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Wednesday,

14 August, 2013

23 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

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

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NEW DELHI

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Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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> ன் திரு. ஓ. பாலகிருஷ்ணன்: முன் கூட்டியே சொல்லிவிட்டு, உறுப்பினர் கூட அங்கே போய் கிண்டல் செய்து... ..(அலுவல்)...

ஆம் அப்படியே கூட கூறியே, அதற்கு தகுந்த அங்கீகரிக்கப்படாத... தகுந்த அங்கீகரிக்காத உறுப்பினர் கூட கூறியே... ..(அலுவல்)...

> ன் திரு. ஓ. பாலகிருஷ்ணன்: அதற்கு... ..(அலுவல்)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can I have a say now?

> ன் குறித்து. அவ்வாறு கூறிய தகுந்த அங்கீகரிக்காத உறுப்பினர்...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): You have the final say, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am seeking the permission of the House to have a say.

The word objected to is "anarchist"! Now, let me quote what the Chair said—and I think it is available in the transcript — "Every rule in the Rule Book, every single etiquette, is being violated in the House. We are legislators. If the hon. Members wish to become a federation of anarchists, then it is a different matter, because there is no order in the House."

I used the expression 'federation of anarchists' because this is a proper name. There are several bodies with this name which exist in different countries. There is also an international association which goes by this name. Its principles of work, broadly speaking, are two-fold: one is abolition of all forms of authority, the other is commitment to direct action, anti-parliamentarian, etc., etc. So, if you read what I had said, I said with the conditional clause 'if'. As such, it is not an allegation or an attribute ascribed to the House. It is a question which is posed. I leave it to your judgment. If a question is posed, it cannot be an allegation.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What is said and what it conveys is totally different. ...(*Interruptions*)...

ஆம் குறித்து தகுந்த அங்கீகரிக்காத உறுப்பினர் கூட கூறியே, அதற்கு தகுந்த அங்கீகரிக்காத உறுப்பினர் கூட கூறியே... ..(அலுவல்)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the sentiment of the House has been conveyed to you, as all Members have spoken in one voice. Both, personally we have the highest regards for you and also for

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, we need not go to the dictionary meaning; we need not go to the historical meaning; we need not go to the etymological meaning. You must look at the popular feeling. Popular feeling is that 'anarchist' is one who does not believe in the established law and order situation. And this is an expression which is rather a little sour. So, I would submit that let us substitute it by something like 'unruliness' which is an acceptable meaning. The popular meaning of 'anarchist' is not a very healthy one. So, I think we can substitute it by something which is more palatable and which also expresses the feeling of the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Since Mr. Tygai has invoked Bakunin, Yechuri and Raja, I would like to tell the historical perspective how anarchism as a political phenomenon evolved. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the point at issue, Sir, is that you please consider whether the House has not been able to reach to the levels of your expression. The reason why I am saying this is because there -was an expression in Sociology, I remember, in our student days, which said, "There is an epistemological break on the ontological plane." Now the point is, it is not a question of definition of 'anarchy' or 'anarchism', we are victims of it. Even today, there is a widespread movement in Europe which is called the 'Anarchist', and they are led by anarchists who don't believe in any law and order. Unfortunately, I was not present here the day when you said this; so, I don't understand how the House took that to mean. But from what you read out, you posed it as a question saying that if you are not following the rules, then are you going to lead up to this? If that is your poser, that is perfectly valid. But the way the House has taken it, that may need consideration, and I leave it to your wisdom.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do agree 'anarchism' is a political trend. It is there for long in the history. But whatever we say, the context is more important. That context creates problems in the House. This is my first point. The second point is regarding parliamentary words or unparliamentary words. I did go through that dictionary once because I used two words in this House and they were considered to be unparliamentary. Once I used the word 'genocide', immediately it was expunged. Then I continued to use that word 'genocide'; several Members used that word 'genocide', it is there on the record now. Again, secondly, once I

said, "Discussion should not become a farce". The Chair said, 'farce' is an unparliamentary word. Then I consulted the book; I also consulted Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. It says subject to what else is discussed, if it is adjournment motion, then 'farce' becomes unparliamentary.

Otherwise, 'farce' can be used. So, I think, the time has come when we will have to review that 'word' book which contains 'parliamentary' words and 'unparliamentary' words. The time has come that when we are now evolving as a democracy and we are evolving as a Republic, accordingly, we will have to evolve the Rule Books also. So, we leave it to you. It is the context which has created the problem in the House. That's all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I would simply like to say that as Chairman of the Ethics Committee for eight years — and Sitaramji was a Member of that— we laid down — Maitreyanji, can I have your attention? — a certain code of conduct, and the very first code of conduct is that nothing should be done that brings down the prestige of the Parliament. I am very sorry to say, Sir, that the way things have developed, the reverse is true. And, I can understand your anguish when day-after-day-after-day, the Question Hour is negated, the debates are negated; two or three people can stand up in the Well of the House and disrupt the whole proceedings! Sir, whether we call it a movement.....towards 'anarchism', ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to speak something after him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, a Member is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, mentioning 'two-three' is wrong. We also represent crores of people. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Don't mention 'a few people.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... ~~...*(Interruptions)*...~~ ~~...*(Interruptions)*...~~

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, I don't mention any particular number of people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We also represent crores of people. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, somebody might get a mistaken impression about. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Saheb, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Dr. Saheb. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, obviously, everybody here represents large numbers of people. I am not blaming any person. What I am trying to say is that your anguish is understandable and that anguish is shared by many of us because we come here everyday in order to listen to the *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Who will understand the anguish of the people of the South? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. KARAN SINGH: We will understand. I will understand the anguish of the people of the South. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karan Singh, please go ahead. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. KARAN SINGH: So, Sir, what I am saying is that we have to really look into ourselves and see what it is that we are doing. We are on television everyday. All over, wherever I go, people say, *3040 1000B A000=0i 0E 0E00 A0E 0E0 A0P* So, whatever the provocation is, my submission is that we must follow certain codes of conduct, certain rules. I have been in the Parliament for thirty-six years. I have seen some of the greatest Opposition leaders like Nath Pai, Hiren Mukherjee, Indrajit Gupta, etc. Look at the way they used to drag the Government across the coals. But disrupting the House is not the way — I am sorry to say it. But parliamentary disruptions *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government also that day was different, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't wear those caps. They can give a very misleading impression. *...(Interruptions)...* Silence, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Are they anarchists? You tell me and I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... *(In Hindi)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rapolu, one last Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, let me mention a few words. I am a newcomer, just almost one-and-a-half years old. Discipline being in the interest of contemporary Indian Parliamentary history, yesterday, your anguish was for the self-introspection and you have decisively and precisely used the word 'if'. With that only, you have mentioned this. You and your Chair have Indian historic respect and you shall not expunge the word which you have mentioned. We need not worry about that and we, the Parliamentarians, have to rise up to your expectations and to the expectations of Indian history and of the future. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a simple clarification to seek from you. I am a comparatively new Member. I have been here only for two years and all other senior Members have spoken. In all humility, I would seek a clarification. Sir, by making a statement and then putting an interrogation mark at the end of it all, does that make that statement any different by putting a full stop at the end of the statement? I just want you to clarify this for me so that I can learn while I am here because otherwise, I could say anything and then make the interrogation mark the reason for not making it part of the proceeding. Sir, will you please clarify that for me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, I think you and I both learnt some of the English language in the same institution. An interrogatory statement is an interrogatory statement. It is not a prescription; it is not ascribing. It is only interrogatory. That's all. Anyway, let's get on with our ...(*Interruptions*)... ~~.....~~

~~.....~~ (continued from previous block) ~~.....~~ Extraordinary situations sometimes give vent in an extraordinary manner also. But, let me tell you, Sir, you please withdraw...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, this is my last sentence. Sir, you withdraw it in the best interest of democracy and dignity of your Chair also because otherwise, people will say that you are presiding over that 'federation'. So, that should not happen. That is serious.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is ascriptive.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No. So, this should not happen and that is why, I request humbly that you withdraw it.

~~.....~~ (continued from previous block) ~~.....~~

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

~~.....~~ (continued from previous block) ~~.....~~ or, what is the precise meaning, or, how you can twist it around to explain it in your way, and, I don't think, we necessarily need only Marxist explanation in this. ~~.....~~ if you are very touchy about

•೧೦ (೩)೦೦ ತು೦೦ು "೦೦೦೦, ಯ೦೦ ಆ೦೦ ಏ೦೦ ಉ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦೦೦ •೦೦೦೦ ಉ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ಯ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ಏ೦೦ ಆ೦೦. ಆ೦೦೦ ಮ೦೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ •೦೦೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ >೦೦೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ ತು೦೦ು ‡ಆ೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦. (೦೦೦೦) ಆ೦೦ <ಆ೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ •೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ •೦೦೦೦ ಆ೦ >೦೦೦ು ‡ಆ೦ ಯ೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಏ೦೦ •೦೦೦೦ "೦೦೦೦... ಆ೦೦೦ ಉ೦ ಆ೦೦೦ "೦೦೦೦...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Venkaiahji, ...(Interruptions)... Of course, Venkaiahji. ...(Interruptions)...

ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ತು೦೦ (ತು೦೦೦): ಆ೦೦ು ಆ೦೦೦ >೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ ಉ೦ >೦೦೦ "೦೦೦೦... ..(ತು೦೦೦)...

ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦೦ ತು೦೦ >೦೦೦ •೦೦೦<... ..(ತು೦೦೦)...

ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦ ತು೦೦ ಆ೦೦ು ಆ೦೦೦ ‡ಯ೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦ ಉ೦ >೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ ಉ೦ ಏ೦೦ >೦೦೦ ಆ೦೦. ..(ತು೦೦೦)... ತು೦೦ ಆ೦೦ >೦೦ >೦೦೦೦ ಉ೦ ಉ೦ >೦೦೦೦... ..(ತು೦೦೦)...

ಆ೦೦ ಆ೦೦೦೦೦ ತು೦೦೦ >೦೦ >೦೦ ತು೦೦ ಆ೦೦ <ಆ೦ ಉ೦ ಉ೦೦೦... ..(ತು೦೦೦)... ತು೦೦ >೦೦೦ •೦೦೦<... ..(ತು೦೦೦)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we all come to this House to raise the voice of the people. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Be it corruption, be it price rise, be it farmers' problem, be it suicides by farmers, be it atrocities on women, be it scams and scandals taking place across the country day in and day out. ...(Interruptions)... When we are not allowed to raise those issues and the Government wants to stifle the voice of the opposition, at times, extreme steps are taken of protesting ...(Interruptions)... And they give pravachan to us. Nobody will be happy to go to the Well of the House. Nobody will be happy to shout from their seats. But it is happening. The entire country has been watching this Parliament for years together. I have been in the Parliament for the last 13 years. In the recent past, what had happened in the House; how many times the Ruling Party Members went to the Well of the House snatching papers from the hands of Ministers and got the House adjourned forcefully? The question is this. We have to take a uniform stand. There should be a holistic approach. We have to think seriously about the functioning of the House. It should not be selective. It should not be aimed at

one section or the other section. My appeal to the Chair is, first the Government, which is having the power, should allow the space of the opposition for the opposition parties to raise the voice of the people. And that is not being allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not being allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... *No* ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Member conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... २०३५ • ००१<, २०३५ • ००१<... ...~~(२०३५-०१)~~... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And if the people want to have both, the power and to stifle the opposition, it cannot be allowed. As told by the Leader of the Opposition the other day, Sir, Parliament is not simply a debating House or a shouting House; it is a forum to demand accountability from the Government. That is what we are trying to do. My appeal to the Chair is, please have a uniform approach. Let us not be selective in our approach towards this side or that side. This comment by the Chair is a reflection on the functioning of the House. The House includes all. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House includes all. That is what I am saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it does not refer to any one section of the House. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am coming to that. Sir, I said this because I wanted this response to come from the Chair. I am happy that you have given that response. It is very odd for me to argue with the Chairman whom I personally respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And so do I.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I respect you because I know who the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is. It is not just the post but the person also. My agony is this. I stood up even after the Leader of the Opposition had spoken. Sir, you said that it's not selective at all. I am happy about it. All these things, which I narrated, have been happening for so many days. People were not named. Only the other day, 20 of my colleagues have been named. If it is not selective, what

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I would take a couple of minutes. I wish the Rajya Sabha were to have such interesting debates more frequently. I have got the sense of the sentiments of different sections of the House. I want to make 2-3 things clear. Firstly, the Chair is not a part of the Government, not as the Chair. In another capacity, in the State's structure, yes. But, that is a very important thing. The Chair is a referee in a hockey match or a football match. The Chair has been given a Rule Book, a yellow card and a red card; and he or she is expected to allow the game to be played as per the rules. If a game is allowed to play as per the rules, no yellow card is required, forget about the red card altogether.

Now that is what this Chair has endeavoured to do. But then it does happen that you try aspiring for treating an ailment which turns out to be more endemic, more persistent and recurring. I think my personal view is, and I would like to make this submission to all sections of the House, particularly to the party leaders that the time has come for us to review our practices, our rules and carry out such changes as are necessary because the rules are made by the House; and the House is fully competent to amend the rules and modify the rules. Therefore, I would like to convene, as early as possible, a meeting of the leaders so that we could have a frank and practical discussion about how the rules need to be amended, if they need to be amended. I have the sense of the House, I will ask the Secretariat to review the remarks in the light of the record that they have. We will proceed from there.

Can I now beg your indulgence to have the Question Hour?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Funds and equipments for Disaster Management

*121. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds, allocated, released and spent for Disaster Management during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) whether India lacks in disaster preparedness acutely and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would equip disaster mangement authority with latest and appropriate equipments in view of its failure during Uttarakhand disaster and 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Allocation and release of funds from National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund during 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in Statement-I to Statement-IV.

State-wise allocation/release and utilisation of funds under the Scheme for strengthening of fire and emergency services is given in Statement-V.

State-wise allocation/release and utilisation of funds under the Scheme for Revamping of Civil Defence Setup in the Country is given in Statement-VI.

Allocation and release of funds for capacity building in last three years as per the award of the 13th Finance Commission are given in Statement-VII.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government will continue to provide NDRF with necessary equipment and to upscale it constantly. The resources available at present with NDRF include specialised equipment for collapsed structure search & rescue, water rescue equipment including boats and equipment for dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear events. In response to the natural disaster in Uttarakhand, 1.1 lakh persons were evacuated to safe places in the shortest possible time, notwithstanding widespread destruction of roads, difficult terrain and extremely hostile weather.

Statement-I**Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2010-2011**As on 31.03.2011
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Total	Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	1st Instalment		2nd Instalment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.815	190.815 + 100*	582.11 (74.78 + 300 # + 207.33)	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	16.535	97.24	
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	118.695	-	
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	125.44	368.01	
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	-	-	
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	188.30	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.84	58.84	149.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	97.295	-
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	60.36	-
13.	Kerala	98.31	32.77	131.08	49.155	49.155	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	147.28 + 77.3225 *	-
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	166.01+ 33.99 *	310.48 (127.06 + 183.42)
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	-	-
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	-	4.566
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	-	-

20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	146.845	560.17
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	-	-
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	110.07	317.17
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	144.52	554.26
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	52.945	517.66
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	114.310	704.85
	TOTAL	4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	1998.72	4179.25

Released 'on account' basis for flood - 10.

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

Statement-II**Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2011-2012**As on 30.03.2012
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.71	133.57	534.28	100.355 #	200.355	643.39 (257.61+ 385.78)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.72	3.86	38.58	17.36	17.36	-
3.	Assam	249.26	27.70	276.96	124.63	-	-
4.	Bihar	263.41	87.80	351.21	131.705	131.705	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	119.17	39.72	158.89	116.330 @	-	-
6.	Goa	2.33	0.78	3.11	2.275 @	-	-
7.	Gujarat	395.42	131.81	527.23	197.71	197.71	-
8.	Haryana	151.91	50.64	202.55	72.34 @	-	-

9.	Himachal Pradesh	123.57	13.73	137.30	61.785	61.785	42.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	162.97	18.11	181.08	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	204.32	68.10	272.42	102.16	102.16	-
12.	Karnataka	126.76	42.25	169.01	63.38	63.38	70.23
13.	Kerala	103.22	34.41	137.63	51.61	51.61	109.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309.29	103.10	412.39	77.3225 #	154.645	-
15.	Maharashtra	348.62	116.20	464.82	140.32	-	-
16.	Manipur	6.82	0.76	7.58	6.66 @	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	13.84	1.54	15.38	13.52 @	-	-
18.	Mizoram	8.08	0.90	8.98	7.89 &	-	-
19.	Nagaland	4.70	0.52	5.22	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	308.37	102.79	411.16	154.19	154.185	678.65
21.	Punjab	175.55	58.52	234.07	171.37 @	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	473.02	157.67	630.69	461.76 @	236.51	-
23.	Sikkim	21.50	2.39	23.89	20.99 @	10.75	200.38
							(50.00\$ + 150.38)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	231.15	77.05	308.20	115.575	115.575	523.977 (500.00 \$ + 23.977)
25.	Tripura	18.25	2.03	20.28	17.815 @	9.125	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	303.50	101.16	404.66	151.75	151.75	189.69
27.	Uttarakhand	111.19	12.35	123.54	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	240.05	80.02	320.07	120.025	120.025	-
TOTAL: -		4911.70	1469.48	6381.18	2500.83	1778.63	2458.92

SDRF share released earlier, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011 -12.

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2011 -12 for 2012-13.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the year 2010-11. \$ Released 'on account' basis.

Note: Balance and 1st instalment of centre's share of SDRF for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC), annual report and creation of sdrf duly certified by the AG (A&E) of State etc.].

Statement-III*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2012-2013*As on 31.03.2013
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Total	Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	4		5	1st Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.74	140.25	560.99	210.37	210.37	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.46	4.05	40.51	18.23	18.23	100.44	
3.	Assam	261.73	29.08	290.81	255.495 [€]	199.50	45.00 [§]	
						(130.865+68.64*)		
4.	Bihar	276.58	92.19	368.77	138.29	138.29	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.12	41.71	166.83	122.145 [€]	-	-	
6.	Goa	2.45	0.82	3.27	1.165 [€]	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	415.19	138.40	553.59	207.595	207.595	-	
8.	Haryana	159.51	53.17	212.68	75.95 [€]	-	-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129.75	14.42	144.17	64.875	64.875	45.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.12	19.01	190.13	77.605 [@]	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	214.53	71.51	286.04	107.265	107.265	-
12.	Karnataka	133.10	44.36	177.46	66.55	66.55	679.54 (282.35+397.19)
13.	Kerala	108.38	36.13	144.51	54.19	46.49	34.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	324.76	108.25	433.01	162.38	162.38	-
15.	Maharashtra	366.05	122.01	488.06	357.33 [@]	-	1824.52 (574.71+447.96 + 801.85)
16.	Manipur	7.16	0.80	7.96	6.99 [@]	3.58	-
17.	Meghalaya	14.54	1.61	16.15	14.19 [@]	-	-
18.	Mizoram	8.49	0.94	9.43	8.30 [@]	-	-
19.	Nagaland	4.93	0.55	5.48	9.405 [@]	2.465	-
20.	Odisha	323.79	107.93	431.72	161.895	161.895	6.19
21.	Punjab	184.33	61.44	245.77	179.94 [@]	92.165	-

22.	Rajasthan	496.67	165.55	662.22	248.335	248.335	-
23.	Sikkim	22.57	2.51	25.08	11.285	11.285	74.34 (0.8668+73.48)
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.71	80.9	323.61	121.355	-	-
25.	Tripura	19.16	2.13	21.29	9.58	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318.67	106.22	424.89	159.335	159.335	-
27.	Uttarakhand	116.75	12.97	129.72	169.565 @	36.03	-
28.	West Bengal	252.05	84.02	336.07	126.025	126.025	-
	TOTAL	5157.29	1542.93	6700.22	3145.63	2062.67	2810.29

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2012-13 for 2013-14.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous *i.e.* year 2011-12.

\$ Released 'on account' basis.

Note: Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz: submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.].

Statement-IV
Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2013-2014
As on 26.07.2013
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF		Total	Releases from SDRF		Balance Available (As on)	Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share		1st Installment	2nd Installment		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	441.78	147.26	589.04	220.89	-	0.0 (03.07.13)	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.29	4.25	42.54	19.145	-	2.25 (31.05.13)	109.75
3.	Assam	274.82	30.53	305.35	-	-	505.46 (19.09.12)	-
4.	Bihar	290.41	96.80	387.21	145.205	-	490.74 (31.03.13)	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.38	43.79	175.17	62.56 @	-	283.28 (31.03.13)	-
6.	Goa	2.57	0.86	3.43	1.225 @	-	21.86 (31.03.13)	-
7.	Gujarat	435.95	145.32	581.27	217.975	-	2374.93 (31.03.13)	-
8.	Haryana	167.48	55.83	223.31	75.95 @	-	1380.71 (20.03.13)	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136.24	15.14	151.38	68.12	-	0 (31.03.13)	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	179.68	19.96	199.64	334.09 @	-	544.61 (31.03.13)	-
11.	Jharkhand	225.26	75.08	300.34	-	-	719.58 (30.09.12)	-
12.	Karnataka	139.75	46.58	186.33	69.875	-	0 (31.03.13)	-
13.	Kerala	113.81	37.93	151.74	64.605 @	-	114.80 (31.03.13)	-

14. Madhya Pradesh	341.00	113.66	454.66	-	-	153.815 (31.03.13)	-
15. Maharashtra	384.35	128.11	512.46	183.025 @	-	0 (20.01.13)	46.115
16. Manipur	7.52	0.84	8.36	-	-	25.24 (30.09.12)	-
17. Meghalaya	15.26	1.70	16.96	7.27 @	-	107.58 (31.03.13)	-
18. Mizoram	8.91	0.99	9.90	4.235 @	-	9.86 (28.03.13)	-
19. Nagaland	5.18	0.57	5.75	-	-	0.04 (31.03.13)	36.60
20. Odisha	339.98	113.33	453.31	169.99	-	147.29 (31.03.13)	-
21. Punjab	193.55	64.51	258.06	96.775	-	3140.95 (31.03.13)	-
22. Rajasthan	521.50	173.83	695.33	260.75	-	836.60 (20.06.13)	-
23. Sikkim	23.70	2.63	26.33	-	-	43.21 (29.01.13)	1.018
24. Tamil Nadu	254.84	84.95	339.79	121.35 @	-	0 (16.07.13)	-
25. Tripura	20.12	2.23	22.35	9.58 @	-	35.01 (31.03.13)	-
26. Uttar Pradesh	334.60	111.53	446.13	-	-	224.18(30.09.12)	-
27. Uttarakhand	122.59	13.63	136.22	83.64	61.36	45.61 (31.03.13)	250.00
28. West Bengal	264.65	88.22	352.87	132.325	-	539.10 (30.06.13)	-
TOTAL	5415.17	1620.06	7035.23	2417.22	61.36	-	443.48

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2013-14 for 2014-15.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous *i.e.* year 2011-12,2012-13.

Note: Balance installment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.].

Statement-V
Funds for Procurement of Capital Items for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services

Sl. No.	States	Allocation/Release of Funds			Total	Total Utilisation *
		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.17	5.27	0	8.37	3.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.19	2	0	3.72	3.68
3	Assam	0.65	3.56	0	4.37	0.81
4	Bihar	0.8	6	0	7.03	1.1
5	Chhattisgarh	1.63	0	7.44	9.79	2.35
6	Goa	0.19	0.12	0	0.38	0.22
7	Gujarat	2.27	0	9.21	12.5	3.29
8	Haryana	0.48	2.96	0	3.61	0.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.47	1.87	0	4.03	4.02
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.43	2.1	0	2.66	2.66
11	Jharkhand	0.44	1.74	1.12	3.43	0.56
12	Karnataka	0.65	4.32	0	5.13	0.81
13	Kerala	0.43	2.1	0	2.66	0.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.5	0	18.66	22.17	1.01

(Rs. in cr.)

15	Maharashtra	1.07	0	5.25	6.65	1.4
16	Manipur	1.59	2.34	0	4.71	2.37
17	Meghalaya	1.41	2.76	0	4.83	0.66
18	Mizoram	1.43	1.18	0	3.27	3.27
19	Nagaland	1.59	3.18	0	5.52	2.34
20	Orissa	2.2	6.59	0	9.7	3.11
21	Punjab	0.45	2.65	0	3.22	0.43
22	Rajasthan	2.38	13.69	0	17.08	10.39
23	Sikkim	0.69	0.5	0	1.51	1.01
24	Tamil Nadu	2.38	7.04	0	10.45	3.41
25	Tripura	0.19	0.00	0.32	0.58	0.08
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.41	11.56	0	13.3	0.33
27	Uttarakhand	0.37	1.97	0	2.47	0.43
28	West Bengal	0.56	2.66	0	3.42	0.2
GRAND TOTAL		33.02	88.16	42	176.56	54.34

* Utilisation of fund released during entire XIth five year plan period.

Note: In 2013-14, there has been no release of fund.

Statement-VI
Funds for Revamping of Civil Defence Setup

Sl. No.	State	Allocation/ Release of Funds			Total Release	Amount Utilised*
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.02	1.06	1.09	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	1.32	0.7	2.29	0.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.03	1.92	1.95	0
4	Assam	1.05	3.8	0	5.34	1.99
5	Bihar	1.09	2.78	0.22	4.32	1.64
6	Chandigarh	0.01	0	0	0.04	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1.05	0.94	0	2.01	1.66
8	Delhi	0.31	0.69	0	1.35	0.83
9	Goa	0.1	0.69	0.11	1.01	0.04
10	Gujarat	0.71	4.13	0.55	6.97	1.21

(Rs. in cr.)

11	Haryana	0.37	1.59	0	2.54	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.76	0	1.58	0.71
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.98	4.86	0.91	7.61	3.99
14	Jharkhand	0.05	0.89	1.91	2.98	0.1
15	Karnataka	0.16	0.38	0	1.52	1.15
16	Kerala	0.6	1.35	0	1.95	0.29
17	Madhya Pradesh	0.15	0.2	0	1.35	0.71
18	Maharashtra	0.31	2.13	0.44	4.12	1.66
19	Manipur	0.01	0.05	0	0.07	0.07
20	Meghalaya	0.05	0.18	0	1.2	1.02
21	Mizoram	0	0.01	0	0.01	0
22	Nagaland	0	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
23	NCDC, Nagpur	0	0	0	0.07	0.05
24	Odisha	0.65	2.5	1.08	4.52	1.76
25	Puducherry	0	0.01	0	0.01	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Punjab	0.88	4.1	1.04	7.28	1.5
27	Rajasthan	0.21	1.1	0.58	2.88	1.64
28	Sikkim	0	0.02	1.92	1.95	0.03
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0.04	1.92	1.96	0
30	Tripura	0.11	0.39	0.58	1.09	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	1.53	4.49	1.76	9.73	2.45
32	Uttarakhand	0.05	0.01	1.92	2.01	0.03
33	West Bengal	0.98	3.78	1.1	6.64	5.14
TOTAL		11.66	43.25	19.72	89.45	29.8

* Utilisation of fund released during entire XIth five year plan period.

Note: In 2013-14, there has been no release of fund.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
13	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		4.00	
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00	
15	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	
16	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	
17	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	
18	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
19	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
20	Orissa	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00		5.00	
21	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00	5.00	5.00	
22	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
23	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
24	Tamilnadu	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00		5.00	
25	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00	5.00	5.00	
27	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
28	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
	TOTAL	105.00	105.00	105.00	65.00	105.00	54.00	105.00	6.00

അറബ്കരും ഉപാധികരും ആയിട്ടുള്ളവർക്ക് താഴെ പറയുന്നവർക്കു പുറമെ മറ്റ് ആരും മറ്റും ഉണ്ടാകില്ല. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് മനോഹരൻ നായർ കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനമെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനമെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fully aware of the revelations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Of course, there are complaints from some other sources also about the functioning of the National Disaster Management Authority. The Government of India has decided to constitute a Task Force to inquire into the affairs of the National Disaster Management Authority. We are reviewing it. My information is that the Government of India has received the Report; and we are examining it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. തീർച്ചയായും ക്ഷമിക്കൂ...

അറബ്കരും ഉപാധികരും ആയിട്ടുള്ളവർക്ക് താഴെ പറയുന്നവർക്കു പുറമെ മറ്റ് ആരും മറ്റും ഉണ്ടാകില്ല. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് മനോഹരൻ നായർ കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനമെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനമെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, it is not correct to say that the Government of India had not taken any steps immediately after the outbreak of that ghastly disaster. The Government of India, promptly, mobilized all Central Ministries and Agencies. Not only that, the National Disaster Response Force was also asked to go over there. So also, the Indian Air Force, the Army, the Indo Tibetan Border Security Force, Border Roads Organisation, Armed Forces Medical Services and all other Government agencies were pressed into service immediately

after that. Also, Sir, when the ghastly incident occurred over there, the State Government, after getting information from the Indian Meteorological Department, alerted all the agencies to be on their toes, and they did their maximum to see to it that relief and rescue operations were done in an excellent manner.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to know whether there was any forecast with respect to cloud burst in the Uttarakhand region or whether there was a forecast of only heavy rains.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, according to information given by the Indian Meteorological Department, they had issued general warnings of very heavy rains and thunder showers at isolated places on 15th and 16th of June, 2013, in the State of Uttarakhand. The warning was of a general nature. The Meteorological Centre at Dehradun had specified the areas of heavy rainfall in the Char Dham and issued advisories to the State Government as well as to other Government Departments.

ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅಪರೀತ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I have taken note of the points made by the hon. Member. The other day, when he was participating in a discussion on the Uttarakhand Disaster, he made this point during that occasion as well. Sir, we all know that the personnel of the Indian Air Force, the Indo Tibetan Border Security Force and the NDRF lost their valuable lives while they were trying to rescue the precious lives of ordinary people who were stranded there. Of course, they should be rewarded. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, we will examine it. and we will, definitely, do something about it.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I rise to say, with great delight, that we are prepared for any disaster including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear

events. But, Sir, when the Fukushima disaster took place, even a country like Japan could not handle it properly. In a nuclear plant, anything can happen at any time. Are we really prepared to tackle such a nuclear disaster?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, this is a very serious question and the whole country has expressed its concern about such ghastly incidents in the event of a nuclear disaster. Of course, even a country like Japan was not able to do much about it when such a disaster took place there. But our hon. Prime Minister has taken special interest in such matters, and he had several rounds of discussions with scientists about impending dangers out of such a nuclear holocaust, or, what is called, nuclear explosion. Definitely, it is a very serious issue and the Government of India is pondering over the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we move on to the next question.

