite a policy being in place and a programme that has been initiated for a long time. The irreparable damage that anaemia in childhood can cause particularly to the development of a young child, on the one hand, and, the knowledge and mechanism available for its control on the other, makes this silent morbidity completely unacceptable in modern times. At a time when we strive to achieve higher health standards, this fatal disease has affected the lives of millions of children across the country and the tackling of this disease needs to be given more attention by the Government by ensuring availability of food with higher iron content in areas where the numbers of anaemia cases are high. The Government should also ensure that such food with high iron content is served in schools, particularly, at the primary level as it is the younger children who are affected by this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is a very good suggestion.

**Demand to institute an inquiry into the deal for procurement of
Boeings from USA**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : सर, सदन में केवल 17 लोग हैं और ऐसी दयनीय स्थिति में जब हम स्पेशल मेंशन पढ़ते हैं, तो हमारे बोलने की सार्थकता कम महसूस होती है। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आगे आप स्पेशल मेंशन दिन में करवाएँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You please read it, if you want.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Sir, my Special Mention is regarding 'questionable deal to procure Boeings from USA'. Government has signed an agreement with the US Government for procurement of ten C-17 Globe Master III, a very heavy transport aircraft. The total cost of the aircraft and associated equipment is estimated at US dollar 4.116 billion.

The C-17 is a long-running programme that the Pentagon has been trying to close, but there are certain others who somehow wish to keep it alive. The United States Air Force has been attempting to end acquisition of the C-17, at least, since 2006 and focus on upgrading its ageing Lockheed Martin Corp C-5 Galaxy fleet which can happen at a fraction of the cost of acquiring the C-17s.

The United States media has reported that orders to Boeing for C-17s have been declining and the company has recently said it would further bring down annual production rate.

In a speech in May 2010, the United States Defence Secretary had said, "The leadership of the Air Force is clear: they do not need and cannot afford more C-17s". The attempt by the United States Congress to keep the programme alive is being done "at an unnecessary potential cost to the taxpayers of billions of dollars over the next few years".

The impending closure of the plant raises questions as to how the Indian Air Force will continue to source aircraft parts and services in the long run as plants shut down and experts retire.

I demand an inquiry into the acquisition of C-17s and the long-term impact of this purchase on our defence preparedness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 10th May, 2012.