അദ്ദേഹം ചോദ്യം ചെയ്ത അഞ്ച് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow more than three supplementaries. Now, Question No. 122.

* 122. The Questioner (Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain) was absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 122. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

അദ്ദേഹം ചോദ്യം ചെയ്ത അഞ്ച് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.

*122. **അദ്ദേഹം ചോദ്യം ചെയ്ത അഞ്ച് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.**

(U) **എന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.**

(U) **എന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.**

(Y) **എന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.**

(') **എന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ "സംഗ്രഹം" എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്.**

(d) The Government has made the following provisions for taking care of these workers and their families:

(I) These workers and their families are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Under this Act, they are entitled to the following facilities:

- (i) Temporary Disablement Benefit payable at the rate of 90% of the wage, so long as the disability continues.
- (ii) Permanent Disablement Benefit payable in the form of monthly pension depending upon the extent of loss of earning capacity as certified by a Medical Board.
- (iii) Dependent Benefit payable in the form of monthly pension as prescribed in Rule 58 of ESIC (Central) Rules, 1950 to the dependants (widow, children and widowed mother) of a deceased. The benefit is given to widow for life or till remarriage, to son till age of 25 years, to daughter till marriage and to widowed mother for life.
- (iv) Physiotherapy and occupational therapy, supportive artificial aids and appliances are provided to employees as per need.
- (v) Five Occupational Diseases Centers (ODC) have been set up by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for early diagnosis and symptomatic treatment of occupational diseases. Symptomatic treatment of occupational diseases including Silicosis is provided through all 151 hospitals of ESIC across the country.

(II) The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides for payment of compensation to employees and their dependents in case of Silicosis arising out of employment and resulting in disablement or death.

आर्षतः शोषण के कारण होने वाले शोषण रोगों के लिए एच.एस.आई. की योजनाओं में कर्मचारियों को शामिल किया गया है। एच.एस.आई. की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त हैं। एच.एस.आई. की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त हैं। एच.एस.आई. की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time.

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, every factory must take precautions for workers working in cement factories to keep its premises clean, to dispose waste and effluents, to maintain adequate ventilation and required temperature, to prevent accumulation of dust and fumes, to avoid overcrowding, to provide sufficient lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals.

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ? (ചോദ്യം)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay. Are these details available?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: All precautionary measures are provided by factories to protect workers from injury to their eyes, to protect workmen from dangerous dust, gas and fumes.

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the information be collected and be given to the hon. Member.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, I will collect the information and provide to the hon. Member.

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ? (ചോദ്യം)...

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ? (ചോദ്യം)...

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ? (ചോദ്യം)...

അർജ്ജുൻ കുമാർ: ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ക്ലിനിക്കിലെ ഡോക്ടർമാർക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അറിയിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകുമോ? (ചോദ്യം)...

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న పరిశ్రమలలో ఉద్యోగులకు ఉన్న అవకాశాలను గురించి ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఉన్న అవకాశాలను గురించి ప్రకటించింది. ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఉన్న అవకాశాలను గురించి ప్రకటించింది. ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఉన్న అవకాశాలను గురించి ప్రకటించింది.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am not afraid not. This is not a question. Shri Balagopal.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, in the statement it is stated, 'As per the available information, there are no deaths or serious disease in the last three years.' Sir, this may not be correct. But, my question is this. It is a fact that modern plants are equipped with modern facilities. But the old cement and chemical factories which were started with all kinds of facilities, whether there is any provision to equip them now with modern facilities to control dust and other kinds of dangerous things.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, all the factories have modern facilities. As per the available information received from State Governments and the UTs, no worker in cement and fertilizer factories died due to effect of dust particles, because all the States have ensured safety precautions in factories.

Recommendations of the 43rd Indian Labour Conference

*123. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the 43rd Indian Labour Conference and if so, details of the same;
- (b) whether the recommendations are to be implemented by enacting a law; and
- (c) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Agenda of the 43rd Indian Labour Conference comprised of the following three subjects:

1. "Global financial down turn – its impact-job losses -comprehensive package for protection of labour force, etc."
2. "Employment generation and skill development."
3. "Problems of contract labour, social security, wages, etc. and amendments in the contract labour legislation."

The recommendations of the three committees on the above subjects have duly been considered in detail by the Government.

As far as Global financial downturn and its impact on job losses is concerned, Government accepts the recommendations of the Conference that efforts should be made for job-rich growth. Government agrees that there should be strict implementation of all labour laws, broad-based social security depending on national circumstances, access to credit for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, traditional and export-oriented industries, extension of Public Distribution System for greater food security, better skill training, more investment in infrastructure, non-conventional renewable sources of energy, agro-based and labour-intensive industries for greater job creation. In view of the recommendations of the Conference, coverage of social protection schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is continuously being expanded to cover more and more workers under the unorganized sector. Priority is being given to education and health care in rural areas. Regular meetings with the State governments are being conducted to ensure that more and more schemes are implemented for the welfare of construction workers under Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. Tripartite mechanisms like Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee already exist in India. Government of India is committed to encourage tripartite mechanisms for greater social dialogue at all levels.

As far as employment generation and skill development is concerned, government has accorded top priority to both these areas. Focus is being given to employment generating sectors like agro-based and food processing industries specially in rural areas. The number of days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was increased from 100 days to 150 days for notified drought affected areas last year. This increase has been extended to notified flood affected areas of Uttarakhand this year. More focus is being given on micro and small industries and for facilitating self-employment. Skill development infrastructure in the country both in the formal and

informal sectors is being strengthened by taking all possible steps to increase the employment and employability of workers in rural as well as urban areas.

As far as problems of contract labour are concerned, a proposal for an amendment in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 for giving same wages and social security to contract workers which are at par with regular workers has already been initiated. The labour enforcement machinery is being strengthened through regular monitoring, follow up and capacity building for better implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

In case of some of the recommendations, changes have to be made in law before they are accepted. The proposal for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter-alia* includes the proposal to fix national minimum floor level wages statutorily to cover all employments, has already been approved by the Cabinet. The draft Bill to give effect to the amendment proposals is being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. An Amendment has also been proposed in The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 with a view to do away the criteria of 90 days' work experience for registration under the Act.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. The hon. Minister has given a lengthy answer.

Access to credit for micro, medium enterprises and traditional and export-oriented industries is not encouraging. The rate of interest for micro and small industry is very high. And, the WTO Guidelines ruins most of our small-scale and micro industries. We must give some protection for small-scale industries. Because, if you see the power tariff, the interest rate and the raw material costs, they are not able to do any business with the small-scale industries. They are suffering. They are the worst sufferers for the past ten years. I would like to know whether the Minister has got anything to offer more than what he has said. What about the WTO guidelines? I would like to know whether it can be modified.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, his question is entirely different. I will collect the details and give it to him.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: With regard to my second supplementary, the Government of India is committed to encourage tripartite mechanism for a greater social dialogue at all levels. Sir, tripartite committees are also happening only in the public sector.

ശ്രീ കോദികുന്നില സുരേഷ്: സർ, ലാബർ മിനিস്ട്രിക്ക് കീഴിലാണ് ഈ വിഷയം. ഈ വിഷയം സംബന്ധിച്ചു എല്ലാ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളുമായി ചർച്ച നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനുശേഷമാണ് ഇത് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത്.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, as far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, this subject is in the Concurrent List. Every issue is discussed with the State Governments. We have also taken the opinion of the State Governments. After that only we are doing this.

ശ്രീ ടി. സബ്ബരാം റെഡ്ഡി: സർ, ലാബർ മിനিস്ട്രിയിൽ ഈ വിഷയം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ബില്ലിന് ആവശ്യമായ ഭേദഗതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനുള്ളിൽ 90 ദിവസത്തെ പരിഭവം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് അറിയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the 43rd Indian Labour Conference. But, in the reply he has mentioned that the draft Bill with regard to some amendments is finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. In the amendment it is also being proposed to include building and other construction workers *...(Interruptions)...* with a view to do away with the criteria of 90 days' work experience. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how they are planning now, when they are going to finalize it and what the time limit is.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Financial grants to naxal affected States

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has provided financial grants to the naxal affected States for infrastructure (development like construction of roads and facilities for establishment of police stations in the affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details of such grants provided to State Governments including the State of Maharashtra for the last three years;
- (c) the year-wise utilisation of the grants by the States; and
- (d) whether State Government of Maharashtra has utilised the grants every year

properly and constructed police stations in affected areas and if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts.

Apart from providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Police Forces to deal with the problem of LWE, the Central Government provides assistance to the States in capacity building through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The State-wise details of funds released and utilization thereof by the State Governments during the last three years under the SRE Scheme, the SIS Scheme and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations are given in Statement-I to Statement-III respectively (*See* below).

In addition, the Planning Commission is implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, *inter-alia*, including 71 LWE affected districts, for accelerated development of the affected areas. The nature of works taken up under the IAP includes public infrastructure and services which create a perceptible impact on the ground and among the local communities. The State-wise detail of allocation/expenditure in these IAP Districts during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

The Central Government has also approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) in February, 2009 for development of 5477 kms of roads in 34 most affected districts in the 8 LWE affected States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore. Implementation of the Scheme is underway. The State-wise details of financial and physical progress/under RRP-I during the last three years is given in Statement-V (*See* below).

(d) The details of the grants utilized by the State Government of Maharashtra are given in Statement-I to Statement-IV (*See* below). The construction of 10 Police Stations sanctioned to the State of Maharashtra under the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations are yet to be completed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released under the SRE Scheme for the LWE affected States during the last three years

State	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-13		(Rs. in crore)
	Advance	Reimbursement	Advance	Reimbursement	Advance	Reimbursement	
Andhra Pradesh	11.65	16.54	9.40	1.33	10.43	4.70	
Bihar	16.26	13.15	13.65	-	7.87	-	
Chhattisgarh	40.78	46.96	24.74	17.64	15.33	35.41	
Jharkhand	15.16	44.24	19.58	55.77	22.81	44.74	
Madhya Pradesh	0.88	0.68	0.27	-	0.41	0.24	
Maharashtra	8.77	4.90	7.63	-	4.60	-	
Odisha	44.46	12.16	21.57	-	15.31	-	
Uttar Pradesh	1.18	2.38	1.10	0.90	1.67	3.83	
West Bengal	5.86	13.05	7.60	6.30	9.00	4.31	
TOTAL	145.00	154.06	105.54	81.94	87.43	93.23	
		299.06		187.48		180.66	

Note: The SRE Scheme being a reimbursement scheme in nature, the expenditure is first incurred by the State Governments, which is reimbursed by the Central Government. However, an advance of 25% of the 'in-principle' approved Annual Work Plan for the year of the State Government concerned is provided at the beginning of the financial year for smooth implementation of the Scheme.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Funds Released and utilization thereof by the State Governments 'as on 06.8.2013' under the Special Infrastructure Scheme in LWE affected States during the last three years

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Funds Released	Funds Utilized (as on 06.8.2013)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized (as on 06.8.2013)	Funds Released	Funds Released
Andhra Pradesh	17.51	10.21	23.77	0.59	Nil	Nil
Bihar	17.39	16.69	34.66	18.62	Nil	Nil
Chhattisgarh	20.34	10.96	30.41	8.91	Nil	Nil
Jharkhand	20.08	20.08	35.61	16.56	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	2.32	Nil	7.48	1.59	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	8.79	7.00	4.34	0.63	Nil	Nil
Odisha	20.36	20.20	40.47	36.45	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	11.22	1.43	4.41	0.67	Nil	Nil
West Bengal	11.99	3.14	4.67	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	130.00	89.71	185.82	84.02	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in crore)

Statement-III

State-wise details of Funds Released and utilization thereof by the State Governments 'as on 06.8.2013' under the Scheme for Construction Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts during the last three years

States	Allocation of Police Stations	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized (as on 06.8.2013)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized (as on 06.8.2013)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized (as on 06.8.2013)
Andhra Pradesh	40	2.00	2.00	20.00	0.67	Nil	-
Bihar	85	2.00	2.00	44.75	40.06	51.625	Nil
Chhattisgarh	75	2.00	2.00	39.25	2.18	Nil	-
Jharkhand	75	2.00	2.00	39.25	39.25	39.375	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	12	1.00	1.00	5.60	2.60	6.30	Nil
Maharashtra	10	-	-	5.50	Nil	Nil	-
Odisha	70	1.00	1.00	37.50	37.50	43.25	36.75
Uttar Pradesh	15	-	-	8.25	5.67	Nil	-
West Bengal	18	-	-	9.90	Nil	9.45	Nil
TOTAL	400	10.00	10.00	210.00	127.93	150.00	36.75

(Rs. in crore)

Statement-IV
*State-wise details of Allocation/Expenditure of funds under the Integrated Action
 Plan (IAP) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Funds Released	Expenditure till date (08.08.2013)	% Utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	500.00	313.78	62.76
2.	Bihar	11	635.00	428.92	67.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	850.00	667.76	78.56
4.	Jharkhand	17	1370.00	1081.97	78.98
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10	740.00	631.37	85.32
6.	Maharashtra	2	160.00	142.16	88.85
7.	Odisha	18	1455.00	1158.12	79.60
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	175.00	124.20	70.97
9.	West Bengal	3	205.00	167.50	81.71
	TOTAL	82	6090.00	4715.78	77.43

Statement-V
*State-wise details of Financial and Physical Progress under the Road Requirement Plan I (RRP-I)
 for the LWE affected States during the last three years*

States	Road Length		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Sanctioed (in Kms.)	Length Completed (in Kms.)	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)	Length Completed (in Kms.)	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)	Length Completed (in Kms.)	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)	Length Completed (in Kms.)
Andhra Pradesh	620	77	125.00	289.00	214	243.00	206	
Bihar	674	49	170.00	205.00	368	100.00	160	
Chhattisgarh	2092	34	163.00	265.00	249	265.00	270	
Jharkhand	753	0	40.00	110.00	22	224.00	157	
Madhya Pradesh	237	9	19.00	29.00	48	24.00	48	
Maharashtra	420	66	86.00	105.00	111	62.00	60	
Odisha	614	0	103.00	148.00	69	134.00	123	
Uttar Pradesh	67	16	13.00	16.00	3	3.00	25	
TOTAL	5477	251	719.00	1167.00	1084	1055.00	1049	

Persons recruited in defence services from Rajasthan

†*125. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the post-wise details of number of persons selected in defence services from Rajasthan during the last one year; and

(b) the number of personnel belonging to Rajasthan killed in defence services and how many of them were given financial assistance and how many of them are yet to be given the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Details of number of persons selected in defence services from Rajasthan during the period indicated below are as follows:

Army (01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013)	Officers	State-wise details of officers entry not kept
		Person Below Officers Rank
Navy (01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012)	Officers	32
	Sailors	594
Air Force (01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012)	Officers	33
	Airmen	978

(b) Details of number of personnel belonging to Rajasthan killed while on duty and declared as battle casualty during the year 2012 are as under:

Year	Army		Navy	Air Force
	Officers	PBORs		
2012	1	7	Nil	Nil

Next-of-Kins (NoKs) of three Army personnel out of above eight have been paid the admissible financial benefits which include liberalized family pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity, *ex-gratia* payment etc. In remaining five cases, some of the benefits have been paid and others are in progress.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sexual harassment of Indian shooters by their teammates

*126. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Indian shooters were accused of sexually harassing their teammates, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken against the shooters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, monitoring the conduct of the athletes, participating in sports events is the responsibility of the concerned Sports Federation. An allegation was made by a junior female athlete against her teammates in the junior team who competed at the Junior World Cup held at Suhl, Germany from 3rd to 9th June, 2013. The Government asked National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) to take immediate action in the matter. NRAI has informed that a sub-committee of the Athletes Committee headed by Ms. Anjali Bhagwat (Khel Ratna Awardee) and comprising of Ms. Suma Shirur (Arjuna Awardee), Shri Samaresh Jung (Arjuna Awardee), Shri Vikram Bhatnagar (International Medalist) and representatives of Consumer Online Foundation, an NGO, conducted a thorough enquiry into the matter wherein all athletes and team officials appeared before the Sub Committee and also made written submissions. The Sub Committee concluded that it was a case of mental harassment involving incidences of loud, abusive and indecent language by the team members over an argument. The said report was placed before the Governing Body of NRAI who has accepted it and has banned one athlete for a period of one year, one upto the next National Championship or six months, whichever is earlier, and one athlete for one international championship. Letter of reprimand was also issued to six other athletes.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has debarred the shooters, suspended by NRAI, from participating in any future National Coaching Camps during the period of their suspension. This apart, the shooters have also been debarred from using the existing Range facilities of SAI in Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges in New Delhi during the suspension period.

Implementation of minimum pension for retired workers in Madhya Pradesh

*127. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 610 million retired workers receive a

paltry pension of Rs. 250 per month from the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) whether Government proposes to ensure that all EPF subscribers get minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the proposal is likely to be implemented, especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) As on 31.03.2012, out of 40.44 lakh pensioners of Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), 2.92 lakh pensioners are drawing a pension of less than Rs.250/- per month.

(b) and (c) A proposal to ensure a minimum pension of Rs.1000/- to the member pensioners of EPS, 1995 all over the country, including Madhya Pradesh, is under consideration of the Government.

Decline in foreign tourists after rape incidents

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

(a) whether according to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) survey, as a result of rape incidents, the first quarter of 2013 witnessed a significant drop of 25 per cent foreign tourists to India and from December, 2012, the inflow of women foreign tourists has gone down to 35 per cent;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the State-wise details of incidents of rape of foreign/Indian Women, during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, till date and their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has published a survey on this topic.

(b) As per the Ministry of Tourism, the conclusion of the survey is incorrect, as the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during January-March 2013 was 20.27 lakh (Provisional) as compared to 19.81 lakh (Provisional) during the corresponding period of 2012, registering a positive growth of 2.3 percent.

(c) State-wise details of incidents of rape for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement (*See* below). The specific break up of foreign/Indian women is not maintained centrally.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) Under Rape during 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235
4	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237
5	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243
6	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7
7	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44
8	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40
10	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12
11	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341
12	Karnataka •	509	401	33	595	567	48
13	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854
15	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225
16	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0
17	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7
18	Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons
Convicted (PCV) Under Rape during 2009-2010*

2010					
CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9	10	11	12	13	14
1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173
47	34	4	49	40	4
1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117
795	533	227	892	816	280
1012	942	204	1198	1203	270
36	44	5	50	62	7
408	391	33	617	620	40
720	590	113	866	853	161
160	139	21	197	204	38
245	177	3	266	259	5
773	705	171	836	911	194
586	512	54	771	703	82
634	644	45	659	779	52
3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230
1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202
34	4	1	22	5	1
149	80	4	135	73	4
92	94	84	112	125	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16
20	Odisha	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183
21	Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234
22	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296
23	Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5
24	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111
25	Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187
27	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	138	146	83
28	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132
	TOTAL STATE	20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	36	27	1
30	Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4
	TOTAL UT	523	484	200	638	681	227
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316

Source: Crime in India.

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

9	10	11	12	13	14
16	13	14	17	19	12
1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188
546	438	166	766	654	244
1571	972	202	1343	1355	298
18	31	2	21	30	1
686	487	105	777	682	136
238	185	28	320	226	32
1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304
121	104	58	171	159	86
2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128
21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	5412
24	20	0	39	28	0
31	29	14	44	38	18
3	4	2	3	4	2
1	1	0	1	1	0
507	449	141	602	532	201
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	1	5	2	1
569	505	158	694	605	220
22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted
(PCV) Under Rape during 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	State	2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4
3	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165
4	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246
5	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240
6	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4
7	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46
8	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175
9	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18
11	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220
12	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84
13	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390
14	Madhya Pradesh	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898
15	Maharashtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268
16	Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2
17	Meghalaya	130	81	0	128	83	0
18	Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40
19	Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29

*Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted
(PCV) Under Rape during 2011-2012*

2012					
CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9	10	11	12	13	14
1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178
46	24	3	47	24	3
1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153
927	902	119	1327	1398	161
1034	988	223	1214	1201	259
55	26	1	61	35	1
473	438	31	647	631	56
668	635	133	940	997	180
183	149	29	259	240	41
303	257	19	388	387	28
812	602	161	780	706	196
621	587	65	842	795	97
1019	961	57	1259	1186	62
3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758
1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215
63	0	0	46	12	0
164	93	7	162	100	7
103	95	61	122	96	59
21	15	8	26	21	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204
21	Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208
22	Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358
23	Sikkim	16	12	11	25	11	34
24	Tamil Nadu	677	478	72	837	611	110
25	Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28
26	Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325
27	Uttarakhand	129	98	48	149	143	73
28	West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121
TOTAL STATE		23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0
30	Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0
32	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	572	477	186	707	647	243
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	Puducherry	7	4	0	29	20	0
TOTAL UT		624	527	196	795	749	254
TOTAL ALL INDIA		24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724

Source: Crime in India.

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

9	10	11	12	13	14
1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184
680	512	151	895	696	201
2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408
34	24	1	29	20	18
737	558	60	962	862	104
229	206	16	202	215	19
1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809
148	128	75	184	187	93
2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124
24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433
12	7	3	17	15	3
27	34	9	34	41	11
3	6	1	5	8	2
5	4	1	10	9	1
706	568	297	892	862	368
0	0	0	0	0	0
13	13	1	15	3	
766	632	312	973	949	388
24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821

Promotion of sports and games in backward regions

*129.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote sports and games in the backward regions of the country and if so, the Statewise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has proposed to remove regional imbalance in promoting sports and games; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for promotion of sports and games in such backward regions of the country, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has been running a scheme called Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), to promote sports in the rural areas of the country including backward areas. The scheme was introduced in 2008-09, it aims to development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner of 10 years and conduct of annual sports competitions from block to the national level for providing ample opportunity of participation to rural youth. Till 31st March, 2013 total 60421 village panchayats and 1852 block panchayats have been approved under the PYKKA scheme and 1.44 crore (approx.) men and women have participated in the annual rural competitions. At present, the PYKKA Scheme is under revision. Details, implementation status and year-wise funds released to States under the PYKKA Scheme along with results yielded are given in Statement-I to IV.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Village/Block Panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields from the year 2008-09 to 2012-13

(a) State-wise number of Villages/Block Panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
TOTAL**		22,385	601	83.85

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

** Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

(b) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2009-10.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh			16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
TOTAL		2,225	135	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

(c) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80

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

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Orissa	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
	UTs			
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
TOTAL		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10).

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(d) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Orissa	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
TOTAL		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11).

(e) *State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
	UTs			
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
	TOTAL	8662	314	109.01

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of village/block panchayats covered under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields upto as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No	Name of the States/ UT's	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA scheme				No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	1161	774	
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	352	
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691	
6.	Goa	19	04	23	23	
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922	
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	1893	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	996	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2260	72	2332	1748
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	4670	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	2724
16.	Manipur	79	04	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	182
18.	Mizoram	572	18	590	422
19.	Nagaland	660	30	690	575
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	1962
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	1247
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	936	36	972	324
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29	2279	2279

28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14	14	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	02	09	11	-
32.	Pondicherry	50	05	55	-
TOTAL		60421	1852	62273	41667

Statement-III

(a) State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district state and national level during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS (Rs. in crore)									
		2008-09 (through SAI)		2009-10 (through SAD)		2010-11		2011-12		Total	North East
		Rural	Women	Rural	Women	Rural	Women	Rural	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	1.88	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	3.42	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	2.23
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13	1.24	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13.	Kerala	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	0.47	-	-	0	-	-	-	-

17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08
18.	Mizoram	-	0.37	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
19.	Nagaland	-	0.56	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	2.11	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.55	0.30	1.85	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	-	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	0.32	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.63	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	-	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-	-
UTIs											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL	5.93	24.91	72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
31.	National level competitions: Released to SAI	-	-	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32.	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural & Inter-School	-	-	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	-	24.91	83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

(b) State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27

6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Orissa	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
TOTAL		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Statement-IV

(a) *State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09 (Annual Competitions)			2009-10 (Annual Competitions)		
		No. of participants			No. of participants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	1,34,097	78153	57058	1,35,211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832
3.	Assam	96429	43471	1,39,900	13	8	21*
4.	Bihar	87	56	143*	105	56	161*
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134*	52834	36051	88885
6.	Goa	92	64	156*	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164*	87507	66852	1,54,359
8.	Haryana	97	70	167*	43657	32570	76227
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140*	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168*	65933	47651	1,13,584
13.	Kerala	82	67	149*	56177	19310	75487
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159*	98570	49733	1,48,303
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166*	119509	86240	2,05,749
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	93	97	190*
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-IV

(a) State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 and 2011-12

2010-11 (Annual Competitions) No. of participants			2011-12 (Annual Competitions) No. of participants		
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14
339848	318971	658819	188692	1,36,711	325403
1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210
9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567
105738	65428	171166	-	-	0
60102	40298	100400	64649	83,101	147750
1743	1542	3285	-	-	0
7523	5791	13314	-	-	0
90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201
19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159
53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234
8709	6348	15057	-	0	
90884	109802	200686	82443	1,22,044	204487
41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852
117471	89111	206582	109426	95,274	204700
181062	141011	322073	130860	1,23,891	254751
4745	2912	7657	-	-	0
18871	16715	35586	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	14892	7361	22253
20.	Orissa	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896
21.	Punjab	86993	33425	1,20,418	72303	43181	1,15,484
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	82237	62254	1,44,491
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	8370	7198	15568
24.	Tamil Nadu	97	71	168*	246336	150899	3,97,235
25.	Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	3,02,708
27.	Uttarakhand				9774	6949	16723
28.	West Bengal	42	44	86*	47124	18649	65773
UTs							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	25	26	51*	117	84	201*
34.	Puducherry						
TOTAL		4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944

* Only participants of national level competitions.

9	10	11	12	13	14
26473	21489	47962	13239	7,771	21010
4943	23478	28421	-	-	0
122030	121510	243540	-	-	0
82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580
67581	30994	98575	-	-	0
1542	955	2497	30139	25,950	56089
392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032
13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535
398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182
78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706
66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485
148	148	296			
827	541	1368			
623	503	1126			
810	123	933			
4557	3626	8183			
2437	1651	4088			
2417500	18,93,833	4311333	1642410	12,09,523	2851933

(b) State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2012-13.

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions			Women Competitions
		M	W	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	811,517	677,752	1,489,269	8,573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	20
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,080	33,042	75,122	39,882
6.	Goa	2,966	2,418	5,384	3,499
7.	Gujarat	103	92	195	81
8.	Haryana	68,002	46,778	114,780	33,529
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,424	12,128	29,552	10,087
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,974	7,975	41,949	-
11.	Jharkhand	36,773	26,357	63,130	8,247
12.	Karnataka	88,554	61,645	150,199	65,115
13.	Kerala	51,270	22,606	73,876	7,360
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110,197	75,788	185,985	25,098

(b) State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2012-13.

North East Games			Grand Total		
M	W	Total	M	W	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
			811,517	686,325	1,497,842
75	49	124	75	49	124
103	98	201	103	118	221
-	-	-	-	90	90
-	-	-	42,080	72,924	115,004
-	-	-	2,966	5,917	8,883
-	-	-	103	173	276
-	-	-	68,002	80,307	148,309
-	-	-	17,424	22,215	39,639
-	-	-	33,974	7,975	41,949
-	-	-	36,773	34,604	71,377
-	-	-	88,554	126,760	215,314
-	-	-	51,270	29,966	81,236
-	-	-	110,197	100,886	211,083

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	136,268	104,187	240,455	17,959
16.	Manipur	80	72	152	112
17.	Meghalaya	22,422	16,870	39,292	4,564
18.	Mizoram	13,348	8,741	22,089	2,139
19.	Nagaland	5	3	8	-
20.	Orissa	115,536	76,551	192,087	54,345
21.	Punjab	2,620	2,058	4,678	2,691
22.	Rajasthan	88,922	48,585	137,507	22,467
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	31
24.	Tamil Nadu	189,071	118,150	307,221	60,468
25.	Tripura	14,627	13,340	27,967	2,267
26.	Uttar Pradesh	296,894	182,719	479,613	125
27.	Uttrakhand	33,364	23,039	56,403	7,127
28.	West Bengal	36,671	17,549	54,220	-
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	8	5	13	-
30.	Delhi	91	76	167	112
TOTAL		2,212,787	1,578,526	3,791,313	405,957

Note : Total number of participants from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is 1,43,46,973.

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[14 August, 2013]		<i>Starred Questions</i>		87
7	8	9	10	11	12	
-	-	-	136,268	122,146	258,414	
104	99	203	184	283	467	
92	58	150	22,514	21,492	44,006	
8,239	6,751	14,990	21,587	17,631	39,218	
81	50	131	86	53	139	
-	-	-	115,536	130,896	246,432	
-	-	-	2,620	14,749	17,369	
-	-	-	88,922	71,052	159,974	
31	21	52	31	21	52	
			189,071	178,618	367,689	
71	52	123	14,698	25,659	40,357	
-	-	-	296,894	182,844	479,738	
-	-	-	33,364	40,166	73,530	
-	-	-	36,671	17,549	54,220	
-	-	-	8	5	13	
			91	188	279	
8,796	7,178	15,974	2,221,583	1,991,661	4,213,244	

RSBY for BPL families

*130. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families has failed to achieve its goals;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Scheme has not been implemented in some parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government to implement this Scheme in all parts of the country; and

(d) whether Government is aware that rackets are operating to benefit the empanelled private hospitals under the Scheme with the connivance of Health Department and if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto to combat the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) No, Madam. In fact, around 3.5 crore families in 28 States and Union Territories (UTs) are registered under the scheme as on date.

(b) Implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has not started in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. The States of Tamil Nadu and Goa are not implementing RSBY since they have their own health insurance scheme. Sikkim has taken a decision to implement RSBY recently. All the remaining States and Union Territories have already implemented the scheme in the whole State or parts thereof.

(c) Central Government has consistently tried to persuade the States and Union Territories to implement RSBY, as a result of which number of States have joined the scheme in recent years. The Government has also extended the coverage of the scheme from only below poverty line families to other categories of beneficiaries such as building and other construction workers, street vendors, MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than 15 days in preceding financial year, beedi workers, domestic workers, sanitation workers, mine workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and auto/taxi drivers.

(d) No report has been received by the Government about any racket operating to benefit the empanelled private hospitals with the connivance of Health Departments.

Security personnel killed in J&K

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

(a) how many security personnel or Army personnel were killed in the last ten years just before the visit of the former Prime Ministers and the present Prime Minister to the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) why Government could not anticipate the gruesome attack by militants on the outskirts of Srinagar city recently which claimed lives of eight army personnel and grievously injuring three others and if so, the details of the intelligence failure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) The Prime Minister visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir 16 times in the last 10 years. There is no data maintained specifically in the Ministry to correlate the killings of Security personnel or Army personnel with the visit of Prime Minister to Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Based on various inputs and threat perception, Government takes all necessary steps to prevent all cases of violence, including terrorist violence. However, it is not always possible to predict with certainty, the details of such incidents.

Progress made by NIA

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

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency has made progress on the various investigation cases during the last five years including the latest Bodh Gaya blasts in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information made available by National Investigation Agency (NIA), the agency has so far been entrusted with the investigation of 71 cases. After completion of investigation, charge sheets have been filed in 35 cases before various NIA Special Courts. Out of them, 2 cases have resulted in conviction and other 33 cases are pending for trial. Remaining 36 cases are under investigation. The detail of the progress of the cases is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of the progress of the cases*

Sl. No.	Case No/Identity	Total Number of Accused in NIA Cases	Total number of Arrested Accused	Total number of Accused Charge sheeted/ Supplementary charge sheeted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RC-01/2009/NIA/DLI DHD(J) Case Guwahati	15	15	15	During the trial one accused pleaded guilty. Accordingly under the provision of section 260 CrPC he has been convicted u/s 19 UA (P) Act.
2.	RC-02/2009/NIA/DLI DHD(J) Case Guwahati	17	17	16	Charges framed against accused Sameer Ahmed and he pleaded guilty. Accordingly was convicted under u/s 19 of the UA(P) Act and sentenced with R.I for 3 Years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500/-.

3.	RC-03/2009/NIA/DLI FICN (Terror Funding) case Mumbai	7	6	7	Trial is in progress.
4.	RC-04/2009/NIA/DLI Case Against David Coleman Headley & others	9	0	9	Pending Trial.
5.	RC-05/2009/NIA/DLI (Kozhikode Mofusil bus stand Blast case)	9	5	08	The accused persons (A1) Thadiyantavida Naseer @ Haji @ Haji @ Sidhique @ Naseer and (A4) Shafas were found guilty and were convicted by the trail Court. Two accused persons (A3) Abdul Halim & (A9) Abubacker Yusuf @ Yusuf Chetipady were found not guilty and acquitted. Appeal against the order of acquittal of the trail court has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. (Case 05 & 06/2009 clubbed together)
6.	RC-06/2009/NIA/DLI (Kozhikode KSRTC Bus Stand Blast case)	9	5	8	The accused persons (A1) Thadiyantavida Naseer @ Haji @ Haji @ Sidhique @ Naseer and (A4) Shafas were found guilty

1	2	3	4	5	6
					and were convicted by the trial Court. Two accused persons (A3) Abdul Halim & (A9) Abubacker Yusuf @ Yusuf Chettipady were found not guilty and acquitted. Appeal against the order of acquittal of the trial court has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. (Case 05 & 06/2009 clubbed together)
7.	RC-07/2009/NIA Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	12	6	9	Trial is in progress. (Case 07 & 08/2009 clubbed together)
8.	RC-08/2009/NIA/DLI Bomb Blast at Verna, Goa	12	6	9	Trial is in progress. (Case 07 & 08/2009 clubbed together)
9.	RC-01/2010/NIA/DLI NSCN Case against Anthony Shimray	4	1	4	Trial is in progress
10.	RC-02/2010/NIA/DLI Activities of LeT in Kerala	24	18	24	Trial is in advanced stage.
11.	RC-03/2010/NIA/DLI Secret meeting of SIMI	18	18	17	Pending Trial

12.	RC-04/2010/NIA/DLI SIMI terror training camp	43	35	30	The case is under further investigation.
13.	RC-05/2010/NIA/DLI Kalamassery bus burning case	15	12	13	The trial is in progress.
14.	RC-06/2010/NIA/DLI KYKL Organisation Silliguri Case	11	8	11	Pending Trial.
15.	RC-07/2010/NIA/DLI Modasa Town Blast Case, Gujarat	2	0	0	The case is under investigation.
16.	RC.No.08/2010/NIA/DLI L e T Zia-ul-Ha, Hyderabad Case (Possession of Arms and Explosive Materials by a LeT operative)	2	1	2	Trial at an advanced stage.
17.	RC-09/2010/NIA/DLI Samjhauta Express blast case	8	4	8	Pending Trial
18.	RC-10/2010/NIA/DLI Anti- national activities of UNLF of Manipur	26	19	25	The trial is in progress
19.	RC-11/2010/NIA/DLI Activities of IM in W.B.	1	0	0	The case is under investigation.
20.	RC-01/2011/NIA/DLI (Prof. Hand Chopping Joseph case)	54	36	36	The case is under trial.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	RC-02/2011/NIA/DLI Mecca Masjid Bomb Blast	9	6 .	5	Pending Trial
22.	RC-03/2011/NIA/DLI Malegaon blast case of 2006	21	13	17	Pending Trial
23.	RC-04/2011/NIA/DLI Ajmer Sharief blast case	15	10	13	Pending Trial
24.	RC-05/2011/NIA/DLI Malegaon blast case of 2008	16	14	0	Pending Trial
25.	RC-06/2011/NIA/DLI Terror Funding case Lodhi Colony PS, New Delhi case	6 .	4	6	Trial in Progress.
26.	RC-07/2011/NIA/DLI Terror Funding case (FICN) of Janipur Jammu (J&K Militant group, Hizbul Muzahedeen)	8	7	5	Pending Trial.
27.	RC-08/2011/NIA/DLI Sumil Joshi Murder Case	9	9	0	The case is under investigation.
28.	RC-09/2011/NIA/DLI Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court between Gate No. 4 & 5 on 07-09-11	8	3	6	Trial in advance stage.

29.	RC-10/2011/NIA/DLI Bomb Blast near Delhi High Court on 25-05-2011.	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation
30.	RC-11/2011/NIA/DLI Terror Funding (Delhi and J&K)	10	1	0	0	The case is under investigation
31.	RC-12/2011/NIA/DLI Terror Funding (Delhi and J&K)	3	3	0	0	Final Report u/s 173 Cr.P.C (Closure Report) is filed in the court of Special Judge, NIA, New Delhi on 30/03/2013
32.	RC-01/2012/NIA/DLI Activities of CPI (Maoist)	14	9	9	9	Pending Trial.
33.	RC-02/2012/NIA/DLI Death of BSF Officer in Blast Triggered by Maoists in Odisha	41	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
34.	RC-03/2012/NIA/DLI Recovery of Communication Sets and war like stores from Maoist	21	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
35.	RC-04/2012/NIA/DLI Activities of Lashkar - E - Taibba (LeT)	2	1	1	1	Pending Trial.
36.	RC-05/2012/NIA/DLI Activities of Babbar Khalsa international (BKI)	4	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	RC-06/2012/NIA/DLI Activities of Indian Mujahideen	27	6	5	Pending Trial.
38.	RC-07/2012/NIA/DLI FICN case in Punjab	6	6	3	Pending Trial.
39.	RC-08/2012/NIA/DLI Activates of CPI (Maoist) in Jharkhand	9	6	0	The case is under investigation.
40.	RC-01/2013/NIA/DLI Activities CPI (Maoists) in Aurangabad	4	3	0	The case is under investigation
41.	RC-02/2013/NIA/DLI illegal import of Night Vision Devices	0	0	0	The case is under investigation
42.	RC-03/2013/NIA/DLI Arrest of one Sayyed Liyaqat Shah @ Liyaqat Bukhari by the Special Cell, New Delhi	1	1	0	The case is under investigation
43.	RC-04/2013/NIA/DLI Murder of two fishermen's by two Italian Marines	2	2	0	The case is under investigation
44.	RC-05/2013/NIA/DLI Seizure of Cylindrical shaped metallic devise and hexagonal shaped metallic from the banned organization of CPI (Maoist) cadres from West Bengal	2	2	0	The case is under investigation

45.	RC-06/2013/NIA/DLI CPI (Maoist) attack on the convoy of the Congress workers and leaders	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
46.	RC-07/2013/NIA/DLI Bomb blasts near Mahabodhi temple Complex, District Gaya, Bihar	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
47.	RC-08/2013/NIA/DLI Bomb blasts near Mahabodhi temple Complex, District Gaya, Bihar	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
48.	RC-09/2013/NIA/DLI Bomb blasts near Mahabodhi temple Complex, District Gaya, Bihar	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
49.	RC-01/2011/NIA/GUW Activities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA)	8	7	6	6	Pending Trial
50.	RC-02/2011/NIA/GUW Ambush on the convoy of Shri W. Keishing, MLA, Phungyar, Ukhrul District Manipur	0	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	RC-03/2011/NIA/GUW Activities of KCP(MC)	4	4	3	Pending Trial
52.	RC-01/2012/NIA/GUW Murder of Manipuri couple in Ukhrul, Manipur	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
53.	RC-02/2012/NIA/GUW Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	6	6	0	The case is under investigation.
54.	RC-03/2012/NIA/GUW Activities of RPF/PLA	8	7	0	The case is under investigation.
55.	RC-04/2012/NIA/GUW Raising funds by PREPAK- UPPK through extortion and other illegal acts for terrorist activities	4	4	0	The case is under investigation.
56.	RC-01/2013/NIA/GUW Involvement of Magaland Police Personnel in Siphoning off Arms to NSCN (IM) Cadre	3	3	0	The case is under investigation.

57.	RC-02/2013/NIA/GUW Recovery of sophisticated weapons from Aizawal, Mizoram	5	5	0	The case is under investigation.
58.	RC-01/2011/NIA/HYD FICN Taliparamba case	8	6	4	Pending Trial
59.	RC-01/2012/NIA/HYD FICN Hyderabad, Malda	32	26	25	Trial is in progress.
60.	RC-02/2012/NIA/HYD FICN Kondotty case	13	11	7	Pending Trial.
61.	RC-03/2012/NIA/HYD FICN Nedumbasserry case	6	2	0	The case is under investigation.
62.	RC-04/2012/NIA/HYD L-e-T Bangalore	25	15	13	Pending Trial
63.	RC-01/2013/NIA/HYD Bomb blast at Hyderabad (FIR No. 53/2013 of Maakpet PS)	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.
64.	RC-02/2013/NIA/HYD Bomb blast at Cyberabad (FIR No. 146/2013 of Saroornagar PS)	0	0	0	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	RC-03/2013/NIA/HYD Transmitting Videos, Sketches and photographs of Army Establishments	4	1	0	The case is under investigation.
66.	RC-04/2013/NIA/HYD Activities of CPI (Maoist) in Kerala State	6	6	0	The case is under investigation.
67.	RC-01/2013/NIA/KOC FICN Case of, Kerala (FIR No. 599/2012 of Chanderam PS)	11	8	0	The case is under investigation.
68.	RC-02/2013/NIA/KOC FICN Case of Kerala (FIR No. 777/2012 of Hosdurg PS)	12	9	0	The case is under investigation.
69.	RC-03/2013/NIA/KOC FICN Case of Kerala (FIR No. 600/2012 of Chanderam PS)	11	8	0	The case is under investigation.
70.	RC-04/2013/NIA/KOC FICN Case of Kerala (FIR No. 597/2012 of Chanderam PS)	12	8	0	The case is under investigation.
71.	RC-01/2013/NIA/MUM Activities of LeT in Nanded (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Bangalore (Karnataka)	9	5	0	The case is under investigation.

Loss due to heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh

*133. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that heavy rains had hit Andhra Pradesh last month thereby destroying crops and property;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to provide financial and other assistance to Andhra Pradesh under the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and Calamity Relief Fund (CRF); and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary rescue, relief and immediate restoration works in the wake of natural disasters. For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted with an allocated amount for each State. The State Governments incur expenditure from SDRF in accordance with the approved items and norms of assistance. Upon a request made by a State Government not having adequate balance in SDRF, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by a due process of assessment. The laid down procedure includes submission of a memorandum by the State Government and visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team. No memorandum has been received in the instant case from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional financial assistance.

Andhra Pradesh has been allocated an amount of Rs. 589.04 crore in the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) for the year 2013-14, with Rs. 441.78 crore as Centre's contribution and Rs. 147.26 crore as State contribution. The first installment of Centre's share of SDRF amounting to Rs. 220.89 crore for the year 2013-14 has been released to State Government on 12th July, 2013.

Decline in industrial production

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

(a) the reasons behind decline in industrial production in May, 2013 as indicated by negative Index of Industrial Production (IIP) growth statistics;

(b) the reasons behind reduction in capital and consumer goods production during the month; and

(c) the steps being taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The moderation in Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in May, 2013 over May, 2012 is mainly on account of negative growth in Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing sectors.

There has been a decline in the production of capital goods as well as in consumer durables in May, 2013 as compared to May, 2012. Consumer non-durables registered a positive growth of 3.0 % (revised) in May, 2013. The decline in industrial production including in Capital goods and Consumer durables has been on account of a number of demand and supply factors which, *inter-alia*, include decline in external demand due to global economic slowdown, moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs etc.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures to boost the industrial growth of the country in the short and medium run. These, *inter-alia*, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc. Recently, the Government has also set up a Project Monitoring Group to track stalled high investment projects in the infrastructure and industrial sectors.

**PAC recommendation for training URC employees at
par with CSD employees**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in its

75th Action Taken Report has recommended for treating the Unit Run Canteen (URC) employees at par with the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) employees in all respects; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. PAC in its 75 Report has made such a recommendation.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Persons rescued from flood-hit areas

*136. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of persons died in the recent floods and landslides in the Char Dham area in Uttarakhand and in other States;

(b) the State-wise number of persons missing; and

(c) the State-wise number of children rescued from the flood-hit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information received from Government of Uttarakhand, 580 people have lost their lives due to the natural disaster caused by heavy rainfall, cloudbursts and floods in June, 2013 in Uttarakhand. The State Government has reported that it is not possible to specify the number of the victims who died in the Char Dham area. As the identification of dead bodies is going on, it is not possible to give the State-wise details of the victims of Uttarakhand natural disaster at this stage. 584 persons lost their lives in the natural disasters in other States during 2013-14. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 5474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more. These figures are provisional, as the verification process is on. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the information received from Government of Uttarakhand, the age wise details of the rescued persons have not been collected.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise number of human lives lost in natural disasters during 2013-14

(Provisional) As on 07.08.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52
2.	Bihar	45
3.	Gujarat	88
4.	Himachal Pradesh	35
5.	Karnataka	62
6.	Kerala	160
7.	Odisha	13
8.	Punjab	07
9.	Uttar Pradesh	08
10.	Uttarakhand	580*
11.	West Bengal	114
	TOTAL	1,164

* About 5474 persons are missing and feared dead. This information is still being verified.

Statement-II

State-wise number of missing persons due to heavy rainfall, cloudburst and floods in Uttarakhand in June 2013 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of missing persons
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1925
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1032
3.	Uttarakhand	933

1	2	3
4.	Rajasthan	503
5.	Delhi	217
6.	Maharashtra	168
7.	Gujarat	126
8.	Haryana	113
9.	Andhra Pradesh	87
10.	Bihar	63
11.	Punjab	51
12.	Jharkhand	38
13.	West Bengal	36
14.	Orissa	31
15.	Chhattisgarh	27
16.	Tamil Nadu	14
17.	Karnataka	14
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
19.	Puducherry	1
20.	Assam	1
TOTAL		5474

SIT to investigate 1984 anti-Sikh riots

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

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate all the cases relating to 1984 anti-Sikh riots;

(b) whether Government has received suggestions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up a Special Investigation Team (SIT) as this matter has already been investigated by The Justice Rangnath Mishra Commission and The Justice Nanawati Commission and action against guilty police personnel was taken. Based on the recommendations of The Justice Nanawati Commission, the CBI was entrusted the task of conducting further investigations/re-investigation into the cases against politicians and others.

The Government has received some representations from Political Parties & other groups in this regard. These were sent to the CBI for further action.

Increase in unemployment in the country

*138. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to arrest the trend?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As per the results of the surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), unemployment rate has marginally increased from 2.5 per cent to 2.7 per cent on usual principal status basis between the years 2009-10 and 2011-12.

(c) The main reason for the marginal increase in unemployment rate is the changing demographic profile wherein proportion of youth in total population is increasing at a rapid pace. Government of India has been making constant efforts to reduce unemployment rate in the country. To promote creation of more jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Funds allocated to States for improving sports facilities

†*139 SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of the funds allocated for effecting an improvement in the standard of sports during the last three years;

(b) whether the funds allocated for the development of sports have been utilized fully by the States/Union Territories and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to ensure that the amount so spent is being utilized properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other measures are being taken by Government for the development of sports in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the funds allocated to improve the standard of sports under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during each of last three years and the current year to the State/UT's are given in Statement-I to V (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir. The detailed position about fund allocation and utilization under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme by the States/UTs are given in Statement VI to IX. (*See below*). Some of the States/UTs have not utilized the funds granted to them fully or partially. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has taken up the matter with the State Governments who are unable to spend the funds, for refunding the same with interest. Under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the two States namely, Punjab and West Bengal did not utilize the fund allocated to them in the year 2010-11 and one State, namely Kerala did not utilize the fund allocated to it in 2011-12. Hence, they have been asked to return the amount along with interest @10% per annum in accordance

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the provision contained in General Financial Rules (GFR). The State Governments have been asked to submit the Utilization certificates for the fund released to them and also submit the progress report for which they have utilized the money. As reported by the State Governments till 31.03.2013, the playfields have been developed in 60421 village panchayats and 1852 block panchayats. This Ministry is also providing the funds to States/UTs for conducting the Lower Level Rural Competitions, Women Competitions and North East Competitions. Till March, 2013 nearly 1,43,46,973 Men and Women have participated throughout the country in the competitions conducted under PYKKA Scheme.

(c) Yes Sir. A strong monitoring mechanism has been introduced for effective implementation and achieving the target in time for implementation of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). Eminent sports persons are engaged as PYKKA observers, whose services are utilized to monitor and inspect three distinct areas, viz, playfield development including management of the facilities, training of Kridashrees and conduct of the competitions. The execution of the projects under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) is monitored by a committee.

(d) Under the PYKKA scheme, Kridashrees are engaged, who are young, energetic and sports lovers having represented at District/State/National level. Kridashrees are honorary community coaches/sports volunteers at the village and block panchayat levels. In addition to managing the village sports facilities, they act as sports trainers, motivators and counsellors to encourage the whole community to participate in sports and games on a regular basis.

In addition to the efforts being made by State Governments to develop sports, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements several Sports Promotional Schemes to develop excellence among sports persons in the country at Sub Junior, Junior and Senior level. The schemes are:

- i. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC),
- ii. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC),
- iii. Special Areas Games (SAG),
- iv. Sports Training Centre (STC),
- v. Centre of Excellence (COE),
- vi. Come & Play Scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	51.96	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	11.11	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	11.35	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	8.79	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	12.47	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	28.16	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.32	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	2.25	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	5.92	02.96
12.	Orissa	623	31	10.35	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	27.87	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	7.06	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	58.83	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	02.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs					
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69	00.69**
TOTAL		22,448	681	285.40	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10).

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-II

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Orissa	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
TOTAL		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11).

Statement-III

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
	UTs			
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
	TOTAL	8662	314	109.01

Statement-IV

State-wise details of proposals approved for conduct of annual competitions under PYKKA Scheme during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		(Rs. in crore)
		Proposals approved	Amount released	Proposals approved	Amount released	Proposals approved	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	11.26	-	-	02	11.50	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	2.05	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	02	3.34	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	01	6.19	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	2.01	02	2.23	02	2.31	
6.	Goa	02	0.26	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	01	2.69	-	-	-	-	
8.	Haryana	02	1.81	02	1.60	02	0.85	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	1.33	02	1.23	02	1.26	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	2.10	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	02	3.16	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	02	2.94	01	2.17	02	3.27
13.	Kerala	01	1.32	01	0.23	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02	4.79	02	4.92	02	4.75
15.	Maharashtra	02	4.36	01	3.44	-	-
16.	Manipur	03	1.02	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	02	0.79	01	0.09	01	0.67
18.	Mizoram	02	0.71	01	0.10	03	1.29
19.	Nagaland	01	0.13	-	-	02	1.03
20.	Orissa	02	4.27	-	-	02	4.39
21.	Punjab	02	1.85	-	-	01	0.24
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	01	1.72	02	3.88
23.	Sikkim	-	-	02	1.20	01	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	02	5.10	-	-	01	1.25
25.	Tripura	03	0.78	03	0.79	02	0.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01	9.47	01	8.20	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	02	1.47	02	1.39	02	1.28
28.	West Bengal	01	3.31	-	-	-	-

	UTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	01	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	NYKS (rural competitions)	-	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NYKS (inter-school competitions)	-	7.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	(SAI) for National Competitions	-	-	2	5.10	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	42	88.05	23	30.97	33	44.47		

Statement-V

Statement showing the details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50

(Rs. in crore)

	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri		5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran		3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/ modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata		6.00	3.00
		TOTAL		19.98	12.50
2011-12					
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar		5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur		4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur		6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima		5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at at Mualpui, Aizawl		6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong		5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia		6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar		4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet		6.00	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam		6.00	3.87
		TOTAL		54.81	40.00

The details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
2012-13				
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District	6.00	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance instalment for the project of laying of Hockey astro turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11)	Nil	1.00
TOTAL			54.98	23.00

Statement-VI

State-wise details of playfields (PYKKA Centres) developed, no of Kridashrees/Master Trainers as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Coverage of Village/Block Panchayats (combined) under PYKKA Scheme	No. of Playfields Developed	Total No. of Kridashrees approved	Total No. Kridashrees Trained	No. of Master Trainers Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6909	6909	2303	2323	181
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1161	774	600	600	31
3.	Assam	1065	352	740	355	106
4.	Bihar	900	-	900	430	58
5.	Chhattisgarh	2988	691	2294	1665	251
6.	Goa	23	23	63	23	26
7.	Gujarat	2019	922	922	841	107
8.	Haryana	2524	1893	1262	631	74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1727	996	1126	575	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	427	427	63	146	66

11. Jharkhand	424	424	900	396	44
12. Karnataka	2332	1748	1730	1748	71
13. Kerala	460	1 14	114	87 .	62
14. Madhya Pradesh	4670	4670	4670	1080	97
15. Maharashtra	5511	2724	2724	2700	104
16. Manipur	83	83	83	83	59
17. Meghalaya	273	182	182	182	36
18. Mizoram	590	422	416	424	18
19. Nagaland	690	575	690	690	18
20. Odisha	3270	1962	1962	1490	90
21. Punjab	3741	1247	2494	2227	51
22. Rajasthan	1835	893	893	598	23
23. Sikkim	261	156	104	104	11
24. Tamil Nadu	1299	649	324	324	64
25. Tripura	972	324	-	-	21
26. Uttar Pradesh	13326	9860	4575	5100	245
27. Uttarakhand	2279	2279	1520	1520	57
28. West Bengal	368	368	736	496	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	-	-	-	12
30.	Daman and Diu	14	-	-	-	4
31.	Lakshadweep	11	-	-	-	8
32.	Puducherry	55	-	72	72	11
33.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	10
36.	NYKS	-	-	-	-	9
37.	Isha Foundation	-	-	-	-	4
38.	Magic Bus	-	-	-	-	3
	TOTAL	62273	41667	34462	26910	2198

Statement-VII*The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	(Rs. in crore)						
		Infrastructure Grant		Competition Grant		Unutilized Fund		
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.06	-	-	-	-	1.06	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	25.98	11.26	11.26	-	-	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	6.67	2.05	2.05	3.84	3.84	
4.	Assam	-	-	3.34	2.96	0.38	0.38	
5.	Bihar	-	-	6.19	6.19	-	-	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.01	2.01	-	-	
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Goa	-	-	0.26	0.18	0.08	0.08	
11.	Gujarat	2.55	2.55	2.69	2.69	-	-	
12.	Haryana	14.43	9.34	1.81	1.81	5.09	5.09	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8	8.8	1.33	1.33	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.1	2.1	-
15.	Jharkhand	-	-	3.16	3.16	-
16.	Karnataka	14.86	14.86	2.94	2.94	-
17.	Kerala	11.17	11.17	1.32	1.32	-
18.	Lakshadweep	0.51	-	-	-	0.51
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	4.79	4.79	-
20.	Maharashtra	41.93	13.77	4.36	4.36	28.16
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1.19	1.19	0.79	0.79	-
23.	Mizoram	2.27	2.27	0.58	0.58	-
24.	Nagaland	2.96	2.96	0.13	0.13	-
25.	Odisha	5.98	5.98	4.04	4.04	-
26.	Puducherry	0.69	-	-	-	0.69
27.	Punjab	26.66	-	1.85	1.85	26.66
28.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Sikkim	2.02	2.02	-	-	-

30.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	5.01	5.01	-
31.	Tripura	3.24	3.24	0.78	0.78	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	62.27	9.47	9.47	-
33.	Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43	1.47	1.47	-
34.	West Bengal	2.32	-	3.31	3.31	2.32

Statement-VIII

The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Infrastructure Grant		Competition/Grant		Unutilized Fund
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	25.98	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.51	2.51	-
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	13.43	8.9	-	-	4.53
12	Haryana	5.09	5.09	1.69	1.69	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	3.66	1.37	1.37	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	Nil	-	-	0.56
15	Jharkhand	2.4	Nil	-	-	2.4
16	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	2.17	2.17	-
17	Kerala	Nil	Nil	0.46	0.23	0.23
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	39.99	39.14	5.54	5.54	0.85
20	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-
21	Manipur	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
22	Meghalaya	1.72	Nil	0.09	0.09	1.72
23	Mizoram	2.07	2.07	0.1	0.1	-
24	Nagaland	4.7	4.7	-	-	-
25	Odisha	7.34	7.34	-	-	-

26	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan	2.75	Nil	1.72	1.72	2.75	-
29	Sikkim	1.16	1.16	1.2	1.2	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
31	Tripura	4.09	4.09	0.9	0.9	-	-
32	Uttar Pradesh	18.39	Nil	-	-	18.39	-
33	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	1.51	1.51	-	-
34	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-IX

The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Infrastructure Grant		Competition Grant		Unutilized Fund	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	10.63	10.63	11.50	0.34	11.16	11.16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	-	-	0	0
4	Assam	10.28	-	-	10.28	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Bihar	Nil	-	-	-	0
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0
7	Chhattisgarh	25.27	-	2.31	-	27.58
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
10	Goa	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
11	Gujarat	Nil	-	-	-	0
12	Haryana	Nil	-	0.85	-	0.85
13	Himachal Pradesh	6.34	-	1.26	0.14	7.46
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	0
15	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	0
16	Karnataka	9.61	9.61	3.27	0.69	2.58
17	Kerala	10.36	-	-	-	10.36
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	-	4.75	4.75	0
20	Maharashtra	-	-	3.44	-	3.44
21	Manipur	-	-	1.02	0.17	0.85

22	Meghalaya	Nil	-	0.67	0.67	0.67
23	Mizoram	2.07	2.07	1.29	0.23	1.06
24	Nagaland	Nil	-	1.03		1.03
25	Odisha	19.21	-	4.39		23.6
26	Puducherry	Nil	-	-		0
27	Punjab	Nil	-	0.24	0.24	0
28	Rajasthan	-	-	3.88		3.88
29	Sikkim	2.51	1.17	1.12		2.46
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	-	1.25		1.25
31	Tripura	Nil	-	0.92	0.16	0.76
32	Uttar Pradesh	9.03	-	-		9.03
33	Uttarakhand	3.38	3.38	1.28	1.28	0
34	West Bengal	-	-	-		0

Decline in iron ore export from Goa

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

- (a) the share of Goa in the export of iron ore from the country;
- (b) how it has performed during the last five years; and
- (c) whether recently export of iron ore from Goa has declined sharply and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The share of iron ore exports from India *vis-a-vis* Goa Port during the last five years is as under:

	(Quantity in Million MT)					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Prov.)	2013-14 (April- June) (prov.)
India's Total Exports	105.88	117.37	97.66	61.74	18.37	2.51
Total Exports from Goa Port	45.59	53.13	54.42	43.28	10.64	NA
%age share of iron ore export through Goa port out of total exports	43.06	45.27	55.73	70.10	57.93	NA

The percentage share of iron ore exports from Goa declined during 2012-13 compared to previous years' trend, mainly on account of ban on mining/movement of iron ore from April, 2012 imposed by the State Government of Goa. Further, on 05.10.2012, Hon'ble Supreme Court ordered suspension of all mining operations including transportation in Goa. Iron ore from Karnataka State also stopped arriving at Goa due to restrictions in mining operations and transportation imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The increase in the export duty of iron ore to 30% *w.e.f.* 30th December, 2011 and higher railway freight for export of iron ore compared to

the freight for domestic movement of iron ore have also affected the competitiveness of Indian iron ore exports, thereby reducing the overall exports of iron ore. Since the matter is sub-judice, no steps could be taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

MoU with China to address trade deficit

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

(a) whether India and China have in the recent past signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to address trade deficit between the two countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of products proposed to be included for trade between the two countries under the said MoU;

(c) the details of the trade between the countries during each of the last three years; and

(d) the manner in which both the countries are likely to be benefited from implementation of these MoUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and China have signed MoUs/Agreements to promote Indian exports to China during the visit of Premier Mr. Li Keqiang to India in May, 2013. Details are given below:

- (i) MoU for the Export of Buffalo Meat from India to China entered into between the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ)
- (ii) MoU on Cooperation Related to Import and Export Trade of Fishery Products entered into between the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and AQSIQ
- (iii) Agreement on Trade and Safety of Feed and Feed Ingredients entered into between the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and AQSIQ.

(iv) MoU between the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products (CCCMHPIE) and Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) for co-operation on Pharma.

(c) Details of import-export and trade deficit with China during last three years are given below:

Table-1: Trade & Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

Value in USD Million				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2010-11	43,479.76	15,482.70	58,962.46	27,997.06
2011-12	57,517.88	18,076.55	75,594.44	39,441.33
2012-13	54,324.04	13,503.00	67,827.04	40,821.04
2013-14 (April- June) (P)	12,080.91	2,435.91	14,516.82	9,645.00

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

Major items of Indian exports to China include cotton raw and yarn, non-ferrous metals, iron ore, other ores and minerals, plastic and linoleum products, spices, Dyes/intermediates, machinery and instruments and petroleum (crude and products). Major imports from China include electronic goods, machinery, organic chemicals, project goods, fertilizers, iron and steel, transport equipments, electric machinery (except electronics) and manufactures of metals.

(d) With the implementation of the above MoUs, export of buffalo meat, and feed and feed ingredients to China are expected to benefit. With the operationalization of the MoU on co-operation on Pharma between CCCMHPIE and the Pharmexcil, Indian generic drugs are expected to get market access in China.

Setting up of industrial cluster

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

(a) the State-wise details of industrial clusters set up/proposed to be set up in the country during the last three years along with the funds allocated to them;

(b) the share of small and medium industries in these clusters; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide modern technology to the said industrial units to accelerate their development in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The details of industrial clusters set up or approved in the country during the last three years under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) with funds allocated/released to them are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The share of small and medium industries in these clusters is also indicated at Annexure.

(c) The projects sanctioned under the Scheme have access to modern technology through provision of need based common infrastructure like R&D labs, Skill Upgradation Centres, Modern Test Centre, Prototype Centres, etc. to accelerate their development.

Statement

*Details of industrial clusters set up in the country
during 2010-13 State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)	Share of Small and Medium Industries	Year of Sanctioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	81.90	58.20	33.14	80%	2010
2	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharastra	81.35	58.20	34.14	90%	2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	102.81	58.28	34.00	91%	2010
4	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	62.28	52.63	30.26	100%	2010
5	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	80.50	58.28	32.58	83%	2010
6	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	145.30	58.28	17.48	80%	2010
7	Hand Tools Technology Centre, Jalandhar	Punjab	79.49	58.28	17.48	100%	*2010
8	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur	Bihar	20.82	15.69	1.56	100%	*2010
9	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	42.63	30.92	9.27	90%	2012

* Sanction accorded to these projects has been withdrawn as these projects could not start implementation activities.

Putting preferential market access policy on hold

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

(a) the reasons behind putting the Preferential Market Access policy for private players in the telecom industry on hold;

(b) whether this step would hurt the domestic manufacturing sector, hence hurting jobs and GDP growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the steps being taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (c) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has informed that in view of the concerns raised in many quarters on different aspects of the Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Electronic Goods (PMA Policy), particularly policy relating to procurement by private sector for electronic products with security implications, it has been decided that the entire policy required recalibration. Accordingly, implementation of existing PMA policy has been kept on hold.

It is too early to assess the impact of this decision on domestic manufacturing sector.

Export of foodgrains

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

(a) the year-wise, quantity-wise, price-wise and country-wise details of foodgrains exported during the past three years; and

(b) the prices for those foodgrains in the country during the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details regarding export of foodgrains/cereals during last 3 years are as under:

Commodity	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat and Meslin	394.47	69.96	740746.75	102326.85	6496203.00	1052856.52

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rye	1.00	0.33	22.83	2.84	267.82	68.27
Barley	9992.38	1254.58	45101.28	6407.60	266866.69	43695.17
Oats	10.75	4.85	118.75	16.91	1249.19	236.57
Maize(Corn)	3010423.25	335946.44	3855721.25	515751.49	4780695.50	708610.67
Rice	2471344.25	1158592.19	7175894.00	2410872.23	10131106.00	3381208.44
Grain Sorghum	82996.73	12588.44	40682.90	8532.71	259534.88	43052.80
Buck Wheat, Millet and Canary seed, other cereals	116646.75	15053.87	132036.27	18580.79	123025.70	21103.45

(Source : DGCI&S)

Prominent importing countries of Indian foodgrains are Iran, Saudi Arab, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Yemen, Nigeria, Korea RP and Malaysia.

(b) The yearly average wholesale prices of rice and wheat as maintained by Price Monitoring Cell of Department of Consumer Affairs for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

Commodity	Rs./quintal		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Wheat	1477.20	1581.91	1845.64
Rice	1793.67	2010.42	2304.56

Approval for setting up of NIMZs in A.P.

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

(a) whether the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in Andhra Pradesh have been given in-principle approval;

- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking up of the above NIMZs; and
- (c) whether there is any private investment in the above NIMZs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) In-principle approval for National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in Chittoor; Medak and Prakasam districts has been accorded as requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

- (c) The State Governments have to develop the zones before any private investment can take place in the same.

Trade agreements signed by India

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

- (a) the details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) entered into between India and other countries;
- (b) the reasons for delay in entering into FTA with the European Union (EU); and
- (c) the demands EU is putting forth before India and the stand of India on each of such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) entered into between India and other countries are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
I.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	29.07.2006 (Renewed periodically,

1	2	3	4
			by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as maybe agreed upon between the two countries)
2.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	March, 2000
3.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01. 2004 (SATIS <i>i.e.</i> SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services was signed on 29th April, 2010).	01.01.2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 01.07. 2006)
4.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	01.09.2004	01.09.2004
5.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	01.08.2005
6.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010
7.	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.

1	2	3	4
			1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.
			1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.
			1st November, 2010 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.
8.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Revised on 27.10.2009.	27.10.2009 (This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of seven years and shall be automatically extended for further periods of seven years at a time, unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty).

1	2	3	4
9.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
10.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07. 2011

In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, India has signed Preferential Trade Agreement (Limited tariff lines with Margin of Preference i.e. percentage of Tariff concession) with the following countries:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka) APTA is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through exchange of tariff concessions among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region.	July, 1975 (Revised Agreement was signed on 02.11.2005).	01.11.1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile,	April, 1988 (43 countries, including India, have ratified the Agreement and become participants)	April, 1989

1	2	3	4
	Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)		
3.	India - Afghanistan PTA	06.03.2003	May, 2003
4.	India - Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	25.01.2004 (Annexes to the PTA signed on 19th March, 2005)	01.06.2009
5.	India-Chile PTA	08.03. 2006	September, 2007

The full details of these FTAs are available on the website of the Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

(b) and (c) India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks, including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. are underway. Negotiations where the agreement is deep and broad and both sides are negotiating to achieve a balance of demands and gains, are likely to stretch over a period of time. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing

negotiations, disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

Concessions to retail chains

937. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US retail giant chain Walmart has conveyed its inability to the Ministry to meet the 30 per cent condition which requires procurement from small industries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the CEOs of various domestic and international retail chains have demanded some other concessions also to set up their retail outlets in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) International retailers and domestic industry have conveyed their concerns to Government on some of the conditionalities in the FDI policy on multi-brand retail trading including the condition pertaining to local sourcing. FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis with a view to making it more investor friendly. Accordingly, Government has recently approved amendments in respect of the 30% sourcing condition; the investment requirement in backend infrastructure and the cities eligible for establishment of multi-brand retail stores. These amendments have been made taking into consideration the concerns of potential investors as well as domestic stakeholders.

Review of FDI norms

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

(a) whether Government proposes to thoroughly review the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms because of the very poor response of the investors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has amended the sectoral caps and/or

entry routes in some sectors viz. petroleum & natural gas; commodity exchanges; power exchanges; stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence.

Representations submitted by GILA

939. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any representation submitted by the Government of India Librarians Association (GILA) during the last three years and if so, the details of the demands made by the Association;

(b) how many of them have been implemented so far;

(c) the progress made after submission of the representations and the date of any reply given by the Ministry in response to the Association's letter and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when the demands will be fulfilled/implemented by Government in respect of Central Government librarians?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Yes Sir. The details of the demands made by Government of India Librarians Association (GILA), as enumerated in its letter dated 8th October 2010 are related to revision of grade pay, removal of 6th pay structure anomalies and parity of Library & Information Assistant (LIA) Assistant Library & Information Officer (ALIO) with that of Assistants and Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service etc.

(b) to (d) The proposal for the revision for the Grade Pay of LIA and ALIO has not been agreed to by the Government.

The representatives of GILA have participated in the meetings held from time to time to discuss implementation of its various demands regarding Government Library staff service matters. It is not possible to fix a time limit for implementation of the demands of the Association.

Establishment of a National Centre for Performing Arts in Delhi

940. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to establish a National Centre for performing Arts in Delhi;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) There is a proposal for setting up of National Centre of Performing Arts (NCPA) in New Delhi.

The Project is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and specific estimates are yet to be prepared.

The setting up of NCPA is dependent on identification of a suitable plot of land.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to (a) and (b).

Setting up of National Tribal Museum

941. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's Policy to protect and preserve the rich tribal art and culture of the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up National Tribal Museum in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Ministry of Culture promotes the preservation and protection of all art and culture of the country including tribal art and culture. This apart, to preserve, showcase and promote various facets of tribal facets relating to their culture, traditions and customs, grants are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to States/UTs for organizing tribal festival both at regional and national level.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Culture provides financial assistance for construction/renovation of Museums to State Government/ Voluntary Organizations/ Registered Societies/ Trusts and NGOs. At present, there is no separate scheme/proposal in this Ministry for setting up of National Tribal Museum.

However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the scheme of Grants-in-aid, to Tribal Research Institute (TRI) support part funding for the construction of tribal museums in predominantly tribal areas as part of its activity for protection and maintenance of tribal heritage.

Efforts to preserve traditional art forms

942. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has called for additional efforts to preserve the traditional art forms of South India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far particularly for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) set up by the Government having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur preserve, promote and disseminate the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/ Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh. The ZCCs endeavor to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities and are organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels.

The State of Andhra Pradesh falls under the jurisdiction of South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur and South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur.

SCZCC, under the Documentation Scheme, has documented various art forms which *inter-alia* include Surbhi Natakam, Harikatha and Dhimsa in Audio Visual and print format. Similarly under the Guru Shishaya Parampara Scheme, SCZCC, has covered various art forms which include Khanjeera Vadan, Andhra Natyam, Dhimsa, traditional painting of Andhra Pradesh, Kuchipudi dance etc.

SZCC has documented various art forms of Andhra Pradesh which include Veedhi Naatakam, Savara Tribal Dance etc. Besides the above, SZCC has also involved the artists from South India to participate in the mega festivals like Salangai Naatham, Summer Festival, Octave, Dweep Mahotsav, Attolu Eidu etc.

Classical status to Odiya language

943. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give classical status to Odiya language, after Government received the Memorandum signed by Members of Parliament from Odisha, if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(b) the benefits usually given after granting the classical status to Odiya language?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Linguistic Experts' Committee, which has been constituted by the Government of India to consider demands for categorization of languages as Classical Languages, in its meeting held on 23.7.2013 has recommended Odiya to be declared as classical language.

(b) As per Government of India's Resolution No. 2-16/2004-US (Akademies) dated November 1, 2004, the benefits that will accrue to a language declared as "Classical Language" are as follows:

- (i) Two major international awards for scholars of eminence in Classical Indian Languages are awarded annually.
- (ii) A 'Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Languages' is set up.
- (iii) The University Grants Commission be requested to create, to start with at least in the Central Universities, a certain number of Professional Chairs for Classical Languages for scholars of eminence in Classical Indian Languages.

Nomination of Majuli Island as World Heritage site

944. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the nomination dossier submitted for inscription of Majuli Island as World Heritage Site;

(b) whether Government has fulfilled all requirements for completion of the nomination process in respect of Majuli Island;

(c) if so, the details thereof and date-wise response made on all queries of UNESCO; and

(d) by when the island is likely to be finally inscribed as a World Heritage Site?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) The revised nomination dossier on Majuli Island submitted to World Heritage Centre

(WHC) in January, 2012 needs further modification in view of revision of Operational Guidelines.

(b) No Sir. The nomination dossier needs further refinement in view of revision of Operational Guidelines and a pending ICOMOS Mission. The State Government of Assam is taking up the revision of nomination dossier and ASI will extend technical support in the process.

Protected monuments in Maharashtra

945. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monuments/historical buildings in the State of Maharashtra declared as protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilized during the last three year;

(c) whether Government proposes to include some other buildings during the next financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) There are 285 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Maharashtra. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The funds allocated and utilized for their conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environment during the last three years are as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2010-11	1005.00	955.10
2011-12	939.00	898.98
2012-13	1013.50	1013.47

(c) and (d) Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad and Old High Court Building, Nagpur have been identified for declaration as of national importance in Maharashtra. As per sub-section 4(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Central Government may after detailed scrutiny, verification of revenue records, ownership issues, preparation of site plan, etc. take a decision to issue notification in the Gazette of India inviting objections/suggestions from interested persons on its intention to declare the same as of national importance.

Statement*List of centrally protected monuments/sites in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
Aurangabad Circle			
1.	Damri Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Gate near Niyamat Khan's Place	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
3.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
4.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
5.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
6.	Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
7.	Hemadpanthi Temple	Bemini	Ahmednagar
8.	Dhokeshwar Caves	Dhoke	Ahmednagar
9.	Building Known as Faria Bagh	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
10.	Jain Temple	Bhingar Cantonment	Ahmednagar
11.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Ghotan	Ahmednagar

12.	Cave & Temple	Harishchandra Gad	Ahmednagar
13.	Jarasangh Nagari	Jorve	Ahmednagar
14.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Karjat	Ahmednagar
15.	Temple of Shiva called Naktichedeul	Karjat	Ahmednagar
16.	Old Temple	Kokamthan	Ahmednagar
17.	Temple of Devi	Mandavagaon Katrabad	Ahmednagar
18.	Salbathan's Tomb	Mohekari	Ahmednagar
19.	Temple of Shiva on the futher side of the stream	Parner	Ahmednagar
20.	Baleshwar Temple	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
21.	Temple of Laxmi Narayan	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
22.	Temple of Amriteshwar	Ratanwadi	Ahmednagar
23.	Triple shrined temple of Bhavani	Tahakri	Ahmednagar
24.	Five Stone Gates	Tisgaon	Ahmednagar
25.	Temple of Devi	Toka	Ahmednagar
26.	Temple of Siddheshwar Mahadev	Toka	Ahmednagar
27.	Temple of Vishnu & Five Ghats at attached thereto.	Toka	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	4
28.	Ancient sites and remains at Daimabad	Daimabad (Ladgaon)	Ahmednagar
29.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa	Ahmednagar
30.	Dahihanda gate of outer city wall	Akola	Akola
31.	Khirki gate in the outer city wall	Akola	Akola
32.	South-East bastion of the outer city wall together with 10 years of the adjacent wall on each side, variously known as panch Burj Hasrath Yab and containing a persion inscription.	Akola	Akola
33.	Balapur fort	Balapur	Akola
34.	Chhatri near Dak Banglow	Balapur	Akola
35.	Black stone temple of Bhawani	Barsi Takil	Akola
36.	Narnala Fort:	Patur	Akola
	(i) Akot Gateway,		
	(ii) Ambar Mahal		
	(iii) Delhi Gateway, iv Large & Two smaller Guns		
	(v) Mahakali Gateway, vi Mendheao Gateway		
	(vii) Shahapur Gateway, viii Sirpur Gateway		

(ix) Small Mosque, x Tank built to contain Oil & Ghee.			
37. Patur Cave (Two Cave)	Patur		Akola
38. Tank in front of tomb of Lalkhan	Amner		Akola
39. Tomb of Lalkhan	Amner		Amaravati
40. Gawilgarh Fort (The walls & the whole area contained by them)	Chikalda		Amaravati
41. City wall of Nawab Ismail Khan	Bilichpur (Achalpur)		Amaravati
42. Dula Gate	Bilichpur (Achalpur)		Amaravati
43. Haripura Gate	Bilichpur (Achalpur)		Amaravati
44. Hauj Katora	Bilichpur (Achalpur)		Amaravati
45. Jiwanpura Gate	Bilichpur (Achalpur)		Amaravati
46. Temple of Anandeshwar	Lasur		Amaravati
47. Ajanta Caves	Ajanta		Aurangabad
48. Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad		Aurangabad
49. Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad		Aurangabad
50. Daulatabad Fort & Monument therein (i.e. Chand Minar)	Daulatabad		Aurangabad
51. Ellora Caves	Ellora		Aurangabad

1	2	3	4
52.	Tomb of Aurangzeb	Khultabad	Aurangabad
53.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Khiltabad	Aurangabad
54.	Ancient Site/Mound	Paithan	Aurangabad
55.	Pitalkhora Caves	Pitalkhora	Aurangabad
56.	Ghrishneshwar Temple, chattries & other ancient sites	Verul (Ellora)	Aurangabad
57.	Area containing the old remains of two temples consisting of a collection of Massive stones in two separate heaps, One immediately outside padampur to the north and the other immediately to the south of Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
58.	Remains of the temple to the North of the Village	Padampur	Bhandara
59.	Remains of the temple to the North-west of the village	Padampur	Bhandara
60.	Remains of the temple close to the south of the village Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
61.	Remains of the temple locally known as Nath Bawa	Padampur	Bhandara
62.	Fort	Pratapgrah	Bhandara
63.	All the remains of the circumambulation wall of Pauni Fort	Pauni	Bhandara

64.	Ancient mounds on which the modern temple of Jagannath stands	Pauni	Bhandara
65.	Mound known as Hardulala-ki-Tekri	Pauni	Bhandara
66.	Cromlesh known as Tillota (Frying Pan)	Pipalgaon	Bhandara
67.	Ukkadeshwar Mahadev Temple	Ukkad Pimpri	Bheed
68.	Moti Samadhi	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
69.	Three old Temples	Dhotra	Buldhana
70.	Mosque	Fathekheyda (Sakharkheda)	Buldhana
71.	Two old Temple	Kothali	Buldhana
72.	Dharmasala locally called chhatri	Lonar	Buldhana
73.	Fifteen Temple	Lonar	Buldhana
74.	Gaimukha Temple & Tank	Lonar	Buldhana
75.	Gaimukha Temple No 1 of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
76.	Square Kunda on the East of the Town	Lonar	Buldhana
77.	Temple of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
78.	Dharmasala at North-East corner of the town	Mehkar	Buldhana

1	2	3	4
79.	Mosque	Rohinkhed	Buldhana
80.	Temple of Mahadev	Sakegaon	Buldhana
81.	Temple of Vishnu, remains of an old building to the east of that temple and remains of small temple	Satgaon	Buldhana
82.	Tank	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
83.	Temple of Mahadev	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
84.	Lakhuji Jadhavrao's Samadhi	Sindhkhed	Buldhana
85.	Fort Wall	Ballarpur	Chandrapur
86.	Fort	Bhandak	Chandrapur
87.	Large high knoll immediately to the east of Bhandranath temple with remains of a temple, with huge stone carved blocks and a figure of Ganapati	Bhandak	Chandrapur
88.	Pandavas caves containing three images	Bhandak	Chandrapur
89.	Achaleshwar Temple and another small temple within an enclosure	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
90.	Enclosure and buildings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar gate the city	Chandrapur	Chandrapur

91.	Fort Wall	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
92.	Lalpath monoliths consisting of the sixteen colossal stone images. (i.) Anna Purna, (ii.) Bhim, (iii.) Fish, (iv.) Ganga (v.) Ganpati, (vi.) Hanuman, (vii.) Hanuman, (viii.) Kali, (ix.) Mahadev, (x.) Mahadev (xi.) Nandi, (xii.) Rawan, (xiii.) Snake, (xiv.) Tortoise (xv.) Ganpati, xvi. Ganga	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
93.	Mahadev Temple close to the Municipal office	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
94.	Temple of the Mahakali	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
95.	Temple of Keshavanath	Churul	Chandrapur
96.	Ancient Temple	Deotek	Chandrapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple containing images of Dattatraya, Mahadev and Laxminarayan	Dhanora	Chandrapur
98.	Old Bridge	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
99.	Old Temple of Chandikadevi	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
100.	Remains of an old Fort	Khatora	Chandrapur
101.	Temple of Mahadev	Mahadwari	Chandrapur
102.	Temple of Mahadev	Neri	Chandrapur

1	2	3	4
103.	Ramdigi temple & Ramdigi pool	Nimdhela Forest	Chandrapur
104.	Old Hemadpanthi Temple	Palebaras	Chandrapur
105.	Old Temple of Mahadev	Rajgarh	Chandrapur
106.	Math	Balsana	Dhulia
107.	Small Temple on Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
108.	Temple of Durga	Balsana	Dhulia
109.	Temple of Shiva	Balsana	Dhulia
110.	Temple of the left side of shiva's Temple in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
111.	Temple in front of the above in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
112.	Temple between Durga's Temple and Math in Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
113.	Old gateways in the ruined fort and caves	Bhamer	Dhulia
114.	Seven Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
115.	Three Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
116.	Ancient site and remains	Prakasha	Dhulia
117.	Old Temple	Armori	Gadchiroli

118.	Stone Circle	Arsoda	Gadchiroli
119.	Group of twenty cromlechs or Kistvaens	Chamurshi	Gadchiroli
120.	Rock Caves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli
121.	Group of Temple	Markanda	Gadchiroli
122.	Fortress of Tipagarh	Murumgaon	Gadchiroli
123.	Large Temple	Thanegaon	Gadchiroli
124.	Fort wall	Waira	Gadchiroli
125.	Temple of Bhandreshwar	Waira	Gadchiroli
126.	Ancient mound and monument known as Pawar's Gadhi	Bahal	Jalgaon
127.	Temple of Changdev	Changdev	Jalgaon
128.	Temple of Debi and Sambha	Dighi	Jalgaon
129.	Maheswara Temple	Patan	Jalgaon
130.	Temple of Chandika Devi	Patan	Jalgaon
131.	Temple of Nagarjun	Patan	Jalgaon
132.	Temple of Shringer Chavdi	Patan	Jalgaon
133.	Mahadev Temple	Sangameshwar	Jalgaon

1	2	3	4
134.	Mudhai Devi Temple	Vaghli	Jalgaon
135.	Old Temple of Siddheshwar with three inscriptions slabs	Vaghli	Jalgaon
136.	Ancient site and remains	Tekwada	Jalgaon
137.	Archaeological site and remains	Bhokardan	Jalna
138.	Remains of an old fort on the hill	Bhiwagarh	Nagpur
139.	Fort	Dpnagartal	Nagpur
140.	Temple of Mahadev	Ghogra	Nagpur
141.	Stone Circle	Junapani	Nagpur
142.	Stone Circle	Ghorar	Nagpur
143.	Ancient Buddhist remains comprising monastery, stupas, Rock-cut inscription etc.	Mansar & Kahari	Nagpur
144.	Stone circle	Nildho	Nagpur
145.	Kalimata's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
146.	Remains of a very old shrines upon the western ride at the end of the Remtek hill consisting of a portion of porch of a temple and the mutilated image of Trivikram Avatara of Vishnu	Ramtek	Nagpur

147.	Tank and Mandapa opposite to the Dattatraya's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
148.	Stone Circle	Takalghat	Nagpur
149.	Brahmanical caves locally known as a Pandevlana	Mahoor Village	Nanded
150.	Hindu Temple	Ambegaon	Nasik
151.	Old Temple	Anjaneri	Nasik
152.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik
153.	Hindu Temple	Deothan	Nasik
154.	Old Matichi-Gadhi	Nasik	Nasik
155.	Pandev Lena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik
156.	Temple of Aeshwar	Sinnar	Nasik
157.	Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev	Sinnar	Nasik
158.	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
159.	Jain Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
160.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Zodge	Nasik
161.	Fort	Paunar	Wardha
162.	Hemadapanthi Temple of Mahadev	NNeir	Yeotmal

1	2	3	4
163.	Temple of Goddess pandardevi	Pandhardevi	Yeotmal
164.	Temple of Kamaleshwar	Pathrot	Yeotmal
165.	Mahadev Temple	Rant Swangi	Yeotmal
166.	Mahadev Temple	Rui-Wai	Yeotmal
167.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Shree Mahadev (Taponeshwar)	Tapona	Yeotmal
168.	Mahadev Temple	Yelabara	Yeotmal
Mumbai Circle			
1.	Ancient site at Brahamapuri	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
2.	Panhala Fort (i.) Ambarkhana, (ii.) Andhra Vav, (iii.) Dharma Kopthi, (iv.) Naikinicha Sajjav, (vi.) Teen Darwaja, (vi.) Wagh Darwaja (vii.) Tatabani together with bastions	Panhala	Kolhapur
3.	Buddhist Caves	Panhala	Kolhapur
4.	Whole hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Protugese remains of buildings situated to the north, east and south-east sides of the hill	Sion	Mumbai
5.	Monolithic bass relief depicting Siva	Parel village	Mumbai

6.	Old Portuguese Churches, tower and caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
7.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri	Mumbai Suburban
8.	Jogeshwari Caves	Majas	Mumbai Suburban
9.	Kondivate Caves	Kondivate	Mumbai Suburban
10.	Mandapeshwara Caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
11.	Portuguese Monastery over the cave and the large watch tower on the adjoining hill	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
12.	Songad	Achloli	Raigad
13.	Cathedral	Agarkot	Raigad
14.	Chouaburji-Castle or Factory of Cheul	Agarkot	Raigad
15.	Church and Convent of the Augustinians	Agarkot	Raigad
16.	One Dominican Church and Covent	Agarkot	Raigad
17.	Jusuit Monastery	Agarkot	Raigad
18.	Kothi	Agarkot	Raigad
19.	Buruj	Agarkot	Raigad
20.	St. Francis Xavier's Chapel	Agarkot	Raigad
21.	Satkhani St. Barbara's Tower	Agarkot	Raigad

1	2	3	4
22.	Two gates-Potra Da Mar and Pota da Terra	Agarkot	Raigad
23.	Hirakota old Fort	Agarkot	Raigad
24.	Kolaba Fort Containing i) Manik Chawada, ii) Nanisahib's Palace iii) North Causeway, iv) Padmavati Shrine v) Reservoir Apsaras, vi) Sarja Kot vii) Shrine of Bhawani, viii) Shrine of Maruti ix) Shrine of Yashvantadari, xi) Talghar x) South causeway, xii) Temple of Bopdec xiii) Temple of anpati-pen-Chyaten xiv) Temple of Gulabai or Mahtshuri xv) Temple of Kanoba, xvi) Thorle wada, xvii) Temple of Mahadev xviii) Tomb of a Mahammadan saint	Agarkot	Raigad
25.	Cave	Ambivli	Raigad

26.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Raigad
27.	Barber's Mahel	Cheul	Raigad
28.	Dader (Stair Case)	Cheul	Raigad
29.	Kaman (Arch)	Cheul	Raigad
30.	Mosque	Cheul	Raigad
31.	Rajkot	Cheul	Raigad
32.	Tomb of Angre	Cheul	Raigad
33.	Wada of Dancing Girls	Cheul	Raigad
34.	Chandragad	Dhavala	Raigad
35.	Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri	Raigad
36.	Gheregad or Surgad Fort	Ghera Surgad	Raigad
37.	Ghosalgad Fort	Ghosale	Raigad
38.	Old Fort containing a temple of the God Kangormel and Two tanks	Kadasari Kangori	Raigad
39.	Buddhist Caves	Gomashi	Raigad
40.	A precipitous hill near Raigad Fort Containing one rock-cut cistern of water. It was formerly used as a Jail for prisoners.	Kadasari Lingana	Raigad

1	2	3	4
41.	Caves	Kol	Raigad
42.	Caves in Survey No.49 and No. 50	Kol	Raigad
43.	Caves	Kondhane	Raigad
44.	Old Fort	Korlai	Raigad
45.	Awchitgad	Medhe	Raigad
46.	Caves	Kuda	Raigad
47.	Kasa (Kamsa) Fort	Murud	Raigad
48.	Thanala Caves	Nadsur	Raigad
49.	Nagothana Bridge	Nagothana	Raigad
50.	Khadsamla Caves	Nenawali	Raigad
51.	Jjamata's Samadhi consisting of four towers	Pachad	Raigad
52.	Jjamata's Wada comprising four dilapidated houses and three wells surrounded by a stone wall	Pachad	Raigad
53.	Caves	Pale	Raigad
54.	Caves Near the Kotali Fort	Peth	Raigad

55.	Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun	Peth	Raigad
56.	Janjira Fort	Rajapuri	Raigad
57.	Tombs at Kholkar Najik Ghumaj (Khokeri Ghumaj)	Rajapuri	Raigad
58.	Fort of Raigad	Raigad	Raigad
59.	Tala Fort	Tala	Raigad
60.	Ancient Bricks stupa at Elephanta Island	Gharapuri	Raigad
61.	Kondane caves	Khapoli	Raigad
62.	Aga Khan Palace Building	Pune	Pune
63.	Cave Temple of Bhamburada	Poona	Pune
64.	Old Citadel known as Shaniwar Wada	Poona	Pune
65.	Old European Tombs	Poona	Pune
66.	Fort	Rajmarchi	Pune
67.	Excavations and Inscriptions	Shelarwadi	Pune
68.	Fort	Visapur	Pune
69.	Small Dargah near Habsi Gumaz	Agar	Pune
70.	Cave Temple and Inscription	Bedsa	Pune

1	2	3	4
71.	Cave temple and Inscription	Bhaja	Pune
72.	Caves and inscription at the Nana Pass (Naneghat)	Chhatghar	Pune
73.	Caves, Temple and Inscription	Junnar	Pune
74.	Fort of Shivneri	Junnar	Pune
75.	Habsi Gumbaz	Junnar	Pune
76.	Caves, Temple and inscription	Karla	Pune
77.	Ancient dam with lock and sluice gates	Khed	Pune
78.	Dilawar Khan's Masjid	Khed	Pune
79.	Dilawar Khan's Tomb	Khed	Pune
80.	Lohagad Fort	Lohagad	Pune
81.	Bhuleshwar Mahadeo Temple	Malsiras	Pune
82.	Mohammed Tughlak's Mosque	Khanapur	Sangli
83.	Mosque	Dabhol	Ratnagiri
84.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh lena group)	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
85.	Suvarnadurga fort	Harnai	Ratnagiri

86.	Jaygad fort	Jaygad	Ratnagiri
87.	Vijaydurg fort	Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri
88.	Panta's Kot or Got open space	Karad	Satara
89.	Old Temple of the River Krishna	Old Mahabaleshwar	Satara
90.	Jhabreshwar Mahadev Temple	Phaltan	Satara
91.	Buddhist caves	Jakhinwadi	Satara
92.	Tomb of Begami	Ghodeshwar	Sholapur
93.	Aurangazeb's Fort	Machnur	Sholapur
94.	Old Temple of Sri Siddeshwar (enclosed in a paved court)	Machnur	Sholapur
95.	Covered colonnade (to the south of the well)	Mahalung	Sholapur
96.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Mahalung	Sholapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Vitthoba	Mahalung	Sholapur
98.	Hemadpanthi Well	Mahalung	Sholapur
99.	Mahadev Stones	Mahalung	Sholapur
100.	Temple of Devi (Yamai)	Mahalung	Sholapur
101.	Old Fort	Sholapur	Sholapur

1	2	3	4
102.	Gateway and old Maruti temple with Viragal stones on either side	Velapur	Sholapur
103.	Old doubled shrined temple	Velapur	Sholapur
104.	Old Temple and Viragals or sculptural memorial stones	Velapur	Sholapur
105.	Old Temple of Sarkarvada locally known as Parasnath temple	Velapur	Sholapur
106.	Temple of Haranarashwar and Ardhanarinateshwar, one Hemadpanthi tank (small square kunda) and Vinagal stone kept in the comound.	Velapur	Sholapur
107.	Sindhurg fort	Malvan	Sindhurg
108.	Temple of Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Thane
109.	Fort	Arnala	Thane
110.	Fort and Portuguese remains	Bassein	Thane
111.	Tank by the west side of the road from Umarale village to Bolinj	Bolinj	Thane
112.	Mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat"	Gas	Thane
113.	Caves on Burud Hill	Khunwada	Thane
114.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
115.	Mound locally known as "Bunud kot" Mardes	Mardes	Thane
116.	Brahmanical Caves	Polu Sonala	Thane
117.	Carved Stones	Vada	Thane

New Tagore centres in State capitals

946. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Implementation Committee on Rabindra Nath Tagore has decided to construct a new Tagore centre in all the State capitals where no such complex is presently existing, if so, by when;

(b) whether it is also a fact that decision has been taken regarding restoration, renovation and upgradation of the Rabindra Sadan in Kolkata besides National awards will be instituted in the name of Tagore and will be given in the field of literature, dance, music and visual Arts:

(c) if so, what amount is expected to be involved for Tagore Centres; and

(d) whether concerned State Governments will have a role to play so far finance is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Implementation Committee (NIC) on Tagore, in its first meeting held on 5th May, 2010 had supported the proposals regarding (i) financial assistance for construction of new Tagore Centres in the State Capitals where no such complex exists, (ii) financial assistance for construction of new-Tagore Centres in other cities/towns which were not covered under the Tagore Centenary Celebrations in 1961 and (iii) financial assistance for restoration/renovation/upgradation of the existing Tagore Auditoria set up during and after Tagore Centenary Celebrations in 1961. No time limit had been recommended/approved for the construction of these Centres.

(b) A proposal submitted by the State Government of West Bengal regarding renovation/upgradation of Rabindra Sadan Complex, Kolkata was considered and not recommended by the National Appraisal Committee constituted for this Scheme in its meeting held in February, 2012. The NIC in its meeting held on 5th May, 2010 approved the proposal for institution of National Awards for Excellence in Literature, Dance, Theatre, Vocal Music, Visual Arts etc.

(c) and (d) The erstwhile Scheme of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes was revamped as the scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes in May, 2011. Under the

Tagore Cultural Complexes Scheme, financial assistance for any project is normally up to Rs. 15.00 crore. In case of outstanding merit and relevance, the financial assistance can go up to Rs. 50.00 crore. The applicant organizations including State Governments are required to contribute 40% of the project cost as matching share. Cost of land is not included in matching share. All recurring expenditure after completion of each project is borne by the grantee organizations.

**Preservation of monuments of Indian importance
in other countries**

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

(a) whether teams of experts from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) visits many sites in various countries for archaeological studies and preservation of monuments of Indian importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred on the teams visit during each of the last three years and also in the first quarter of the current financial year; and

(c) the response received by it from such countries and how our country is being benefited by such visits?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The teams of Experts from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have visited Cambodia, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Myanmar, Nepal, Bangladesh and Yemen in the last three years in connection with conservation and restoration of monuments. The details on the expenditure incurred in the last three years and also in the first quarter of the current financial year, country-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Positive response has been received from the respective countries for the conservation and restoration works at Ta Prohm temple in Cambodia, Vat Phou temple in Lao PDR, Ananda temple in Myanmar and Thiruketheeswaram temple at Mannar in Sri Lanka where the work has been started by the team of experts from ASI and are in progress. All these heritage sites have Indian cultural links the preservation of which is a matter of pride for the county.

Statement

Expenditure details in the last three years and also in the first quarter of the current financial year, country-wise on the visit of teams of experts from the archaeological survey of India

(a) Ta Prohm Temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Years		Rupees
2010-2011	:	Rs.17,26,000
2011-2012	:	Rs.29,75,000
2012-2013	:	Rs.40,00,000
2013-2014	:	Rs.10,00,000

(b) Vat Phou Temple, Lao PDR

2010-2011	:	Rs.3,80,000
2011-2012	:	Rs.4,30,000
2012-2013	:	Rs.6,48,115
2013-2014	:	Nil

(c) Cham Monuments, Vietnam

2010-2011	:	Rs.1,65,065
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Nil
2013-2014	:	Nil

(d) Ananda Temple, Bagan, Myanmar

2010-2011	:	Rs. 1,50,000
2011-2012	:	Rs.2,60,161
2012-2013	:	Rs.7,99,084
2013-2014	:	Nil

(e) Restoration of the Thiruketheeswaram Temple in Mannar in Sri Lanka.

2010-2011	:	Nil
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Rs.66,200
2013-2014	:	Nil

(f) Conservation of Monuments in Pashupati Nath Temple area at Kathmandu

2010-2011	:	Nil
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Rs.69,548
2013-2014	:	Nil

(g) Restoration and conservation of three Manipuri Temples in Sylhet, Bangladesh

2010-2011	:	Nil
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Rs.65,957
2013-2014	:	Nil

(h) Restoration of the original colour of Kuthibari, Rabindranath Tagore's residence in Shilaidaha and original home of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at Tungipara

2010-2011	:	Nil
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Nil
2013-2014	:	Rs.20.06 Lakhs

(i) Restoration and conservation of Jain temple and other Indian Heritage sites at Aden in Yemen.

2010-2011	:	Nil
2011-2012	:	Nil
2012-2013	:	Nil
2013-2014	:	Rs.4,53,200

Renovation of ancient Kachari Kingdom in Nagaland

948. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project for renovation of monument of ancient Kachari Kingdom lying at Dimapur in Nagaland; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) The conservation work of the monuments of ancient Kachari Kingdom lying at Dimapur in Nagaland is attended to regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

Funds for maintaining Epigraphic records in TN

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

(a) whether the Epigraphy Branch of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has brought out the publications on all copied and deciphered epigraphic records discovered so far in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of epigraphic publications brought out by ASI in the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has allocated and released adequate funds for maintaining and preserving all the epigraphic records available till date with the Epigraphic Branch and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) The Epigraphy Branch copies the inscriptions, deciphers them and publishes the gist in its Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy and also publishes the texts in other Epigraphical publications like South Indian Inscription, Epigraphia Indica, etc. covering all parts of India including Tamil Nadu. The details of epigraphical publication brought out by ASI in the last three years are:

1. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1997-98
2. Epigraphia Indica Vol. XLII Pt.1
3. South Indian Inscriptions Vol. XXX

4. South Indian Inscriptions Vol. XXXII

5. South Indian Inscriptions Vol. XXV

(c) The expenditure incurred for this work is met from the funds allocated to ASI in each financial year.

Preservation of palm leaf manuscripts

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

(a) whether Government has any plans to preserve, protect and publish the Palm leaf manuscripts, epigraphs and Numismatic evidences discovered and recorded till date in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has successfully implemented all the resolutions passed by the Executive Meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology (CABA) in the spheres of Field Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Ancient Art and Architecture and If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) The plans to preserve, protect and publish the Palm leaf manuscripts and Numismatic evidences is normally taken care of by the National Manuscript Mission, Societies for Numismatic Studies and by various Institutions like Oriental Research Institutes located in different parts of the country. Numismatic evidences discovered in exploration/excavation are recorded and preserved by various site Museums maintained by the ASI and State Governments whereas estampages copied on stone and copper plate inscriptions are preserved, protected and published by the Epigraphy Branch of the ASI. To preserve the estampages of the inscriptions they are pasted and subsequently deciphered and transcribed which are published in the ASI Departmental publications.

(c) Government implements the resolutions/suggestions given by the members of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA) and these are reflected in the form of Action Taken Report of the previous meeting and approved by the members in the following CABA meeting.

Damage to Kedarnath temple complex

951. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has visited Kedarnath to assess the damage to the temple complex due to natural calamity in mid-June;

(b) if so, the details of assessment of the damage done to the temple as found by the survey team;

(c) the recommendations/suggestions made by the team of the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(d) by when the repairs of the temple and surroundings would be done to restore habitation there?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) team visited the Kedarnath temple on 2nd and 3rd August, 2013 to assess the damage to the temple. Overall, the temple structure is found in a fair state of conservation. However, some portions of the temple on the northern, eastern and western side indicate moderate signs of damage in the form of dislodged stones on the eastern and western facade, damage to the entrance doorways, bulge in western facade and settlement on the southern side. No signs of physical damages to the interior of the temple were visible.

(c) and (d) The Kedarnath temple is not a protected monument of the ASI. However, ASI will provide necessary technical advice and expertise to the Uttarakhand Government for conservation of Kedarnath temple. The repair work to the temple is possible after establishment of the accessibility to the site.

Investigation into Adarsh Housing Society scam

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

(a) the present status of investigation into the Adarsh Housing Society scam;

(b) whether a large number of army personnel were found involved in that irregularity and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the action taken by Government against such officers; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence had handed over the investigation of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and consequently, CBI had registered a case *vide* RC No.6(A)/II, dated 29.1.2011 against 13 persons including Officers of Defence Estate Office (DEO), Mumbai, Army, Government of Maharashtra and certain private persons. Charge-sheet has been filed by CBI on 04.07.2012 in the Court of Special Judge, Mumbai. Army Officers listed in the charge-sheet filed by the CBI are, namely, Maj. Gen.(Retd) T.K. Kaul; Maj. Gen.(Retd) A.R. Kumar; Brig.(Retd) M.M. Wanchu; Brig.(Retd.) T.K. Sinha; and Col.(Retd) R.K. Bakshi.

(c) The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(d) Defence land records, as available in Military Land Registers (MLRs) and General Land Registers (GLRs), have been computerized and updated from time to time. Two projects, one on Digitization of land records and the other on Survey of Defence land using modern technology have been undertaken. The guidelines for issuing No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjoining Defence lands and instructions regarding ceding of possession of defence land have been issued. Audit of Defence lands is carried out from time to time.

Increase in cumulative production value of DRDO developed systems

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of major systems were under production and the cumulative production value of all Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) developed systems had crossed Rs.1,55,000 crore

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the DRDO has been making relentless efforts to accelerate the pace of self-reliance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a number of systems / products / technologies, of which a large number of have been

productionised and inducted into Services. The value of systems / products / technologies developed by DRDO and inducted into Services or in the process of induction stands at over Rs.1.60 lakh Cr as given below:

Systems	Inducted (Rs. in Cr.)	Under Induction (Rs. in Cr.)
Missiles	4667.79	60605.69
Electronics and Radar Systems	7606.19	21513.75
Advanced Materials and Composites	3504.96	138.84
Armament Systems	8304.33	4339.75
Aeronautical Systems	3049.37	23699.69
Combat Vehicles & Engineering Systems	12686.43	8236.89
Life Sciences Systems	246.91	286.29
Naval Systems	873.39	329.93
TOTAL	40939.37	119150.82

Grand Total (Inducted + Under Induction) = Rs. 160090.19 Cr

Note: Strategic Systems are not included.

(c) Achieving the goal of self-reliance in defence technology is a joint effort of Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories (OFs), Private Industries and DRDO. Efforts are being made by MoD, DPSUs, OFs, DRDO as well as Services to accelerate the pace of self-reliance in defence technology. In this regard, provisions have also been made in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) - 2013.

Agreement with Singapore for joint military exercises

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Singapore have signed a new agreement to extend the use of training and exercise facilities in India by the Singapore Army for five years from August this year and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that both sides are expected to review ongoing exchanges between the armed forces, including possible enhancement of Army and

Navy exercise and joint patrols along the common maritime boundary and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) A bilateral Agreement provides for cooperation between the Armies of India and Singapore for periodic conduct of training and exercises in India. The existing agreement is valid for a period of 5 years until August, 2018.

(b) There are ongoing interactions and exchanges between the Armed Forces of India and Singapore in areas of mutual interest, including in the areas of training, joint exercises and functional exchanges. As Singapore and India do not share a maritime boundary, there is no proposal for conduct of joint naval patrols.

**Free passage to civilian in defence area of
Mookunnimala, Kerala**

955. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that people living in the suburbs of Mookunnimala in Kerala are being prevented by the Defence unit from using the path they were using to go to market and other places for a long time;

(b) whether the Ministry propose to ensure that people in the area, especially students and sick people, are not pushed to hardship in order to satisfy the army needs; and

(c) whether the Ministry would find a solution to the problem for ensuring free passage for people of Mookunnimala as it existed earlier?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir, in May, 2013 concertina coil fencing was erected around Mookunnimala Firing Range, Kerala to prevent trespass during firing / training practice to protect locals from serious injury / fatality that can occur to them.

(b) Passage through the defence land has been intermittently stopped only keeping the safety of residents in mind.

(c) Till the State Government of Kerala arranges an alternative pathway, the residents are permitted to use the path in a controlled and restricted manner when no firing / training activity is in progress.

Taking over of road by BRO

956. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2554 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th August, 2011 and to state:

(a) whether besides taking over 5 km. length of Old Missamari-Rangapara-Balipara road in Sonitpur District of Assam by Border Roads Organisation (BRO), the remaining process for taking over of 18 km. length of the said road has been completed in recent time and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and time by when this taking over process would be completed;

(c) the details of present status of 5 km. length of the said road that has already been taken over by BRO; and

(d) the total outlay, amount sanctioned, amount released and target fixed for completion of the total length of the road?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) BRO has taken over 5 km. length of the road Missamari-Rangapara-Balipara, in Sonitpur District of Assam having a total length of 23 Km. Taking over for balance Stretch of 18 km could not be completed due to certain clarification like status of existing bridges, Right of Way (RoW), road land details, details of road side accommodation etc which have not been received from State PWD.

(c) The present status of 5 km. length of road with BRO is Class-9 specification.

(d) Road is planned under Long Term Perspective Plan-II (LTPP-II) of Army with probable date of completion (PDC) in 2017. Total outlay and allocation for widening of this road has not been finalized so far.

Shortage of fighter planes

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

(a) whether Government is aware that strength of fighter planes with Indian Air Force is lesser than the requirement of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary Committee has also expressed the urgent requirement of 42 squadron of fighter planes for the Air Force; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking for early supply of 96 fighter planes in view of security related threats from China and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Standing Committee on Defence in its Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Defence has made certain observations regarding requirement of fighter planes for the Indian Air Force.

(c) Procurement of aircraft, including fighter planes, is an ongoing process and steps are taken to meet the operational requirements of the defence forces keeping in view the evolving security challenges.

Trade relations with Pakistan

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

(a) the year-wise and item-wise details of the total trade in terms of commodities that exists between India and Pakistan during the last three years;

(b) the item-wise details of the borders, land and otherwise, through which they are being imported/exported;

(c) the total value of such imports/exports in money terms;

(d) whether these are being affected in times of skirmishes between the two countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to boost trade relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Bilateral trade between India and Pakistan is conducted mostly through Mumbai-Karachi sea route and Attari-Wagha land route. The year-wise and item-wise details of commodities of the total trade with Pakistan for last three financial years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of the trade in terms of value between India and Pakistan during last 3 financial years are given below:

(in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	2039.61	332.51	2372.12
2011-12	1541.57	401.19	1942.76
2012-13	1837.86	513.23	2351.09

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

(d) Incidents on the Line of Control in the past few months have not affected bilateral trade between India and Pakistan.

(e) Bilateral trade dialogue with Pakistan was re-initiated with the 5th round of India-Pakistan Commerce Secretary level talks held at Islamabad in April, 2011. This was followed by further rounds of talks held in November, 2011 at Delhi and September, 2012 at Islamabad. Three Ministerial level dialogues were also held in September, 2011, February, 2012 and April, 2012. The first ever bilateral visit of Commerce Minister of India to Pakistan was undertaken in February, 2012.

Both sides have made considerable progress in improving bilateral trade ties. Pakistan has moved from a Positive List regime to a Negative List regime, which substantially increases the tradable items with India. India has similarly liberalized its earlier restrictions on inward/outward investment flows to Pakistan. Both sides also agreed on a detailed roadmap for Preferential Trading Arrangements under the SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Area) process.

First India/Pakistan Joint Business Forum meeting was held in June 2013 in Islamabad. This forum also had very productive meeting with Pakistan Prime Minister for further improving bilateral trade ties.

Statement
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)
Export: Country-wise all Commodities

Dated: 7/8/2013
Quantity in Thousands Unit

Country: Pakistan IR						
Sl. No	Commodity	Unit	April- March 2011	April- Mar 2012	% Growth Country Pakistan IR	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Dyes/Intmdtes & Coar Tar Cheml	Kg	170,292.10	132,819.42	-22.00	
2.	Oil Meals	Ton	131.11	511.78	290.33	
3.	Fresh Vegetables					
4.	Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls					
5.	Plastic & Linoleum Products					
6.	Spices	Kg	45,427.44	46,334.0	2.00	
7.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	Ton	386.51	27.01	-93.01	
8.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups					
9.	Rubr Mfd. Prdcts Exept Footwear					

10.	Pulses	Ton	73.13	42.48	-41.91
11.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	Kg	22,561.48	18,975.63	-15.89
12.	Tea	Kg	17,359.27	28,076.59	61.74
13.	Residl Chemicl & Allied Prdcts				
14.	Manufactures of Metals				
15.	Other Commodities				
16.	Manmade Staple Fibre				
17.	Machinery and Instruments				
18.	Gems & Jewellery				
19.	Cotton				
	Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc				
20.	Ferro Alloys	Ton	21.16	19.75	-6.67
21.	Sugar	Ton	499.90	26.48	-94.70
22.	Fresh Fruits				
23.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kg	5,967.71	4,883.90	-18.16
24.	Other Cereals	Ton	43.57	40.92	-6.08
25.	Wheat	Ton		38.94	
26.	Groundnut	Ton	22.69	14.04	-38.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Other Ores and Minerals				
28.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Kg			
29.	Cosmetics/Toiletries Etc.				
30.	Paper/Wood Products				
31.	Misc. Processed Items				
32.	Processed Minerals	Kg	591.23	631.65	6.84
33.	Shellac				
34.	Meat & Preparations				
35.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes Etc.	Kg	6,299.53	6,852.49	8.78
36.	Petroleum (Crude & Products)		47.75	28.57	-40.18
37.	Poultry Products				
38.	Prmry & Sem1-Finshd Iron & Stl	Ton	2.11	3.84	81.41
39.	Guergum Meal	Ton	2.33	1.13	-51.50
40.	Rice -Basmati	Ton	1.47	3.73	153.29
41.	Iron Ore	Ton			
42.	Iron & Stl Bar/Rod Etc	Ton	1.73	0.75	-56.81
43.	Marine Products	KG		283.75	

44.	Sports Goods				
45.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs/Reftrs/Cmnt/ Electronic Goods				
46.	Processed Fruits & Juices				
47.	Residual Engineering Items				
48.	Finished Leather	Kg	24.99	15.87	-36.49
49.	Machine Tools				
50.	Castor Oil	Kg	58.24	141.00	142.10
51.	Transport Equipments				
52.	RMG Cotton Incl Accessories				
53.	Coir & Coir Manufactures				
54.	Aluminium Othr than Prdcts	Kg	104.58	9.06	-91.33
55.	Other Jute Manufactures				
56.	Handcrfs (Excl.Handmade Crpts)				
57.	Processed Vegetables				
58.	RMG Mannmade Fibres				
59.	Florictlr Products				
60.	RMG of Othr Textile Matrl				
61.					

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas Etc.				
63.	Coffee	Kg		2.06	
64.	Footwear of Leather				
65.	NatrI Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup				
66.	Tobacco Manufactured	Kg			
67.	Leather Goods				
68.	Project Goods				
69.	Sesame Seeds	Kg	77.00	5.00	-93.51
70.	Coal	Ton		0.01	
71.	Floor Covering of Jute	SQM		0.51	
72.	Leather Footwear Components	Kg	11.08	0.01	-99.95
73.	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc				
74.	Comp.Software In Physical Form				
75.	Mica	Kg	0.25		
76.	Niger Seeds	Kg			
77.	Cashew	Ton	0.03		
78.	Spirit & Beverages				
79.	Dairy Products				
80.	Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	0.20		
81.	RMG Wool				

82.	RMG Silk	
83.	Jute Mfs Excluding Floor CVRNG	Ton
84.	Silk Waste	Kg
85.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata .
DOC-NI.

Department of Commerce
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)
Export: Country-wise all Commodities

Dated: 7/8/2013
Quantity in Thousands Unit

Country: Pakistan IR					
Sl. No	Commodity	Unit	April- March 2012	April- Mar 2013	% Growth Country Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	Ton	27.01	168.98	525.57
2.	Dyes/Intmdtes & Coar Tar Cheml	KG	132,819.42	124,679.16	-6.31
3.	Oil Meals	Ton	511.78	357.18	-30.21
4.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups				

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Plastic & Linoleum Products				
6.	Drugs,Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls				
7.	Cotton				
	Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc				
8.	Fresh Vegetables				
9.	Pulses	Ton	42.48	58.60	37.95
10.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	Kg	18,975.63	25,723.75	35.56
11.	Tea	Kg	28,076.59	24,047.05	-14.35
12.	Rubr Mfd. Prdcts Exept Footwr				
13.	Spices	Kg	46,334.07	28,062.61	-39.43
14.	Residl Chemicl & Allied Prdcts				
15.	Other Commodities				
16.	Machinery and Instruments				
17.	Manmade Staple Fibre				
18.	Petroleum (Crude & Products)		28.57	95.15	233.07
19.	Ferro Alloys	Ton	19.75	22.64	14.62
20.	Fresh Fruits				
21.	Manufactures of Metals				

22.	Cosmetics/Toiletries Etc.						
23.	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	Kg	4,883.90	7,719.03	58.00		
24.	Groundnut	Ton	14.04	10.82	-22.92		
25.	Paper/Wood Products						
26.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Kg					
27.	Dairy Products						
28.	Other Cereals	Ton	40.92	19.39	-52.62		
29.	Shellac	Kg	631.65	787.26	24.64		
30.	Gems & Jewellery						
31.	Processed Minerals						
32.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes Etc.	Kg	6,852.49	7,988.64	16.58		
33.	MISC Processed Items						
34.	Other Ores and Minerals						
35.	Meat & Preparations						
36.	Coal	Ton	0.01	46.21	513,355.56		
37.	Rice-Basmati	Ton	3.73	3.13	-16.16		
38.	Prmry & Semi-Fnshd Iron & Stl	Ton	3.84	1.67	-56.40		
39.	Poultry Products						

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs/Reftrs/Cmnt/ Electronic Goods				
41.	Iron & Std Bar/Rod Etc.	Ton	0.75	1.01	35.43
42.	Processed Fruits & Juices				
43.	Cashew	Ton		0.18	
44.	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories				
45.	Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton		0.39	
46.	Guergum Meal	Ton	1.13	0.16	-85.87
47.	Sports Goods				
48.	Processed Vegetables				
49.	Tobacco Manufactured	Kg			
50.	Finished Leather	Kg	15.87	18.35	15.61
51.	Residual Engineering Items				
52.	Rmg Manmade Fibres				
53.	Transport Equipments				
54.	Machine Tools				
55.	Footwear of Leather				
56.	Florictlr Products				
57.					

58.	Project Goods					
59.	Aluminium Othr than Prdcts	Kg	9.06	30.45	236.06	
60.	Niger Seeds	Kg		60.00		
61.	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc					
62.	Castor Oil	Kg	141.00	49.00	-65.25	
63.	Rmg of Othr Textle Matri					
64.	Coir & Coir Manufactures					
65.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas Etc.					
66.	Mica	Kg		16.75		
67.	Natr1 Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup					
68.	Handcrfs(Excl. Handmade Crpts)					
69.	RMG Wool					
70.	Sesame Seeds	Kg	5.00	5.00	0.00	
71.	Spirit & Beverages					
72.	Sugar	Ton	26.48	0.00	-100.00	
73.	Comp. Software in Physical Form					
74.	Leather Goods					
75.	Leather Footwear Components	Kg	0.01	0.06	1,100.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KG		0.60	
77.	Other Jute Manufactures				
78.	RMG Silk				
79.	Jute Mfs Excluding Floor CVRNG	Ton			
80.	Carpet(Excl. Silk) Handmade				
81.	Floor Covering of Jute	SQM	0.51		
82.	Coffee	KG	2.06		
83.	Wheat	Ton	38.94		
84.	Iron Ore	Ton	25.00		
85.	Marine Products	KG	283.75		

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

DOC-NIC.

Share of Commodity in Total Export (2012-2013) to [It spec Enct]

Department of Commerce
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)
Export: Country-wise all Commodities

Dated: 7/8/2013

Quantity in Thousands Unit

Country: Pakistan IR

Sl. No	Commodity	Unit	April- March 2011	April- Mar 2012	% Growth Country Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts				
2.	Cement	Ton	594.48	599.40	0.83
3.	Other Commodities				
4.	CottonRaw: Comb./Uncomb./Waste	Ton		20.24	
5.	Gold				
6.	Cotton Yarn & Fabrics				
7.	Petroleum, Crude & Products		797.64	26.00	-96.74
8.	Organic Chemicals				
9.	Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap				
10.	Inorganic Chemicals				

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Non-Ferrous Metals				
12.	Artfcl Resns, Plstc Matrls. Etc.				
13.	Leather				
14.	Electronic Goods				
15.	Wool, Raw	Ton	9.81	4.81	-50.94
16.	Machry Excpt Elec & Electronic				
17.	Spices				
18.	Readymade G- Ments (Wovn & Knit)	KG	1,367.25	2,711.5	98.29
19.	Woolen and Cotton Rags Etc.	Ton	1.71	7.74	352.37
20.	Profsnl Inst, Etc Excpt Elctrc				
21.	Other Crude Minerals				
22.	Transport Equipments				
23.	Cashew Nuts	Ton		0.95	
24.	Non-Metc Mnrl Mnfs Exclj Perl				
25.	M-Made Fmnt/Spun Yrn (Inc.Was)				
26.	Oth Txt Yrn,Fabs,Madeup Artl				
27.	Raw Hides & Skins	Ton			
28.	Synthc & Reclmd Rubber	Ton	0.12	0.30	163.48

29.	Pulp and Waste Paper	Ton	8.45	1.56	-81.56
30.	Madeup Textile Articles				
31.	Chemical Matrl & Prodcnts				
32.	Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	Ton	1.23	0.50	-59.18
33.	Iron & Steel	Ton	1.16	0.14	-87.70
34.	Manufactures of Metals				
35.	Elec Machry Excpt Electronic				
36.	Natural Rubber	Ton	0.02	0.10	431.58
37.	Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones				
38.	Pulses	Ton	1.52	0.57	-62.29
39.	Wood and Wood Products				
40.	Prntd Books, Nwspaprs, Jrnls Etc				
41.	Machine Tools				
42.	Dyeng,Tanng,Colrng Matrls				
43.	Oil Seeds				
44.	Primry Stel,Pig Iron Basd Itms	Ton		0.04	
45.	Paper Board & Manufactures	Ton	0.43	0.21	-50.93
46.	Medicinal & Phrmaeuticl Prodcnts				

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Silk Yarn & Fabrics				
48.	Synthetic & Regenerated Fibres	Ton	0.00	0.05	1,700.00
49.	Essential Oil & Cosmetic Prepn	Ton	0.01	0.01	1.00
50.	Newsprint	Ton		0.10	
51.	Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	0.02	0.06	137.50
52.	Comp. Software in Physical; Form				
53.	Coal, Coke & Briquettes Etc.	Ton	0.05	0.26	439.58
54.	Cereal Preparation	Ton	0.02	0.01	-58.33
55.	Woolen Yarn & Fabrics				
56.	Fertilizers, Crude	Ton	0.06	0.03	-57.38
57.	Tea	KG		1.34	
58.	Sugar	Ton		0.00	

Data Source: Dgcis, Kolkata.
DOC-NIC.

Department of Commerce
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)
Export: Country-wise all Commodities

Dated: 7/8/2013
Quantity in Thousands Unit

Country: Pakistan IR					
Sl. No	Commodity	Unit	April- March 2012	April- March 2013	% Growth Country Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap				
2.	Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts				
3.	Organic Chemicals				
4.	CottonRaw:Comb./Uncomb./Waste	Ton	20.24	26.67	31.78
5.	Other Commodities				
6.	Petroleum, Crude & Products		26.00	31.70	21.94
7.	Cement	Ton	599.40	402.299	-32.77
8.	Cotton Yarn & Fabrics				
9.	Inorganic Chemicals				
10.	Wool, Raw	Ton	4.81	9.70	101.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Artfcl Resns.Plstc Matrls.Etc.				
12.	Leather				
13.	Electronic Goods				
14.	Woolen and Cotton Rags Etc.	Ton	7.74	15.41	99.08
15.	Non-Ferrous Metals				
16.	Machry Except Elec & Electronic				
17.	Non-Metc Mnrl Mnfs Excl Perls				
18.	Oil Seeds				
19.	Readymade G- Ments(Wovn&Knit)				
20.	Sugar	Ton	0.00	4.86	485,500.00
21.	Madeup Textile Articles				
22.	Other Crude Minerals				
23.	Profsnl Inst, Etc Except Electrc				
24.	Oth Txt Yrn, Fabs, Madeup Artl				
25.	Iron & Steel	Ton	0.14	1.40	879.72
26.	Raw Hides & Skins	Ton			
27.	Chemical Matrl & Prodcfs				

28.	Essential Oil & Cosmetic Prepn	Ton	0.01	0.06	463.64
29.	Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	Ton	0.50	0.61	21.20
30.	Spices	KG	2,711.15	604.86	-77.69
31.	Transport Equipments				
32.	Wood and Wood Products				
33.	Paper Board & Manufactures	Ton	0.21	0.43	102.38
34.	M-Made Fmnt/Spun Yrn (Inc.WAS)				
35.	Coal,Coke & Briquettes Etc.	Ton	0.26	4.23	1,532.43
36.	Dyeng,Tanng,Colrng Matrls				
37.	Peres Preus Semipres Stones				
38.	Elec Machry Excpt Electronic				
39.	Fertilizers, Crude	Ton	0.03	3.56	13,573.08
40.	Prntd Books,Nwspapers. Jrnls Etc,				
41.	Cashew Nuts	Ton	0.95	0.20	-78.53
42.	Medicinal & Phrmaucitcli Prodtis				
43.	Pulses	Ton	0.57	0.36	-36.36
44.	Woolen Yarn & Fabrics				
45.	Manufactures of Metals				
46.	Machine Tools				

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Silk Yarn & Fabrics				
48.	Pulp and Waste Paper	Ton	1.56	0.28	-81.98
49.	Comp.Software in physical form				
50.					
51.	Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	0.06	0.00	-98.25
52.	Cereal Preparation		0.01		
53.	Synhc & Reclmd Rubber	Ton	0.30	0.00	-99.67
54.	Natural Rubber	Ton	0.10		
55.	Tea	KG	1.34		
56.	Synthetic & Regenerated Fibres	Ton	0.05		
57.	Gold				
58.	Primry Stel, Pig Iron Basd Itms	Ton	0.04		
59.	Newsprint	Ton	0.10		

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

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Funds allocated/Utilised for ECHS

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

(a) the year-wise details of funds allocated and the amount spent by Government for the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) for the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that several empanelled hospitals have stopped providing services under ECHS due to unpaid dues; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that these dues are cleared at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The funds allocated to ECHS during last five years and the amount spent year-wise is as follows:

Year	Allotment (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2008-2009	640.14	638.24
2009-2010	889.92	889.34
2010-2011	1061.04	1055.31
2011-2012	1225.95	1224.22
2012-2013	1450.98	1430.85

(b) and (c) Some empanelled hospitals have withdrawn their services to ECHS due to delay in payment of their dues on time. Prior to 1st April, 2012 processing and payment of all the empanelled hospital bills was done manually through the Station Commanders and Senior Executive Medical Officers (SEMO) of Military Hospitals. Since no additional staff was authorized for the above task, the processing of bills was slow and resulted in delays in payment of the hospitals bills. As a measure towards expediting processing and payment of bills. On-line processing of empanelled hospitals' bills has commenced *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012 and the same has been implemented in 10 Regional Centres out of 28 Regional Centres so far.

Shortfall of attack helicopters

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

(a) the shortfall in the number and percentage of attack helicopters in the Indian Air Force with respect to the actual requirement;

(b) the percentage of helicopters in the existing fleet which have already completed their prescribed life as of now; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to acquire new helicopters and the prescribed time-frame for the same to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Procurement of aircraft, including helicopters, is an ongoing process. Steps are taken to meet the operational requirements of the defence forces keeping in view the evolving security challenges. No attack helicopter in the existing fleet of Indian Air Force has presently completed its prescribed life.

Pending defence projects waiting environmental clearance

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Defence projects are pending due to delay in appropriate clearance from the Ministry of Environment and forests (MoEF);

(b) if so, the number of such Defence projects awaiting clearance and the duration of their pendency; and

(c) whether Government has made efforts for streamlining of the process of appropriate environmental clearances on time with the MoEF and if so, the details thereof?

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

University to deal exclusively with defence and strategic matters

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish a University to exclusively deal with defence and strategic matters in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and salient features thereof;
- (c) whether Rules, Act etc. under which the said University will govern, have been finalized and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of the said University; and
- (e) the time by when the academic session of the said University will be started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010, has accorded 'in principle' approval to the setting up of Indian National Defence University (INDU) in District Gurgaon (Haryana). Government of Haryana has acquired the land and the same has, been handed over to Ministry of Defence. Foundation stone has been laid by the Prime Minister on 23rd May, 2013 on the land acquired for establishment of Indian National Defence University (INDU). It is proposed, *inter alia*, to conduct courses of varying durations on subjects ranging from Strategic Studies, War Gaming and Simulation, Neighbourhood Studies, Counter Insurgency and Counter Terrorism, Chinese Studies, Evaluation of Strategic Thought, Maritime Security Studies, Eurasian Studies, South East Asian Studies, material acquisition, joint logistics, national security strategy in peace and war, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimated expenditure is of Rs.295 Crore (at the rates of year 2010) on setting up of the University. Expenditure of Rs.162 Crore has been incurred for the acquisition of land of the University.

(e) It is projected that the establishment of INDU and its constituents will be spread over seven years.

Procurement of multi-special camouflage nets

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has sought proposals from international market for

the procurement of Multi-Special Camouflage Nets (MSCN) in the backdrop of stand off with China;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it would be specific to our terrains?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) At present, there is no proposal for procurement of Multi-Special Camouflage Nets (MSCN).

- (b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of part (a) above.

Dependence on foreign countries for engines for LCA

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is still dependant on foreign countries for its requirement of engines for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government so far to be self-reliant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) initiated a project for design and development of an Aero-engine in 1989 for requirements of combat aircraft. Since then, a considerable progress has been made in development of aero-engine. However, full objectives have not been achieved, like desired thrust. Hence, GE-F404 Engine has been selected as power plant for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Mk-I. LCA Mk-II requires a higher thrust class Engine, therefore, GE-F414 Engine has been chosen as power plant for LCA Mk-II. Both engines are imported from M/s. General Electric, USA.

- (c) LCA Programme (Mk-I & Mk-II) has already gone ahead with alternate engine (GE-F404 & GE-F414). Kaveri engine development programme is continuing and dry variant of which will power Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle (IUSAV).

Strengthening of defence manufacturing base in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to strengthen the defence manufacturing base in the country and making the procurement process more efficient and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that henceforth the option of importing a piece of defence equipment will be exercised only after exhausting the option of sourcing it from within the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Since May 2001, the defence industry sector is open up to 100% for Indian private sector participation with FDI permissible up to 26%, both subject to licensing. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security. Defence Offset Policy incorporated in the Defence Procurement Procedure is also intended to strengthen indigenous defence industrial base. Further, the Defence Production Policy, 2011 also endeavours to build up a robust indigenous defence industrial base by proactively encouraging larger involvement of the Indian private sector.

Ministry of Defence has recently promulgated the Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 (DPP-2013) which came into effect from June 1st, 2013. Besides clearly articulating the step by step acquisition process, various clauses to enhance indigenization, expedite acquisition processes, increased transparency, revising Defence Shipbuilding procedure including a separate format for RFP (Request for Proposal) for shipbuilding cases have been incorporated in the procedure. The prioritization of various categories for capital acquisition; clear definition of indigenous content; simplification of 'Buy & Make (Indian)' procedure to bring it on par with other categories; permitting Indian Private Industry to receive MToT (Maintenance Transfer of Technology) from Indian vendors in 'Buy (Global)'; reducing the period of AoN (Acceptance of Necessity) from two years to one year; freezing GSQR (General Staff Qualitative Requirement) before finalization of AoN; separate RFP for ship building cases are some of the important initiatives under DPP-2013.

The above-mentioned initiatives are expected to further strengthen the defence manufacturing base in the country.

(b) DPP-2013 has introduced a system of 'Order of preferred categorisation'

in decreasing order as Buy (Indian), Buy & Make (Indian), Make (Indian), Buy & Make, Buy (Global). In accordance with the order of preferred categorization, all Statement of Cases (including cases of Defence Shipbuilding and cases under Fast Track Procedure) seeking AoN shall invariably contain a detailed justification for recommending categorization as well as reasons why each of the higher preferred categorization has not been considered suitable for the purpose.

Bombs defused by Navy during dredging operations in Mumbai Harbour

†966. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Navy has recently defused several bombs during a dredging operations at Arabian Sea bank at Mumbai;
- (b) if so, when it was done; and
- (c) the number of bombs defused and the purpose for which they had to be used and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) while dredging for deepening and widening of Mumbai Harbour Channel and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Channel during April-May 2013, sought assistance from Indian Navy for safe disposal of the unexploded ordnance so found. Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team rendered assistance towards inspection and safe disposal of approximately 90 unexploded bombs all of which were inert and of 2nd World War vintage.

Production of BEL, Panchkula

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

- (a) whether there is a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) in Panchkula;
- (b) if so, how much production of instruments it has been making per year;
- (c) whether Government Department has placed any orders to BEL and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking for the survival of BEL?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The production of Panchkula Unit for the last 5 years is tabulated below:

(Rs. in Crores)					
Year	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Production	355.73	491.84	272.51	161.82	163.45

(c) Yes, Sir. Major orders placed by Government which were produced at Panchkula during the last five years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)		
Year	Government (Ministry of Defence)	Other Government Organisations (HAL, BEML, ADA, DRDO, IB, BSF, Prisons etc.)
2008-2009	763.62	53.56
	Frequency Hopping Radio (Stars V), UHF Handheld Radio (VPS), Booster	Crypto Products, Frequency Hopping Radio (Stars V), Head up Display
2009-2010	104.10	39.89
	Combat Net Radio (CNR), UHF Handheld Radio (VPS)	Crypto Products, Frequency Hopping Radio (Stars V), Jammers
2010-2011	3.69	50.00
	Frequency Hopping Radio (Stars V)	Crypto Products, Frequency Hopping Radio (Stars V), Head up Display
2011-2012	6.30	56.41
	Demodulator	Combat Net Radio (CNR), Crypto Products, Jammers
2012-2013	12.92	48.07
	Combat Net Radio (CNR)	Crypto Products

- (d) Some of the steps being taken for the survival of Panchkula Unit are:
- (i) Shifting of some of the products/services from other Units of BEL to Panchkula Unit for optimum utilization of capacity (Example: Portable Radars).
 - (ii) Aggressive marketing and rigorous follow up of potential market leads.
 - (iii) Enhanced thrust on New Product Development.

Shifting of naval wing from Goa to Belgaum

968. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Navy intends to shift its wing from Goa, INS Hansa to Belgaum due to Defence strategic needs;
- (b) if so, whether Indian Navy would vacate Dabolim Air Base from Goa wholly or partially to its new destination in Belgaum; and
- (c) by when this project will be initiated and completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. Indian Navy has no plans to shift INS Hansa, Goa to Belgaum.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Repairing of roads in flood affected Utrakhand by BRO

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

- (a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is carrying out the repair of roads and making of rope bridges in flashflood-affected Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the details of the works completed; and
- (c) the time-frame for providing the much needed connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is carrying out repair of roads in flashflood-affected Uttarakhand and is also launching temporary bridges/foot bridges. BRO has already restored 16.950 Km. length of road to establish connectivity. BRO has also launched 3 foot bridges: One at Lambagarh on Joshimath-Badrinath road, one at Sonprayag on Rudraprayag-Gaurikund road and one on Govindghat Hemkund Sahib road to help evacuate stranded pilgrims and mules.

(c) Restoration of connectivity for rest of the stretches is targeted by October, 2013.

Import of defence equipments

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

- (a) whether several defence equipments are imported from other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries with whom defence deals have been finalized along with the types of equipment imported; and
- (c) whether some of these imported equipments have been found faulty and not up to the mark and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Procurement of defence equipment is done from various indigenous as well as foreign sources in accordance with the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). This is a continuous process undertaken for modernization of the Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality.

(b) Defence equipment has been imported from various countries including Russia, USA, Israel, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Singapore etc. The imports cover various types of weapon systems and platforms.

(c) There are contractual provisions for Pre-Despatch Inspection (PDI) and Joint Receipt Inspection (JRI) before acceptance of any equipment. Contractual provisions also provide for levy of liquidated damages and invoking of Performance bond and Warranty bond if any equipment is found defective.

Modernisation of Ordnance Depots

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

- (a) what is the status of modernisation of Ordnance Depots in the country;
- (b) how much amount has been spent on the modernisation of Ordnance Depots so far, depot-wise; and
- (c) how much time will be taken to modernise all the Ordnance Depots in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The present status of depot-wise modernisation including expenditure incurred so far is given below:

Depot	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Status
Kanpur	237.91	Completed
Agra	213.56	Under execution
Jabalpur	204.92	Under execution

Modernisation of Ordnance Depots is an ongoing process which is based on the requirements of the Army.

Safeguarding coastal areas of the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to safeguard the coastal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken/implemented till now;
- (c) whether some States have many more demands for infrastructure and machinery; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

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

Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing Coastal Security Scheme in phases

with a view to strengthening the infrastructure of the State Marine Police Force and patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.

Under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) which was implemented from 2005-06 to 2010-11, the coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles.

Under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II), which commenced *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2011 for a period of 5 years, coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 20 boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtr.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

(c) and (d) There has been requests from some State Governments for setting up of Marine Police Training Institutes. The Government have decided to set up two Marine Police Training Institutes, one each on East coast and West coast, depending on availability of land admeasuring 250 acres with water front, well connected to big town/city to be provided free of cost by the coastal States/UTs.

Capital punishment for kidnapping of children and human trafficking

973. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Government not considering awarding of capital punishment to convicted persons who are engaged in kidnapping of children and human trafficking, keeping in view the sharp rise in cases of human trafficking and kidnapping of children and due to Sack of stringent provisions in existing laws, such criminal activities are not controlled; and

(b) the State-wise details of such cases registered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has amended section 370 off the Indian Penal Code to provide stringent punishment for the offences of trafficking of person. The punishment ranges from rigorous imprisonment for a minimum term of seven years to the imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of convict's natural life and also fine.

(b) The State-wise details of the cases relating to human trafficking, for the last three years, i.e. from 2010 to 2012, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise details relating to kidnapping of children, for the last three years, i.e. from 2010 to 2012, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for crimes committed under Human Trafficking during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	633	506	79	1449	1389	163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	103	32	2	127	49	4
4.	Bihar	184	95	11	179	156	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	23	78	79	80	15
6.	Goa	17	14	0	50	36	0
7.	Gujarat	46	46	2	157	157	4
8.	Haryana	57	57	28	226	233	94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	0	13	14	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	46	38	5	63	70	12
12.	Karnataka	263	258	264	954	1034	359
13.	Kerala	315	341	217	586	643	274
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44	37	15	144	137	15
15.	Maharashtra	360	376	78	1096	1124	176
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	1	0	12	4	0

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for crimes committed under Human Trafficking during 2010-2012

2011						2012					
CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
605	542	138	1368	1284	361	506	533	221	1399	1431	308
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
165	68	1	199	81	1	154	114	1	175	129	1
218	313	22	498	553	30	99	61	20	176	117	25
33	33	2	85	91	9	18	21	20	40	41	10
18	15	3	43	31	3	40	9	2	100	26	3
50	51	3	209	221	11	63	43	2	150	120	3
61	57	7	256	249	37	69	69	20	303	290	77
5	2	2	4	4	13	9	7	0	22	17	0
1	2	0	8	7	0	3	4	0	13	13	0
43	30	7	41	81	8	43	40	2	51	42	8
372	346	120	1397	1361	364	412	290	100	1258	1188	241
206	212	124	315	337	207	220	228	105	335	355	146
94	87	22	418	420	87	45	49	10	112	117	43
432	346	42	1494	1703	65	403	354	20	1700	1406	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	17	2	0	7	2	0	20	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	2	3	4	15	12	1
20.	Odisha	34	31	4	110	149	7
21.	Punjab	60	56	15	291	257	68
22.	Rajasthan	96	93	16	312	315	31
23.	Sikkim	3	1	0	5	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	580	576	316	921	931	669
25.	Tripura	33	17	0	19	18	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23	21	28	119	97	201
27.	Uttarakhand	4	4	11	27	27	29
28.	West Bengal	427	216	15	634	361	46
	TOTAL STATE	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	15	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	5	0	13	18	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	8	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	6	5	0	42	35	0
33.	Delhi	32	39	32	100	105	84
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	11	11	8	37	37	25
	TOTAL UT	56	62	40	215	204	109
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	3	1	5	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	2
2	2	2	6	6	16	4	4	2	26	28	24
35	26	0	80	70	0	29	29	1	93	87	3
50	54	17	214	195	44	86	68	11	402	311	58
102	89	56	358	343	163	120	110	20	371	378	47
1	1	0	7	4	0	0	2	4	0	5	8
420	470	315	878	802	475	528	333	153	968	720	332
7	27	4	31	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	44	32	275	274	173	51	47	13	221	206	74
3	3	3	14	14	8	19	12	3	65	48	15
481	220	32	565	384	48	549	391	20	743	613	46
3465	3044	955	8785	8551	2145	3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518
3	0	0	14	0	0	2	6	0	16	27	0
1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	12	12	0
6	4	0	47	28	0	3	5	0	24	29	0
38	40	25	132	87	62	32	25	32	110	88	86
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	2	17	17	13	4	0	2	21	0	7
52	47	27	215	132	75	43	40	34	183	161	93
3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220	3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of children during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	581	480	35	589	645	47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	8	0	6	6	0
3.	Assam	17	2	0	11	4	0
4.	Bihar	1359	631	11	1839	1260	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	186	160	17	200	196	22
6.	Goa	14	10	1	12	18	2
7.	Gujarat	565	414	9	607	554	16
8.	Haryana	123	90	23	116	120	31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	38	1	72	71	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2	1	3	3	1
11.	Jharkhand	6	6	0	1	13	0
12.	Karnataka	125	70	4	167	155	6
13.	Kerala	111	100	4	109	136	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	440	364	80	527	505	101
15.	Maharashtra	749	470	7	844	702	11
16.	Manipur	60	0	0	33	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	16	11	0	10	7	0

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of children during 2010-2012

2011						2012					
CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
735	487	27	744	666	45	781	620	26	826	831	44
15	11	0	14	12	0	20	14	1	20	14	1
29	19	0	30	13	0	68	22	0	68	22	0
1821	734	55	2027	1387	90	2546	1100	27	1870	1983	46
283	166	20	209	212	24	276	256	32	244	242	37
17	12	0	16	13	0	15	11	0	13	11	0
605	501	8	721	744	24	834	674	17	938	931	26
144	108	20	83	86	23	535	277	10	505	493	8
108	61	2	66	56	4	97	55	3	85	69	6
5	3	0	11	11	0	23	13	0	18	18	0
18	17	0	19	18	0	32	27	1	29	29	1
109	43	0	85	84	0	471	128	2	211	157	2
129	92	3	114	96	2	147	123	2	163	161	5
517	429	96	585	601	154	630	594	67	735	742	108
858	609	11	973	890	12	893	704	7	1068	1047	8
65	0	0	43	0	0	61	1	0	26	1	0
16	3	0	6	4	0	9	5	0	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	7	5	4	7	5	4
20.	Odisha	51	35	1	39	40	1
21.	Punjab	373	176	31	424	303	55
22.	Rajasthan	706	254	40	382	370	81
23.	Sikkim	5	10	0	8	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	459	216	15	343	290	22
25.	Tripura	22	11	1	37	28	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1225	898	649	1937	1570	1093
27.	Uttarakhand	9	9	4	18	18	6
28.	West Bengal	332	221	8	377	231	8
TOTAL STATE		7637	4691	947	8718	7260	1544
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	0	13	7	0
30.	Chandigarh	23	20	5	17	18	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	4	0	11	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	2982	342	62	318	359	77
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	9	1	8	12	1
TOTAL UT		3033	382	68	367	403	83
TOTAL ALL INDIA		10670	5073	1015	9085	7663	1627

<i>Written Answers to</i>											[14 August, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	217
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
3	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	3		
0	2	3	0	2	3	5	4	1	4	4	4		
85	67	1	63	67	1	96	92	0	87	83	0		
349	169	35	390	284	61	459	182	26	356	275	39		
785	308	42	437	437	61	847	391	107	518	492	126		
7	5	0	6	6	0	6	18	6	8	7	9		
519	221	34	479	292	42	576	234	12	560	396	18		
28	21	0	39	29	0	0	3	1	7	8	2		
3739	2373	853	5760	3945	1299	4239	2914	507	8394	5427	949		
39	34	7	35	35	13	53	34	9	51	49	15		
660	375	9	544	456	10	767	500	3	558	355	5		
11688	6872	1226	13502	10448	1868	14487	8998	870	17368	13854	1462		
11	15	0	10	15	0	8	4	0	7	7	0		
40	22	10	30	21	13	59	24	5	21	18	8		
8	6	0	3	6	0	6	8	2	13	14	2		
2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0		
3528	379	113	439	551	119	3686	330	143	438	372	148		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	8	0	10	10	0	18	12	5	16	13	5		
3596	430	123	492	603	132	3779	380	155	495	427	163		
15284	7302	1349	13994	11051	2000	18266	9378	1025	17863	14281	1625		

Fake complaints of violation of human rights by prisoners

974. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Central Government in consultation with State Governments and National Human Rights Commission to stop bogus complaints by prisoners for violation of Human Rights against jail authorities, as there are rising number of cases of such fake complaints to create unnecessary pressure on jail authorities;

(b) whether Government is aware about the fact that many a times, criminal prisoners have physically attacked jail authorities and threatened to complain in Human Rights Commission, which demoralises jail security personnel; and

(c) if so, the action taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) There is an active grievance redressal system in all the prisons in terms of the Comprehensive Advisory on Prison Administration dated 17-07-2009 issued by the Government of India which provides a mechanism for the prisoners to air their complaints/ grievances to the authorities at various levels as a means to avoid any bogus complaints.

(b) and (c) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have not received any complaints from jail authorities of States/UTs about physical attack by prisoners on jail authorities or their threatening to complain against the authorities to the NHRC.

Illegal arms in possession of militants/terrorists

975. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that militants/terrorists are in possession of large number of illegal arms and ammunition at their disposal and if so, the estimated number and types of such fire arms;

(b) how many illegal firearms have been recovered/confiscated and number

of cases filed under the Arms Act against such guilty persons during last three years and the source of such illegal weapons; and

(c) the action Government has taken to stop the supply of such weapons to terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no specific information to suggest that militants/ terrorists are in possession of large number of illegal arms and ammunition at their disposal.

(b) The Data on recovery of illegal fire arms is not centrally maintained.

(c) All Districts Magistrates, State Police Officers, all officers of the rank of Sub Inspector and above in the Central Armed Police Forces have been empowered to search and seize illegal arms from any person, vessel, vehicles or other means of conveyance. Whenever any information is received by any Police Officer of any illegal weapon being stored or carried, raids are conducted and the illegal weapons are seized. Law and Order is a state subject and it is expected that the State Governments will ensure prompt action on any report regarding possession of illegal weapons.

International experts to train disaster management teams

976. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International experts are to train disaster management teams; and

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

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

(b) As per Disaster Management Act 2005, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. Training is a continuous process and NDRF personnel are being trained by International Experts in specialized areas of expertise. Selected NDRF personnel are sent abroad for special courses. As on

6th August, 2013, 118 personnel of NDRF have undergone various courses/training in different foreign countries. Under the India Swiss Collaboration, training of Master Trainers at NISA Hyderabad and Basic Training Centre, Bhanu, Chandigarh is imparted. There in 186 personnel of NDRF were trained by SWISS experts in Urban Search and Rescue and 67 dogs have been trained in canine training. Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) has also imparted training to 118 NDRF personnel at 03rd Bn, NDRF, Mundali.

Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) is a regional training programme initiated by the USAID to strengthen and institutionalize capacity in emergency and disaster response in participating member countries. PEER has supported capacity building initiatives of Government of India by conducting various disasters response training courses. As per PEER report (Feb. 28, 2011), 178 MFR (Medical First Responders) and 120 CSSR (Collapsed structure Search and Rescue) graduates; 124 TFI (Training for Instructors), 104 MFR instructors, 94 CSSR instructors and 59 Master instructors have been trained under these training programmes.

Naresh Chandra Committee on internal security

977. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of Naresh Chandra Committee on internal security;

(b) whether Government has accepted and implemented the recommendations of the Committee on internal security and naxal problem;

(c) if so, the recommendation-wise details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, recommendation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Report of the Task Force on National Security headed by Shri Naresh Chandra include several sensitive details concerned with the National Security on which inter-Ministerial consultation is going on. Disclosing of the report at this juncture will not be in the interest of National Security.

Crimes against women in Delhi

978. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data released by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in June, 2013, in Delhi alone more rapes and other crimes against women have been reported during 2012 than four other metros taken together and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether Delhi Police has failed to check crime against women particularly rapes and molestation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps Government would take in response to the recent data by NCRB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per latest crime in India-2012 report of NCRB, a total of 585,68,232 and 94 cases of rape were reported in Delhi (City), Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai respectively during 2012 and a total of 5194, 2073, 1781 and 832 cases were reported under Crime against Women in Delhi (City), Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai respectively during 2012. The higher rate of crime against women in Delhi is attributed to the fact that cases of children missing in Delhi are registered as kidnapping cases whenever a child (female up to 18 years and male up to 16 years) is reported missing.

(b) No, Sir. The registration of rapes and molestation and other crimes against women has increased because of the increased awareness of general public and the special measures taken by Delhi Police and the Government.

(c) Delhi Police have paid utmost attention to solve the cases of rape and other crimes against women. All out efforts are made to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to book. During the years 2011 and 2012, the worked-out percentage of rape cases in Delhi was as high as 97.5% and 94.8%, respectively, while for molestation cases it was 95.4% and 95.2%, respectively. Investigation in these cases is carried out in the most professional manner.

Tourist Protection Force

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

(a) whether Government has put in place adequate safety measures in all the places of Buddhist pilgrimage circuit; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating raising a Tourist Protection Force to ensure safety and security of Buddhist pilgrims on whose inflow the local economy survives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The responsibility for making security arrangements at places of religious importance/pilgrimage, including places on the Buddhist pilgrimage circuit, is primarily that of the State Government concerned. Central Government, based on inputs received from Central Security Agencies, issues advisories from time to time to the State Governments for appropriate action to strengthen security. Central Security Agencies also carry out security audits of important places of pilgrimage and their recommendations, based on these security audits, are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for implementation.

Besides the above, Central Government also deploys Central Armed Police Forces, on the request of the State Governments concerned, to augment the security arrangements of the State Governments on important occasions such as Kumbh Mela, etc.

State Governments have also been advised to set up State-Level Security Coordination Committees to formulate Security Plans for security of important religious places/places of pilgrimage and to implement and monitor the provisions of such Security Plans, in order to prevent any untoward incidents.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal with the Central Government for setting up a Tourist Protection Force specifically for the places on the Buddhist pilgrimage circuit.

Juveniles kept in illegal lock-ups by Delhi Police

980. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some cops of Delhi Police have kept some juveniles in illegal lock-ups in a private building in Vijay Vihar, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these juveniles were beaten up with numbing regularly, sodomised and tortured by police men;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the action taken against the police officials responsible for this gruesome act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. One boy aged 17 years made a complaint that he alongwith 05 juveniles were detained illegally for 06 days in vacant DDA flat known by the name of Lal Quarter and at other places by HC Lal Singh, Ct. Rahul and three other police personnel. On this, a case vide FIR No. 328/13 dated 10.07.2013 u/s 323/342 IPC has been registered at PS Vijay Vihar, New Delhi. There were no allegations of numb beating and sodomy by alleged police personnel. On the allegations, criminal case *vide* FIR No. 328/13 dated 10.07.13 u/s 323/342 IPC PS Vijay Vihar has been registered.

(d) On the basis of preliminary enquiry, 05 police personnel have been placed under suspension. A departmental enquiry has been initiated against 05 police personnel and a show cause notice for censure has been issued to the then SHO/PS Vijay Vihar for lack of supervision.

Committee to look after relief and rehabilitation work in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) the total quantum of Central help to Uttarakhand in the wake of the recent disaster; and
- (b) having formed a committee at the Central level to look after relief and reconstruction, what are the deadlines set for specific works so that the States' economy is rejuvenated within a timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary relief, reconstruction

and rehabilitation measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial and logistical support, wherever required. For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted with an allocated amount for each State. The State Governments are expected to take relief measures of immediate nature to the victims of notified natural calamities including flood, landslides, out of the funds available in the SDRF in accordance with the approved items & norms of assistance. In case of a disaster of 'severe nature' additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources and not from SDRF/NDRF.

The Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 145 crore from SDRF to the State on 20.06.13 to enable relief and restoration works. In addition, GOI has released an amount of Rs. 250 crore on an 'on account' basis from the NDRF to the State Government on 19th July 2013.

In the immediate aftermath of the natural disaster in Uttarakhand in June, all the concerned Ministries of Government of India played their supporting roles in search, rescue and relief efforts. National Disaster Response Force was asked on 16th June to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Indian Air Force, Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Roads Organization, Armed Forces Medical Services and other Ministries provided prompt support to the State Government in their efforts. National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) on a continued basis coordinated efforts of all the Central agencies in concert with the State Government, ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operations and restorations of communications in the State.

Government of India has constituted a Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand. The Government of India has also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for Uttarakhand under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary for drawing up a time bound Action Plan for supporting rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Uttarakhand.

Coverage of CCTV surveillance in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government is aware about the importance of CCTV surveillance in detention, deterrence and evidence purposes;

(b) whether all the important installations in Delhi have been covered and brought under CCTV coverage;

(c) whether all the CCTV cameras are in working condition;

(d) if not, the steps Government has taken to ensure 24×7 CCTV surveillance at all the important places in the national capital; and

(e) the agency responsible for maintenance of these electronic gadgets?

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

(b) to (e) Delhi Police have installed CCTV Systems at 71 important locations/ Markets/Border Check Posts in Delhi. Besides this, action has been initiated to install CCTV system at 22 other important locations. All the CCTV Cameras installed by Delhi Police are in working condition.

Restoring infrastructure in Uttarakhand

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

(a) the details of the persons killed and rendered homeless in the recent natural disaster in Uttarakhand;

(b) the details of the compensation provided as financial assistance by Central Government in the case of persons killed and to the persons rendered homeless in this disaster;

(c) the details of the progress made so far in the direction of restoring the infrastructure ravaged due to this natural disaster;

(d) whether complaints of carelessness of Government mechanism in this natural disaster have also been received; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the action taken so far regarding investigation into it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Uttarakhand, 580 people have lost their lives due to the natural disaster caused by heavy rainfall, cloudbursts and floods in June 2013 in Uttarakhand. 5474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more. These figures are provisional, as the verification process is on. The State Government has reported that 1,135 pucca houses and 74 kutcha houses were fully damaged.

(b) The financial assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. An ex-gratia to the next of kin of the deceased persons/persons feared to be dead is being paid @ Rs. 1.50 lakh from SDRF/NDRF, @ Rs. 1.50 lakh from the State Government and @ Rs. 2.00 lakh from the PM Relief Fund per person. As on 7th August 2013, the Government of Uttarakhand has paid ex-gratia to the next of kin of about 798 persons who are dead/ feared to be dead @ Rs. 5.00 lakh per person.

(c) The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial and logistical support, wherever required. In the immediate aftermath of the natural disaster in Uttarakhand in June, all the concerned Ministries of Government of India played their supporting roles in search, rescue and relief efforts. Government of India has constituted a Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand. The Government of India has also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for Uttarakhand under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary for drawing up a time bound Action Plan for supporting rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Uttarakhand.

As per information received from State Government on 31.7.13, out of 2092 roads, 1710 roads have been temporarily restored by Border Roads Organisation and PWD. Out of 2180 drinking water schemes damaged, 1669 schemes have been restored temporarily. Out of 3758 villages, where power supply was disrupted, it has been restored in 3695 villages on a temporary basis.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Women/ girls missing in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that during last three years, 3773 girls/women have been found missing in Maharashtra and no sign/information has been found regarding them, so far, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of trafficking of girls have also increased in the country during last three years;

(c) if so, the State-wise number of trafficking cases registered in the country;

(d) whether efforts are being made by Government to trace these missing girls/women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra the details of the women/girls missing, traced, untraced are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Women			Girls		
		Total Missing	Traced	Untraced	Total Missing	Traced	Untraced
1.	2010	15,353	11,293	4,060	8,583	7,791	795
2.	2011	16,015	12,029	3,986	10,009	8,808	1,190
3.	2012	17,381	11,584	5,797	10,384	9,136	1,285

(b) and (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) for crimes under trafficking of girls is given in Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crore and Rs. 8.338 crore in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a detailed advisory on missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to States/UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. A comprehensive pro-forma has been circulated to all States/UTs to facilitate better data collection on missing and found children. Ministry of Home Affairs has also circulated an advisory on Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction to file FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a National Portal for tracking of 'missing' and 'found' children.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for crimes committed under trafficking of Girls* During 2010-2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010										2011										2012																																			
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Andhra Pradesh	85	63	3	117	102	1	108	85	8	101	120	9	34	41	7	45	55	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Assam	78	18	0	78	18	0	144	54	1	144	54	1	124	98	1	124	98	1	78	18	0	78	18	0	144	54	1	144	54	1	124	98	1	124	98	1	78	18	0	78	18	0	144	54	1	144	54	1	124	98	1	124	98	1		
4	Bihar	160	58	7	127	89	9	195	290	16	464	513	23	64	35	17	60	53	22	160	58	7	127	89	9	195	290	16	464	513	23	64	35	17	60	53	22	160	58	7	127	89	9	195	290	16	464	513	23	64	35	17	60	53	22		
5	Chhattisgarh	13	13	6	28	28	7	18	15	0	25	25	0	13	16	5	18	19	3	13	13	6	28	28	7	18	15	0	25	25	0	13	16	5	18	19	3	13	13	6	28	28	7	18	15	0	25	25	0	13	16	5	18	19	3		
6	Goa	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	3	0	19	10	2	26	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	19	10	2	26	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	19	10	2	26	25	3		
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	0	0	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	33	31	3	40	45	5	28	13	2	19	65	1	31	31	1	31	31	31	1
12	Karnataka	21	8	1	20	9	1	21	15	2	10	17	2	77	14	0	18	18	0	0
13	Kerala	6	13	0	10	15	0	9	8	0	7	7	0	10	9	0	11	13	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	25	19	1	53	53	5	70	61	6	225	220	17	32	36	4	53	58	14	14
15	Maharashtra	54	52	4	89	97	7	42	49	1	102	90	1	37	26	0	79	68	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	9	6	0	13	13	0	12	6	0	11	8	0	5	9	0	11	14	0	0
21	Punjab	1	4	0	3	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	14	10	0	13	13	0	21	12	0	19	19	0	21	14	0	22	22	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	13	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	41	0	0

25	Tripura	32	16	0	18	17	0	5	27	4	23	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	19	19	0	20	15	0	34	28	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	4	3	0
28	West Bengal	371	159	4	407	168	4	385	163	19	229	166	9	440	288	2	288	285	3
	TOTAL STATE	919	474	34	1024	677	50	1077	809	63	1410	1361	86	983	650	39	869	795	54
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	2	1	9	3	1	8	0	1	6	0	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	2	1	9	3	1	8	0	1	6	0	1
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	923	478	34	1028	681	50	1082	811	64	1419	1364	87	991	650	40	875	795	55

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts Includes the Information on pending cases from previous years also. Includes heads (Importation of Girls+Procurement of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution).

Incidents of naxal attacks

985. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of Naxal attacks on the security forces in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including casualties on both the sides;

(c) the details of short term and long term measures taken by Government to tackle the Naxal problem; and

(d) how far these measures have helped Government in tackling the problem of Naxalism?

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

(b) The State-wise details of Security Force personnel killed and naxals killed is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government has a two-pronged approach towards combating the LWE insurgency. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction /Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc.

In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I etc.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term. The efficacy of this policy is being gradually felt and is reflected in the decrease in LWE violence profile during the last two years, although the Maoists still retain their armed strength in core areas.

Statement

*State-wise details of security force personnel killed and
naxals killed in 2013 (upto 31st July, 2013)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Incidents	Security Forces killed	Naxals killed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	1	1
2.	Bihar	114	13	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	28	26
4.	Jharkhand	238	27	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	46	2	23
7.	Odisha	50	1	4
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	West Bengal	1	0	0
10.	Others	3	0	0
TOTAL		678	72	65

SDMA in Uttarakhand

986. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States and UTs have been successful in constituting State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), State Executive Committee (SEC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005;

- (b) whether SDMA was constituted in Uttarakhand; and
- (c) what was its role in predicting about the recent floods in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information received from States and UTs, so far, 33 States and UTs have formed SDMAs, 32 States and UTs have formed DDMAAs and 31 States and UTs have formed SECs.

(b) As per Government of Uttarakhand Notification dated 14th October, 2007 the Uttarakhand Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Chief Minister as its ex-officio Chairperson.

(c) As per the DM Act, 2005, SDMAs shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State. Further, the State Authority may-

- i. lay down the State disaster management policy;
- ii. approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;
- iii. approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State;
- iv. lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance there for;
- v. coordinate the implementation of the State Plan;
- vi. recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;
- vii. review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;
- viii. review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

Thus, the SDMAs are not envisaged to predict the floods.

Rehabilitation policy for terrorists

987. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the backdrop of the rehabilitation policy for terrorists framed in 2010 not even a single terrorist has returned *via* the routes mentioned in the policy and so not rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is facilitating the terrorist return through the illegal route from Nepal; and

(d) whether Government is planning a change in the rehabilitation policy for the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per Rehabilitation Policy notified by the Government of J&K in 2010, Joint Check Post (JCP) at Wagah (Attari), Salamabad, Chakan-da Bagh crossing on the LoC besides, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi have been designated as routes for ex-militants of J&K who had crossed over to PoK/ Pakistan but have given up militant activities due to change of heart and are willing to return to the State. However, no ex-militant has been able to access these routes for return so far. The ex-militants have been coming back *via* Nepal border because there is no visa regime between India and Nepal for Indian citizen. As per report of J&K Police, in the past three years, from 2011 to 2013 (upto 15.06.2013) about 256 ex-militants have returned *via* Nepal. All persons returning *via* Nepal are being screened in Joint Interrogation Centre (JIC) and are subjected to due legal procedures through appropriate Court of Law. During the period of arrest of such returnees, all relevant agencies have access to Joint Interrogation. Those bailed out by the Court of Law are kept under regular surveillance. Till date, this Ministry has not received proposal from the Govt. of J&K for change in the extant rehabilitation policy.

Review of criminal law procedures for undertrials

988. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of total prisoners presently in all the Jails in the country, 2/3rd prisoners are undertrials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the review matter is pending for 1/3rd prisoners out of the remaining 1/3rd prisoners (excluding undertrials prisoners);

(c) if so, whether it is a matter of concern as undertrial and review matters pending for the prisoners may not be called as convicted according to law; and

(d) whether in this scenario, Government has any plan to review the criminal law procedures and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir, as per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2011, there were 2,41,200 undertrials out of 3,72,926 prisoners in the country comprising 64.7% of the total inmates.

(b) The sentence of a convict can be commuted by the State Government under section 433 of Cr.P.C. Data regarding number of applications seeking commutation and their disposal is not maintained centrally with this Ministry.

(c) and (d) To take up the cases of undertrials for review periodically, a Comprehensive Advisory on Prison Administration dated 17-07-2009 has been issued by the Government to the States/UTs. One of the initiatives taken by the Government of India has been the amendment of section 436 in the Cr.P.C. through the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 2005 and the insertion of a new section 436A. As a follow up an advisory dated 17.1.2013 on use of Section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons has been issued by the Government of India (which can be accessed at <http://mha.nic.in/pdfs/AdvSec436APrisons-060213.pdf>) which provides for taking up cases for review of undertrials who have completed one half of their maximum possible sentence. Thus under Section 436A an under trial prisoner (UTP) has the right to seek bail on serving more than one half of the maximum possible sentence on their personal bond. No person can be detained in prison as an undertrial for a period exceeding the maximum possible sentence. This provision is, however, not applicable for those who are charged with offences punishable with the death sentence. In addition, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 Section 309 has been amended to provide for day to day trial of cases relating to rape and sexual assault to ensure that they are completed within two months from the date of filing charge sheet.

Increase in crimes in NCR

†989. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant rise in crimes in the National Capital Region (NCR) particularly in Ghaziabad and Noida in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the situation regarding crimes like theft, loot, scuffle, dacoity, etc. during the past two years in these areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that criminals escape by crossing state boundaries after committing crimes; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to set up joint task force comprising the police personnel of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to check crimes in NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The total number of cases registered under various IPC crimes including theft, loot, dacoity etc. in National Capital Region (NCR) during 2010-2012 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

(d) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Cases Registered under IPC crimes in National
Capital Region during 2010-2012*

District of NCR	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. no. Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010					
Alwar	62	51	6	105	164
Baghpat	52	50	10	14	46
Bulandshahar	119	139	25	24	148
Delhi	565	311	71	507	3208
Faridabad	70	49	5	51	102
Gautambudh Nagar	100	105	19	39	107
Ghaziabad	216	220	35	44	366
Gurgaon	84	59	3	45	58
Jhajjar	51	50	5	36	42
Meerut	164	207	18	64	195
Mewat	26	36	3	28	36
Palwal	34	44	6	41	41
Panipat	32	31	10	55	65
Rewari	29	29	0	25	33
Rohtak	72	53	6	51	32
Sonipat	81	66	3	27	75
TOTAL NCR	1757	1500	225	1156	4718

*Statement**Cases Registered under IPC crimes in National
Capital Region during 2010-2012*

Dacoity	Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	23	38	236	2128	14	18
1	0	32	37	153	57	21
5	4	65	56	399	83	42
32	31	599	1502	23088	53	273
9	70	20	277	1672	178	174
18	1	237	166	2844	113	102
32	2	174	303	3993	195	201
5	28	119	492	3124	96	99
7	6	37	185	527	69	25
11	2	252	217	1909	211	120
13	20	17	63	407	130	18
11	11	26	66	617	150	37
7	12	41	176	849	88	27
25	2	63	171	543	40	34
7	27	34	276	855	59	28
9	10	62	216	984	3	20
195	249	1816	4438	44092	1539	1239

1	2	3	4	5	6
2011					
Alwar	104	51	4	99	161
Baghpat	66	87	17	12	88
Bulandshahr	162	175	27	47	218
Delhi	543	386	71	572	3767
Faridabad	60	59	5	54	105
Gautambudh Nagar	88	106	15	25	141
Ghaziabad	162	136	35	22	257
Gurgaon	89	57	4	40	49
Jhajjar	59	43	3	32	31
Meerut	189	235	25	79	323
Mewat	22	36	3	28	32
Palwal	43	55	2	54	54
Panipat	49	26	8	47	90
Rewari	41	28	0	17	26
Rohtak	77	50	1	57	47
Sonipat	78	65	6	27	54
TOTAL NCR	1832	1595	226	1212	5443
2012					
Alwar	100	88	7	129	243
Baghpat	80	93	16	18	80
Bulandshahr	140	144	44	46	188
Delhi	521	439	82	706	3970

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	2	30	189	1818	9	26
2	0	49	65	269	74	36
10	2	69	108	501	99	44
33	25	562	1419	22899	50	337
10	40	37	356	1917	173	160
16	0	235	170	2967	108	90
7	1	135	212	3108	113	156
12	33	79	535	3345	112	84
10	2	31	157	468	81	16
9	1	235	247	2445	238	96
6	3	16	38	358	60	16
4	2	22	77	627	158	39
11	9	39	179	946	126	20
12	2	38	217	595	45	50
11	14	53	340	859	100	30
3	7	43	190	708	1	26
156	143	1673	4499	43830	1567	1226
8	6	63	231	3220	8	23
3	3	46	46	260	63	42
6	1	61	78	526	97	48
28	13	608	1715	22032	79	341

1	2	3	4	5	6
Faridabad	72	50	6	47	103
Gautambudh Nagar	89	103	16	19	158
Ghaziabad	146	111	39	31	255
Gurgaon	82	66	3	44	56
Jhajjar	64	50	3	20	38
Meerut	202	246	28	54	287
Mewat	12	52	0	50	29
Palwal	43	67	6	32	54
Panipat	47	28	6	35	87
Rewari	31	40	5	24	26
Rohtak	60	63	1	37	35
Sonipat	86	67	4	32	62
TOTAL NCR	1775	1707	266	1324	5671

*Cases Registered under IPC crimes in National Capital
Region during 2010-2012*

District of NCR	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010					
Alwar	912	3	23	2598	42
Baghpat	50	0	3	144	14
Bulandshahr	157	3	1	14	40
Delhi	1845	33	52	1925	143

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	16	34	347	1819	188	118
7	1	202	189	2912	150	101
6	11	106	207	2707	76	111
34	56	84	495	3529	122	71
10	5	35	210	451	50	28
16	5	264	277	2394	284	108
26	10	26	56	483	150	25
10	2	26	82	588	197	34
8	18	36	228	906	68	18
24	2	45	171	703	41	51
8	11	47	272	759	61	31
12	7	47	270	817	4	16
216	166	1730	4874	44106	1636	1166

*Cases Registered under IPC crimes in National Capital
Region during 2010-2012*

Molestation	Sexual Harrassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
122		588		458	2292	9886
13	0	87	0	114	322	1220
60	0	327	0	343	1002	3056
601	80	1404	0	914	14055	51292

1	2	3	4	5	6
Faridabad	154	0	5	191	23
Gautambudh Nagar	362	3	1	25	19
Ghaziabad	521	9	6	45	69
Gurgaon	254	2	2	146	22
Jhajjar	47	0	10	110	12
Meerut	356	21	0	23	43
Mewat	59	1	1	80	5
Palwal	36	0	7	158	14
Panipat	50	0	5	152	13
Rewari	8	0	6	167	14
Rohtak	76	1	8	173	17
Sonipat	104	1	14	222	26
TOTAL	4991	77	144	6173	516

2011

Alwar	981	4	15	2604	53
Baghpat	84	0	1	157	17
Bulandshahr	216	1	1	17	50
Delhi	2590	44	42	1946	142
Faridabad	42	1	9	213	10
Gautambudh Nagar	319	2	0	16	25
Ghaziabad	432	2	0	16	47
Gurgaon	221	2	7	100	25
Jhajjar	62	0	9	92	12
Meerut	444	8	7	24	36
Mewat	40	1	4	80	7
Palwal	15	0	3	134	13

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	78	224	0	224	1317	4920
41	0	132	0	212	1445	6091
77	0	536	0	1166	2007	10217
30	38	86	0	33	1911	6736
27	30	117	0	210	534	2137
91	0	344	0	411	2133	6792
12	5	150	0	3	796	1909
30	0	89	0	6	882	2306
22	30	175	0	275	694	2809
16	27	71	0	8	1040	2351
26	57	87	0	194	938	3077
32	36	123	0	305	1057	3475
1227	381	4540	0	4876	32425	118274
136	0	556	0	485	3316	10643
35	0	106	0	133	436	1736
94	0	362	0	427	1268	3898
657	162	1575	0	1168	14363	53353
31	59	218	0	229	1569	5357
42	0	102	0	325	1423	6215
59	0	255	0	372	2286	7813
27	29	107	0	18	1665	6640
20	26	117	0	243	548	2062
99	0	400	0	357	2110	7607
9	3	119	0	5	1064	1970
32	0	75	0	6	981	2396

1	2	3	4	5	6
Panipat	132	1	4	145	11
Rewari	19	0	10	137	7
Rohtak	127	0	17	176	9
Sonipat	115	0	4	197	23
TOTAL	5839	66	133	6054	487

2012

Alwar	1213	9	22	2612	47
Baghpat	63	4	0	134	19
Bulandshahr	213	3	5	14	48
Delhi	2491	61	79	1747	134
Faridabad	46	2	9	163	8
Gautambudh Nagar	322	4	1	91	17
Ghaziabad	324	6	0	14	41
Gurgaon	216	1	4	114	15
Jhajjar	47	1	12	82	10
Meerut	443	8	1	22	39
Mewat	61	1	5	69	5
Palwal	18	1	9	158	12
Panipat	107	0	8	155	15
Rewari	19	0	13	123	12
Rohtak	120	0	12	174	12
Sonipat	119	1	8	183	30
TOTAL NCR	5822	102	188	5855	464

Source: NCRB

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	19	163	0	229	909	3192
19	34	94	0	5	1008	2404
38	52	124	0	189	923	3294
19	15	156	0	268	949	2954
1346	399	4529	0	4459	34820	121534
135	0	655	0	503	2620	11941
26	0	76	0	94	394	1560
63	2	304	0	329	1194	3554
727	208	1985	0	913	15408	54287
31	84	197	0	245	1428	5023
50	0	142	0	354	1759	6687
60	0	277	0	358	2591	7477
18	31	150	0	23	1924	7136
19	14	135	0	177	555	2016
129	0	435	0	384	2358	7984
15	7	168	0	5	871	2126
27	0	107	0	7	977	2457
23	12	136	0	234	828	3003
16	1	102	0	5	998	2452
24	40	143	0	201	840	2951
25	185	185	0	308	1156	3465
1389	424	5197	0	4140	35901	124121

Deaths in police custody

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

- (a) the cases of deaths in police custody reported during past ten years;
- (b) how many of these deaths were due to torture;
- (c) the State-wise and year-wise number of guilty policemen who have been penalized for such deaths;
- (d) the cases registered, policemen charge-sheeted and convicted; and
- (e) the directions/observations of Supreme Court in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Data regarding State/UT-wise number of cases recorded by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) about deaths in police custody during the past ten years is given in Statement-I (*See* below). No separate data pertaining to deaths due to torture is maintained by NCRB.

(c) and (d) The Statement-I in reply to parts (a) and (b) above also has State-wise details of the policemen charge-sheeted and policemen convicted under custodial deaths.

(e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. D.K. Basu *Vs.* State of West Bengal 1997 (1) SCC 416 had laid down certain basic requirements to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-1
*Number of Custodial Deaths (CD), Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Chargesheeted (PCS)
 and Policemen Convicted (PCV) under Custodial Deaths# during 2003-2006*

Sl. No.	State	2003					2004					2005					2006					
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	5	5	0	14	12	1	0	53	53	0	0	28	28	0	0					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
4	Bihar	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0					
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
7	Gujarat	11	3	0	0	12	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	8	2	0	0					
8	Haryana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0					
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4	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
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
13	Kerala	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	4
15	Maharashtra	27	6	4	0	0	21	2	6	0	17	3	0	0	18	2	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	3	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	3	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	6	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0

26	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	1	0	4	4	2	0	8	8	1	3	6	6	2	7
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	13	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATES	94	40	27	0	85	35	15	4	128	81	4	3	88	50	7	11
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	94	40	27	0	86	35	15	4	128	81	4	3	89	50	7	11

Source: Crime in India

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

Persons Remanded to Police custody + Persons not remanded to Police Custody.

*Number of Custodial Deaths (CD), Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Chargesheeted (PCS) and
Policemen Convicted (PCV) under Custodial Deaths during 2007-2009*

Sl.No.	State	2007					2008					2009					
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	2	0	17	17	2	0	6	6	0	0				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Assam	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	7	0	0				
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0				
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
7	Gujarat	15	2	0	0	22	3	2	0	6	2	1	0				
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0				
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	0	1	1	6	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL STATES	116	56	34	0	100	44	29	0	82	45	12	4
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	118	57	35	0	101	44	29	0	84	45	12	4

Source: Crime in India

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

Persons Remanded to Police custody #Persons not remanded to Police Custody.

Number of Custodial Deaths (CD), Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charged/Sheeted (PCS) and Policemen Convicted (PCV), under Custodial Deaths# during 2010-2012

Sl.No.	State	2010					2011					2012					
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	2	0	17	16	0	0	11	5	0	0	0			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0			
3	Assam	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0			
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0			
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0			
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
7	Gujarat	6	1	4	0	8	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	0			
8	Haryana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0			
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0			
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0			
12	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Kerala		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh		2	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra		23	3	0	0	35	5	0	0	24	0	0	0
16	Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Punjab		2	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	3	2	4	0
22	Rajasthan		1	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0
23	Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu		2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	7	7	0	0
25	Tripura		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh		9	8	19	3	9	9	6	0	12	12	0	0
27	Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

28	West Bengal	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	TOTAL STATES	70	38	25	3	103	52	14	0	109	56	7	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	70	38	25	3	104	52	14	0	109	56	7	0

Source: Crime in India

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

Persons Remanded to Police custody + Persons not remanded to Police Custody.

Statement-II

Procedure to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence

- (i) The police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.
- (ii) That the police officer carrying out the arrest shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.
- (iii) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.
- (iv) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organization in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.
- (v) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- (vi) Any entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.
- (vii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any, present on his/her body, must

be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo" must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.

- (viii) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory. Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.
- (ix) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to Magistrate for his record.
- (x) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.
- (xi) A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room, it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

Sanctioned strength of Delhi Police personnel

991. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police personnel as on 31 December, 2012;

(b) whether the actual number of Police personnel available is not even 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength;

(c) if so, the reasons in details and if not, the Police personnel available for the public; and

(d) by when the remaining posts of Police personnel would be filled up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police personnel as on 31.12.2012 was 83452.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The present posted strength of Delhi Police personnel is 78123. The ratio of police personnel to the population in Delhi is approx. one police officer for every 222 citizens.

(d) Action has been initiated to fill 1588 vacancies of various posts/cadre by March/April, 2014. Action has also been initiated to fill up 3342 vacancies of various posts through direct recruitment after conducting the required tests/examination.

Percentage of women in paramilitary forces

992. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of women recruited in BSF, CISF, CRPF, etc.;
- (b) how does the Ministry encourage and sustain new women recruits; and
- (c) what are the special steps taken by the Ministry other than SSB to improve the working condition of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on date the total strength of the Forces and the representation of women is as under:

Name of the Force	Total Strength	Total Strength of Women	% of Women
CRPF	302036	5856	1.94%
SSB	73325	1175	1.60%
BSF	239424	2517	1.05%
CISF	118443	5606	4.73%
ARs	65101	474	0.73%
ITBP	71942	1052	1.46%

(b) and (c) The details of steps taken by the Government to provide additional incentives to women to join the para-military forces are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to provide additional incentives to women to join the para-military forces

- (i) 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees.
- (ii) Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities.
- (iii) Toilet facilities are made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.
- (iv) Vehicles fitted with mobile toilets for women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties.
- (v) Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.
- (vi) Medical facilities with special care to the pregnant women. Lady Doctors are available to provide medical coverage.
- (vii) Education facilities to their children in Kendriya Vidyalaya have been provided wherever available.
- (viii) Facilities have been provided to women personnel at par with their male counter-parts at work place without any gender bias.
- (ix) In case of married women, generally husband and wife are posted in same station as far as possible.
- (x) Instructions issued *vide* Department of Personnel and Training's OM No. 35021/2/2009-Estt. (C), dated 3.7.2009, regarding concerted effort to increase representation of Women in Central Government jobs are strictly adhered to while conducting recruitment to ensure adequate women candidates are attracted to join CAPFs.
- (xi) One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
- (xii) The Programme on Gender Sensitization in Government Service has been conducted by all CAPFs to educate their personnel. This has also been made part of the Basic Training Programme.

- (xiii) Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to deal with the complaints of women personnel. All CAPFs have included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment.
- (xiv) There is proper mechanism established for redressal of grievances of women employees of CAPFs.
- (xv) Ministry of Home Affairs have issued order suggesting time-limits for processing of the disciplinary proceedings on the complaints of sexual harassment at work place so that proceedings are concluded expeditiously by CAPFs.
- (xvi) Ministry of Home Affairs have directed all CAPFs to amend their respective Act/Rules suitably to make necessary provisions as per the guidelines and norms emanating from the Judgment of Supreme Court in the case of Vishaka and Ors. *Vs. State of Rajasthan and Ors.* [JT 1997(7) SC 384].
- (xvii) Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression *i.e.* promotion/seniority at par with male counter-parts.
- (xviii) Women personnel are encouraged to be self-dependent by imparting proper training and talks during various courses.
- (xix) Separate General Pool Accommodation for women employees available to Central Government employees are also applicable to women employees in CAPFs.
- (xx) Women personnel are generally not being posted in units located in very remote and hostile areas.

Conference of Chief Ministers in Delhi

993. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had convened a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of States to discuss Centre-State relations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether many Chief Ministers objected to the setting up of a separate National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC); and

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken by Government to address the concerns raised by the Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a Conference of the Chief Ministers on Public Order was held on 15th April, 2013 in New Delhi and a Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 5th June, 2013 in New Delhi.

(c) and (d) During the Chief Minister's Conference held on 5th June, 2013 on Internal Security, the issue of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was discussed. Whereas some Chief Ministers reiterated the need for such a counter terrorism body, some other Chief Ministers questioned the very utility of the NCTC in the proposed form at a time when Multi Agency Centre, State Multi Agency Centre and National Investigation Agency are developing well as potential counter terrorism instrumentalities. The deliberations on NCTC remained inconclusive and the operationalization of NCTC has been kept in abeyance.

Crimes against children in Delhi

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

(a) whether Delhi is on the top in terms of crimes against children in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to check the recurrence of the above mentioned crimes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per NCRB data during the year 2012, the highest incidence of crime against children were reported from Uttar Pradesh (6,033) followed by Madhya Pradesh (5,168) and Delhi (4,462). The State/UT-wise details of cases reported under crime against children during the year 2010 to 2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Delhi Police promptly registers cases under kidnapping in respect of missing children. Anti Human Trafficking Units have been created in all the 11 districts and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for investigation of missing/kidnapping cases registered in respect of untraced children and for identifying organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of children.

†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) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Committed against Children during 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State	2010						CR	CS
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1823	1599	155	2046	2154	205	2213	1600
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	26	0	21	20	0	35	30
3	Assam	197	82	7	132	51	9	236	110
4	Bihar	1843	900	35	2414	1718	48	2233	1248
5	Chhattisgarh	1463	1378	332	1668	1648	303	1782	1569
6	Goa	79	80	9	80	119	11	75	58
7	Gujarat	1006	691	26	1058	994	51	1131	871
8	Haryana	303	228	67	274	274	90	280	206
9	Himachal Pradesh	246	175	10	269	269	17	260	188
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17	12	1	17	17	1	25	15
11	Jharkhand	54	53	3	44	74	3	85	68
12	Karnataka	409	275	23	389	358	20	334	218
13	Kerala	596	689	54	698	838	57	1452	1019
14	Madhya Pradesh	4912	4632	1384	5846	5788	1803	4383	4013
15	Maharashtra	3264	2390	92	3759	3456	130	3362	2611
16	Manipur	73	1	0	39	1	0	87	0

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Committed against Children during 2010-2012*

2011				2012					
CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
209	2550	2286	274	2274	1937	142	2387	2470	214
2	34	31	2	39	25	2	39	24	2
3	236	103	3	392	237	2	391	236	2
106	2859	2310	176	2894	1386	94	2319	2466	133
293	1991	1994	336	1881	1820	531	2059	2057	593
6	70	70	6	122	66	1	125	87	1
44	1279	1301	111	1327	1058	63	1563	1559	94
56	198	204	60	1015	653	35	1101	1091	37
22	226	221	31	266	202	26	285	261	42
0	29	29	0	40	29	1	44	44	1
8	95	127	8	113	91	2	113	101	2
22	329	331	24	875	372	28	607	541	27
52	1533	1080	53	1324	1158	76	1582	1438	101
1090	5586	5592	1632	5168	5017	940	7136	7200	1299
103	4050	3813	150	3456	2764	113	4185	4067	143
0	49	0	0	104	2	0	33	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya	110	51	3	77	56	2	104	40
18	Mizoram	50	46	22	50	46	32	54	45
19	Nagaland	10	7	5	10	7	5	20	2
20	Odisha	194	174	12	218	220	14	315	277
21	Punjab	627	376	112	700	580	158	622	377
22	Rajasthan	1318	542	103	749	741	173	1491	675
23	Sikkim	29	56	0	34	66	0	29	32
24	Tamil Nadu	810	512	116	703	613	129	925	488
25	Tripura	227	172	21	216	191	20	102	180
26	Uttar Pradesh	2332	1808	1456	3662	3090	2491	5500	3885
27	Uttarakhand	31	32	26	45	45	58	83	74
28	West Bengal	880	499	44	1009	542	51	1450	724
	TOTAL STATES	22923	17486	4118	26227	23976	5881	28668	20623
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	38	0	61	38	0	77	74
30	Chandigarh	59	60	13	66	73	15	74	48
31	Dadra and Nagaraveli	13	7	2	12	8	2	11	7
32	Daman and Diu	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	1
33	Delhi UT	3630	815	1020	308	1163	198	4250	925
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	16	12	2	22	23	2	15	14
	TOTAL UT	3771	934	216	1185	1309	329	4430	1069
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	26694	18420	4334	274112	25285	6210	33098	21692

* Total Crimes against children include crime heads: Infanticide, Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Abetment of Suicide, Exposure and Abandonment of Children, Procurement of Minor Girls, Buying of Girls for Prostitution, Selling of Girls for Prostitution and Other Crimes Committed against Children.

Source: Crime in India.

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	64	33	2	91	26	2	90	31	2
26	57	46	26	95	88	40	93	89	39
5	20	2	5	13	23	16	12	33	33
16	287	285	18	418	371	13	489	472	21
131	668	559	187	877	420	102	717	596	132
141	995	998	169	1807	949	254	1248	1213	354
21	33	33	21	30	52	18	30	23	46
92	901	600	103	1036	570	74	1105	840	104
22	253	208	40	20	46	7	22	62	20
1708	8560	6359	2697	6033	4518	1046	11470	8120	1772
19	77	77	25	122	89	40	118	112	49
39	1064	828	30	1706	1121	18	1259	965	22
4238	34093	29520	6189	33538	25090	3686	40622	36200	5285
0	86	119	0	28	26	1	33	32	1
22	65	61	26	96	55	17	56	56	23
1	5	7	1	8	9	3	14	15	4
2	0	1	2	8	8	1	9	14	1
356	1199	1266	424	4462	912	318	1351	1198	390
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	29	28	1	32	22	6	32	26	6
382	1384	1482	454	4634	1032	346	1495	1341	425
4620	35477	31002	6643	38172	26122	4032	42117	37541	5710

Funding of terrorist account by neighbouring countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Security Agency has got inputs regarding funding of terrorist accounts by the neighbouring countries of India;

(b) if so, the details of the inputs of such findings during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to check the funding of terrorist accounts and the extent to which it is effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the intelligence inputs this terrorists and separatists are getting funding through hawala and inward remittances. FICN has also been a source of terror funding in India with the active support of foreign intelligence agency of the neighbouring country. On the basis of the inputs obtained from Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies during the last three years (including the current year upto 30.06.2013) a total of 94 FIRs have been registered and in 12 cases charge sheets have been filed.

(c) The Government of India has constituted a separate Cell *i.e.* Cell for Combating funding of terrorism (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell has been constituted in NIA to focus on Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. One special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group 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 notes in the country. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) have been recently amended to strengthen the legal regime further to combat terrorism in all its manifestations including financing of terrorism. India's membership to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) confirms the high level of compliance India has achieved in enforcing global standards on anti money laundering and combating financing of terrorism.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds allocated to NDMA

†996. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of constitution of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

(b) the number of meetings of management committee of NDMA held between 2007 to December, 2012;

(c) the amount allocated to NDMA during last five years and the year-wise details of expenditure made;

(d) whether Ministry has prepared a report regarding shortcomings of management and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has reviewed the works of NDMA in the natural disaster which occurred in Uttarakhand recently, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted on 28.9.2005.

(b) So far four meetings of Management Committee of NDMA have been held on 25.10.2007, 12.09.2008, 18.01.2010 and 01.06.2011.

(c) The last five year allocation of Budget and expenditure with regard to NDMA is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government of India has set up a Task Force in December, 2011 with an objective to examine and review the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and to suggest measures required to address the constraints and bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act. As NDMA has been constituted under the Act, provisions relating to its functioning were also examined. The Task Force has submitted its report in March, 2013. The report is under examination.

(e) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA. In the case of June, 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand, 14 teams of NDRF were deployed for immediate rescue and relief operations. Apart from this, a Member of NDMA was entrusted the task of coordinating with all the agencies concerned during the disaster response phase. He has further been entrusted with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the Uttarakhand government in preparation of rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged areas. NDRF rescued 9321 persons and retrieved 142 bodies. In the Helicopter crash that took place, 9 officials of NDRF lost their lives.

Statement

Utilization of fund by NDMA

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan		Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan		Non-Plan Expenditure
	BE	RE		BE	RE	
2012-13	150.00	130.00	126.97	33.31	27.01	24.42
2011-12	314.00	151.99	86.42	33.31	27.97	24.34
2010-11	141.00	41.00	20.39	49.42	30.95	23.16
2009-10	40.00	11.30	6.49	48.06	41.26	30.37
2008-09	25.00	13.00	6.73	46.59	46.19	33.00

Incidents of rape of minors

997. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of minors getting raped in the country have been on the rise;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 2012 alone, 8,541 cases involving rape of minors were reported;

(c) whether it is also a fact that investigations in many cases which were grave in nature have been denied; and

(d) whether Government is considering to study on the crime data released by the National Crime Records Bureau, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases of child/minor rape reported over the last four years is given below:

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of Cases	5,368	5,484	7,112	8,541

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 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 children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs wherein it has been specifically advised *vide* para 3(iv).

"Cases of crime against children should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence without compromising on the quality of investigation. Proper supervision of such cases should be ensured from recording of FIR to the disposal of the case. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay."

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in this regard.

**Relaxing norms of development schemes in
naxal affected areas**

998. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naxalite menace is continuing for the past 60 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not combating Naxal violence in several States;

(c) whether Government has relaxed norms of various development schemes in Naxal- affected areas and Integrated Action plan for Tribal Areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether such facilities will win the hearts and minds of the people in extremism affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Several Left Wing Extremist (LWE) groups have been operating in certain parts of the Country for a few decades now. The Central Government views the LWE menace as an area of major concern. The Government remains firmly committed and determined to address the problem. The current strategy is (i) to strengthen intelligence set-up at the state level; (ii) pursue effective and sustained intelligence driven police action against naxalites and their infrastructure individually and jointly by the states and the CAPFs; (iii) accelerate development in the LWE affected areas. It has been considered that this integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. The Central Government will continue to coordinate and supplement the efforts of the State Governments on both security and development fronts to meet the challenge posed by LWE.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Group of Officers under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Planning Commission on 14.07.2010 with powers to over-ride or modify the existing instructions on the implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes in the LWE affected areas for accelerated development of these areas. The Empowered Group of Officers have made the following changes in norms/guidelines relating to various development programmes and flagship schemes:

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The Population norm of 500 for coverage of habitations under PMGSY has been relaxed to 250. The norm for minimum length of bridges has been relaxed upto 75 meters as against 50 meters for other areas. The minimum tender package amount has been reduced to Rs. 50 lakh.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas from 1.00 hectare to 5.00 hectare for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/ rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of

energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, all categories of roads and quarrying materials used in construction of public roads, communication posts, police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/watch towers in sensitive areas and underground laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply lines.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme – cost norms were revised from Rs. 12000 per hectare to Rs. 15000 per hectare in December, 2011.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)-The stipulation of 80% utilization of funds for further release of funds under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been revised to 60% utilization of funds. Changes have been made to ensure quick release of funds from State to the local bodies under BRGF. Also District Planning Committee have been given power to approve district plans under BRGF and the High Powered Committee (HPC) will act as oversight Committee and issue broad guidelines.

Electrification – For effective implementation of electrification projects in 60 IAP districts, the Ministry of Power relaxed the conditions in the Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) guidelines relating to non-availability of grid implementation of the scheme.

New and Renewable Energy – The subsidy limit for the scheme for providing solar charging stations was increased from 50% to 90%.

Apart from the above, under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) for LWE affected areas, the qualification criteria of the contractors have been relaxed by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in December, 2012 to encourage larger participation of local contractors where there is no response despite repeated calls.

It is the belief of the Central Government that through this integrated approach, the good-will of the local people can be earned and the LWE problem can be successfully tackled.

Innocent persons in police custody

999. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of innocent persons are in custody of police illegally in various States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any advisories to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the other effective measures taken by the Union Government to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), on the basis of complaints of unlawful detention received by them, during the last three years and the current year up to 30-04-2013, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory/Guidelines on 19-09-2001 to all States/UTs on various issues including arrests, with a view to bringing about greater accountability and transparency in the functioning of Police in the States/UTs, which is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(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 and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement-I

Statewise no. of cases registered regarding unlawful detention (police) during the last three years and current year upto 30/04/2013 (Data as per CMS as on 03/05/2013)

State/UT Name	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014 (Upto 30/04/2013)		
	Regis- tration	Disposal	Pending	Regis- tration	Disposal	Pending	Regis- tration	Disposal	Pending	Regis- tration	Disposal	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28	25	3	20	18	2	25	10	15	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar	7	6	1	10	9	1	7	6	1	1	0	1
Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	7	7	0	5	5	0	5	3	2	0	0	0
Haryana	37	36	1	29	24	5	33	17	16	5	1	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	3	2	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	4	0	4	2	2	6	5	1	1	0	1
Kerala	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	14	14	0	11	9	2	6	4	2	0	0	0
Maharashtra	10	10	0	12	12	0	10	7	3	0	0	0
Manipur	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	9	9	0	13	13	0	6	4	2	0	0	0
Punjab	11	11	0	6	6	0	10	9	1	1	0	1
Rajasthan	30	29	1	22	22	0	17	8	9	1	0	1
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	47	32	15	20	18	2	12	6	6	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	728	726	2	889	795	94	1331	825	506	123	0	123
West Bengal	13	13	0	19	9	10	9	2	7	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	56	55	1	61	54	7	53	25	28	1	0	1
Pudducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	8	8	0	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	1
Jharkhand	14	14	0	8	6	2	12	7	5	1	1	0
Uttarakhand	22	22	0	16	15	1	39	21	18	3	0	3
GRAND TOTAL	1058	1034	24	1161	1030	131	1596	969	627	140	2	138

Statement-II

Guidelines by Ministry of Home Affairs

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India,
North Block, New Delhi -110001.

D.O. NO. 15011/55/2001-HR

September 19, 2001

Dear

The Hon'ble Supreme Court had in a writ petition filed before it in the case of D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal and Joginder Kumar Vs. State of UP, laid down certain guidelines required to be followed while making arrest of individuals, thereby modifying the laws relating to arrests to that extent. The Judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal had already been circulated to all the Home Secretaries as well as Director Generals of Police of all the State Governments and UT Admins. on the 2nd of July, 1997 by this Ministry for compliance and report.

2. However, instances have come to the notice where these principles have been violated by the authorities making arrests. This not only violates the law of the land but also results in gross violation of human rights to which we stand committed. I recapitulate below the 11-principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal for compliance.

(i) The police personnel carrying out the arrests and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.

(ii) That the police officer carrying out the arrest shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrests.

(iii) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in

his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.

(iv) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organisation in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.

(v) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.

(vi) An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.

(vii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo" must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.

(viii) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory, Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.

(ix) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to the Magistrate for his record.

(x) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.

(xi) A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

3. I would therefore reiterate that instructions be issued for implementation of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the above referred case, both in letter and spirit.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S. B. MOHAPATRA)

All Chief Secretaries of States & UTs

(as per list attached)

Report of NHRC on missing/kidnapped children

1000. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of missing/kidnapped children along with the number of such children tracked and handed over to their families through the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) separately during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) whether Government has received any report from the National Human Rights Commission regarding rise in the number of missing/kidnapped children in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the data regarding missing, traced/untraced gender-wise Children and total number of cases registered/chargesheeted/convicted, persons arrested/chargesheeted/convicted under kidnapping and abduction for the year 2010-12 and recent data for the year 2013 are given in Statement-I to IV respectively (*See* below). The CCTNS project has not been fully implemented yet. Currently the functionality regarding missing children is not available through CCTNS.

(b) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had constituted a Committee on 12th February, 2007 to examine the issue of missing children in depth from the point of view of evolving practical guidelines that would facilitate tracing and restoring missing children back to their families or to agencies/support systems

where they could be taken care of and protected. A copy of the recommendations of the Committee was sent to Central Government as well as State Government/ Union Territories Administration for action.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on missing children-measures needed to 'Prevent Trafficking' and 'Trace the Children' – regarding dated 31st January, 2012. In it States/UTs were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th April, 2012 to provide guidelines to law enforcement agencies on the manner and modalities regarding effectively dealing with the organized crime aspect of Human trafficking. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another Advisory on missing children dated 29th October, 2012 wherein the States/UTs were requested to become a part of a country wide online database on Missing Children named 'Track CHILD' which has already become operational.

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

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

Statement-I
Details of Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the years 2009 to 2011 as received from SCRB

Sl.No.	State	2010			2011		
		Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	30	1	67	58	9
2	Andhra Pradesh	3700	3066	634	4985	3968	1017
3	Arunachal Pradesh	60	42	18	10	0	10
4	Assam	995	582	413	2125	1189	936
5	Bihar	0	0	0	629	348	281
6	Chandigarh	159	86	73	211	164	47
7	Chhattisgarh	4808	3565	1243	3899	2520	1379
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	11	6	12	7	5
9	Daman and Diu	20	16	4	2	2	0
10	Delhi UT	5091	3937	1154	5111	3752	1359
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	2868	2275	593	3415	1839	1576
13	Haryana	1259	699	560	1248	580	668
14	Himachal Pradesh	320	243	77	136	68	68

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	4845	4234	611	3838	2356	1482	1482
18	Kerala	1037	895	142	1273	981	292	292
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10720	9689	1031	7797	5723	2074	2074
21	Maharashtra	14823	11700	3123	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	42	15	27	69	53	16	16
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	173	154	19	19
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	3	-2	-2
25	Nagaland	437	208	229	189	63	126	126
26	Odisha	2521	1177	1344	0	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	72	71	1	73	54	19	19
28	Punjab	282	10	72	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	3492	2842	650	4174	3391	783	783
30	Sikkim	342	194	148	77	49	28	28
31	Tamil Nadu	2504	2062	442	2828	1981	847	847
32	Tripura	299	297	2	465	402	63	63

33	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3829	2487	1342
34	Uttarakhand	554	433	121	497	340	157
35	West Bengal	15835	5518	10317	12535	4488	8047
TOTAL ALL INDIA		77133	53897	23236	59668	37020	22648

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2012 (As per data received till 31.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Untraced 4-5)	Statewise Total Missing (M+F)	Statewise Total Traced (M+F)	Statewise Total Untraced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	12	5	7	27	12	15
		Female	15	7	8			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1769	888	881	4848	2468	2380
		Female	3079	1580	1499			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	32	10	22	96	28	68
		Female	64	18	46			
4	Assam	Male	772	330	442	2209	978	1231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Female	1437	648	789			
5	Bihar	Male	833	160	673	1466	310	1156
		Female	633	150	483			
6	Chandigarh	Male	62	30	32	156	65	91
		Female	94	35	59			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	1225	988	237	3852	2828	1024
		Female	2627	1840	787			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	4	4	0	6	6	0
		Female	2	2	0			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	5	4	1	9	8	1
		Female	4	4	0			
10	Delhi	Male	2356	1228	1128	4917	2543	2374
		Female	2561	1315	1246			
11	Goa	Male	108	90	18	269	221	48
		Female	161	131	30			
12	Gujarat	Male	1375	1242	133	3798	3350	448
		Female	2423	2108	315			
13	Haryana	Male	722	402	320	1211	671	540

14	Himachal Pradesh	Female	489	269	220	374	212	162
		Male	178	114	64			
		Female	196	98	98			
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	239	110	129	461	197	264
		Female	222	87	135			
16	Jharkhand	Male	298	171	127	973	491	482
		Female	675	320	355			
17	Karnataka	Male	473	194	279	1090	427	663
		Female	617	233	384			
18	Kerala	Male	391	239	152	1168	706	462
		Female	777	467	310			
19	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
21	Maharashtra	Male	6296	4665	1631	15443	11341	4102
		Female	9147	6676	2471			
22	Manipur	Male	63	44	19	133	98	35
		Female	70	54	16			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Meghalaya	Male	38	31	7	87	61	26
		Female	49	30	19			
24	Mizoram	Male	1	1	0	13	11	2
		Female	12	10	2			
25	Nagaland	Male	78	18	60	170	60	110
		Female	92	42	50			
26	Orissa	Male	1076	299	777	3983	798	3185
		Female	2907	499	2408			
27	Puducherry	Male	20	12	8	50	34	16
		Female	30	22	8			
28	Punjab	Male	407	118	289	736	178	558
		Female	329	60	269			
29	Rajasthan	Male	1423	1150	273	3893	3290	603
		Female	2470	2140	330			
30	Sikkim	Male	146	96	50	278	166	112
		Female	132	70	62			
31	Tamilnadu	Male	1095	578	517	3212	2020	1192
		Female	2117	1442	675			
32	Tripura	Male	144	37	107	567	105	462
		Female	423	68	355			

33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2317	1410	907	3857	2305	1552
		Female	1540	895	645			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	428	190	238	730	303	427
		Female	302	113	189			
35	West Bengal	Male	1316	570	746	4956	1851	3105
		Female	3640	1281	2359			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			25702	15428	10274			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			39336	22714	16622			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			65038	38142	26896	65038	38142	26896

Note: Source of data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBX).

Statement-III

Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2013 (As per data received till 31.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Untraced (4-5)	Statewise Total		
						Missing (M+F)	Traced (M+F)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	8	5	3	19	14	5
		Female	11	9	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	983	427	556	2877	1311	1566
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Female	1894	884	1010			
		Male	9	1	8	17	2	15
		Female	8	1	7			
4	Assam	Male	173	76	97	496	182	314
		Female	323	106	217			
5	Bihar	Male	195	82	113	326	130	196
		Female	131	48	83			
6	Chandigarh	Male	15	4	11	40	7	33
		Female	25	3	22			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	478	294	184	1663	933	730
		Female	1185	639	546			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	1	1	0	1	1	0
		Female	0	0	0			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
10	Delhi	Male	1238	374	864	2887	832	2055
		Female	1649	458	1191			

11	Goa	Male	18	15	3	62	42	20
		Female	44	27	17			
12	Gujarat	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
13	Haryana	Male	123	59	64	232	116	116
		Female	109	57	52			
14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	58	35	23	127	71	56
		Female	69	36	33			
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	44	25	19	83	40	43
		Female	39	15	24			
16	Jharkhand	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17	Karnataka	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
18	Kerala	Male	172	101	71	579	340	239
		Female	407	239	168			
19	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
21	Maharashtra	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
22	Manipur	Male	15	21	-6	25	31	-6
		Female	10	10	0			
23	Meghalaya	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
24	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
25	Nagaland	Male	27	4	23	56	13	43
		Female	29	9	20			
26	Orissa	Male	369	115	254	1529	357	1172
		Female	1160	242	918			
27	Puducherry	Male	8	9	-1	19	18	1
		Female	11	9	2			
28	Punjab	Male	140	24	116	227	40	187
		Female	87	16	71			

29	Rajasthan	Male	456	225	231	1148	562	586
		Female	692	337	355	-		
30	Sikkim	Male	32	7	25	83	37	46
		Female	51	30	21			
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	611	137	474	2295	1115	1180
		Female	1684	978	706			
32	Tripura	Male	63	9	54	253	27	226
		Female	190	18	172			
33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	53	35	18	86	48	38
		Female	33	13	20			
35	West Bengal	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			5289	2085	3204			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			9841	4184	5657			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			15130	6269	8861	15130	6269	8861

Statement-IV

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted
Under Kidnapping & Abduction during 2010-2012*

Sl.No.	State	2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2053	1436	117	2543	2549	219
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67	26	2	81	34	2
3	Assam	3250	1222	116	3190	1452	159
4	Bihar	3674	1823	267	4518	4129	416
5	Chhattisgarh	359	234	59	439	408	110
6	Goa	25	14	2	43	36	3
7	Gujarat	1447	1151	52	2015	1965	101
8	Haryana	963	573	110	903	857	169
9	Himachal Pradesh	194	64	5	161	130	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	896	367	5	570	563	10
11	Jharkhand	978	625	130	1040	1008	195
12	Karnataka	1374	559	16	1389	1224	62
13	Kerala	261	231	6	340	421	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	1187	998	269	1684	1723	575
15	Maharashtra	1508	1000	35	2325	2035	65
16	Manipur	199	4	0	120	4	0
17	Meghalaya	71	27	0	104	39	0
18	Mizoram	9	7	4	11	13	9

Statement-IV

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted Under Kidnapping & Abduction during 2010-2012

2011						2012					
CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2154	1330	136	2461	2229	200	1870	1272	81	2555	2554	158
93	33	5	100	43	7	82	41	8	70	47	8
3764	1413	226	3279	1615	207	3812	1455	73	3199	1562	106
4268	2320	307	5721	4703	529	4807	2961	128	6700	5841	242
472	367	32	500	492	50	450	427	55	574	573	107
28	18	0	45	34	0	24	13	1	17	13	1
1614	1232	31	2235	2239	69	1720	1359	32	2422	2349	53
959	577	72	860	883	121	1349	616	79	1130	1145	110
212	78	5	145	133	8	172	81	9	141	141	16
1077	538	8	978	977	6	1093	552	5	961	961	4
941	735	153	1361	1278	271	1056	686	175	1368	1324	240
1395	588	37	1332	1324	50	1451	977	20	1994	1983	59
299	203	4	349	291	4	281	257	5	395	395	6
1288	1007	264	1952	1909	575	1302	1255	190	2087	2074	470
1669	1158	45	2764	2441	79	1583	1178	44	2703	2455	65
169	1	3	120	1	10	223	2	0	150	2	0
87	18	2	77	33	2	92	41	0	94	54	0
6	6	4	10	6	6	8	4	5	7	4	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Nagaland	50	38	10	90	43	4
20	Odisha	1016	938	33	1297	1332	43
21	Punjab	789	353	83	1007	808	158
22	Rajasthan	2985	1016	185	1953	1941	454
23	Sikkim	6	10	1	13	10	1
24	Tamil Nadu	1720	737	122	2126	1724	223
25	Tripura	114	79	4	133	114	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	6321	3449	2024	13727	8016	5363
27	Uttarakhand	286	159	46	346	314	127
28	West Bengal	3345	2356	41	2698	2932	56
TOTAL STATE		35147	19496	3744	44866	35824	8540
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	9	0	18	19	0
30	Chandigarh	38	2	7	51	16	9
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	8	1	20	15	1
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	3208	404	116	512	516	156
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	17	14	2	31	35	2
TOTAL UT		3293	437	126	632	601	168
TOTAL ALL INDIA		38440	19933	3870	45498	36425	8708

Source: Crime in India

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

<i>Written Answers to</i>											[14 August, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	295
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
34	24	27	51	29	80	27	32	16	29	51	41		
1139	973	38	1315	1272	73	1542	1146	42	1592	1558	53		
681	275	60	880	647	149	919	357	35	1068	665	90		
3204	1121	181	2159	2105	350	3243	1215	248	2194	2203	526		
10	5	0	6	5	0	10	6	2	8	5	2		
1984	685	84	2153	1417	195	1945	825	66	1962	1864	169		
154	106	4	153	119	6	139	112	3	144	177	7		
8500	4713	2006	21986	10732	4782	8878	4749	1290	23045	11154	2715		
314	180	44	334	306	103	297	150	140	266	279	189		
4285	2426	53	3316	3036	145	5117	3296	30	4376	3837	62		
40800	22130	3831	56642	40299	8077	43492	25065	2782	61251	45270	5504		
15	10	0	16	16	0	8	7	1	7	7	1		
58	26	10	50	42	13	87	58	10	71	92	33		
9	7	0	7	10	0	13	10	1	19	22	1		
3	0	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	1	8	0		
3767	637	159	736	642	174	3970	481	290	653	569	314		
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12	8	0	24	18	0	19	15	5	18	22	5		
3864	688	170	841	728	188	4100	574	307	769	720	354		
44664	22818	4001	57483	41027	8265	47592	25639	3089	62020	45990	5858		

Issue of Resident Identity Card

1001. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total funds allocated, released and utilised under the Resident Identity Cards (RIC) Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the State-wise total number of such cards issued during the said period;
- (c) whether Government has finalized and cleared the extension of RIC Scheme to the entire country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government has any proposal for utilising the RIC platform for delivering various services and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has approved the scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents and issuance of Resident Identity Cards (RICs) to usual resident of age 18 years and above in 3331 coastal villages in 13 maritime States/Union Territories as one of the measures for strengthening coastal security at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.31 crores. The Government, subsequently, in June 2011, approved the scheme of creation of NPR in the entire country at an estimated cost of Rs. 6649.05 crore. Details of total fund allocation, released and utilised under the NPR scheme during the past three years including current financial year are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) More than 64 lakh RICs in the coastal areas have been personalised and dispatched. State-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) to (d) The proposals for issuance of Resident Identity [smart] Cards (RICs) to all usual residents in the country who are of age 18 years and above, under the scheme of NPR in the country has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee and recommended. The Union Cabinet has considered this proposal on 31.01.2013 and has directed that the proposal may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has since been constituted and two meetings have since been held.

(e) The proposed Resident Identity [smart] Cards (RICs) would bear Aadhaar numbers on it. A technical committee has recommended that the RICs may be used by various domain departments/ministries for identifying the beneficiaries for delivery of various services.

Statement-I

A. Details for the year 2010-2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds allocated to RGI/ Census Directorates	Exp. Incurred by RGI/ DCOs	Funds released to States through Accountant General
1	2	3	4	5
1	ORGI (Hq.)	1,647.18	1,600.95	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.62	0.61	60.88
3	Assam	1.76	1.46	25.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.42	1.60
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.07	-
6	Bihar	1.15	1.12	67.61
7	Chandigarh	0.49	0.47	0.94
8	Chhattisgarh	0.66	0.65	17.85
9	Delhi	0.09	0.06	12.51
10	Gujarat	0.52	0.51	41.46
11	Goa	0.05	0.05	1.32
12	Haryana	0.42	0.41	17.11
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.13	6.27
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.11	10.20
15	Jharkhand	0.19	0.19	22.80
16	Kerala	0.49	0.45	22.91

1	2	3	4	5
17	Karnataka	1.02	0.65	42.02
18	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.01	0.05
19	Madhya Pradesh	1.60	1.14	52.19
20	Maharashtra	0.76	0.75	80.10
21	Mizoram	0.40	0.33	1.05
22	Manipur	0.91	0.90	2.20
23	Meghalaya	0.49	0.36	2.37
24	Nagaland	0.98	0.95	2.24
25	Orissa	0.54	0.21	32.63
26	Punjab	0.17	0.16	18.80
27	Pondicherry	0.02	0.02	0.96
28	Rajasthan	0.51	0.50	46.03
29	Sikkim	0.21	0.17	0.59
30	Tripura	0.31	0.31	3.15
31	Tamil Nadu	1.27	1.27	47.35
32	Uttar Pradesh	2.69	2.56	139.30
33	Uttarakhand	0.31	0.30	7.20
34	West Bengal	1.11	1.10	61.93
TOTAL		1,667.72	1,619.35	849.54

B. Details for the year 2011-2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Funds allocated to RGI/ Census Directorates	Exp. Incurred by RGI/ DCOs	Funds released to States through Accountant General
1	2	3	4	5
1	ORGI (Hq.)	1,317.52	1,298.35	-

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.17	1.17	21.08
3	Assam	1.05	0.70	9.63
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.41	1.69
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.06	-
6	Bihar	0.44	0.19	18.54
7	Chandigarh	0.35	0.35	0.10
8	Chhattisgarh	0.31	0.31	7.48
9	Delhi	0.47	0.47	1.70
10	Gujarat	0.95	0.95	14.28
11	Goa	0.12	0.12	0.74
12	Haryana	0.13	0.13	4.12
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.08	5.87
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.10	0.09	2.96
15	Jharkhand	0.14	0.13	11.10
16	Kerala	0.82	0.82	5.10
17	Karnataka	1.40	1.40	15.10
18	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.20
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.22	0.22	19.96
20	Maharashtra	0.85	0.77	25.17
21	Mizoram	0.23	0.23	0.35
22	Manipur	0.54	0.50	0.95
23	Meghalaya	0.38	0.35	2.03
24	Nagaland	0.55	0.53	0.67
25	Orissa	0.54	0.53	20.90
26	Punjab	0.22	0.22	5.75
27	Pondicherry	0.07	0.07	0.36
28	Rajasthan	0.23	0.23	15.73

1	2	3	4	5
29	Sikkim	0.19	0.17	0.20
30	Tripura	0.27	0.27	0.62
31	Tamil Nadu	1.23	1.22	13.89
32	Uttar Pradesh	0.44	0.35	40.27
33	Uttrakhand	0.10	0.09	5.33
34	West Bengal	1.16	1.10	22.50
TOTAL		1,332.79	1,312.59	294.39

Details for the year 2012-2013

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Funds allocated to RGI/ Census Directorates	Exp. Incurred by RGI/ DCOs	Funds released to States through Accountant General
1	2	3	4	5
1	ORGI (Hq.)	752.33	751.17	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.32	0.32	-
3	Assam	0.03	0.03	0.14
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07	0.69
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.06	-
6	Bihar	0.07	0.05	4.39
7	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	-
8	Chhattisgarh	0.17	0.17	1.98
9	Delhi	3.42	3.42	0.26
10	Gujarat	0.20	0.19	0.01
11	Goa	0.08	0.08	-

1	2	3	4	5
12	Haryana	0.06	0.05	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.05	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.10	0.09
15	Jharkhand	0.01	0.01	0.13
16	Kerala	0.41	0.40	0.37
17	Karnataka	0.66	0.66	0.06
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.11	0.10	-
20	Maharashtra	0.11	0.08	-
21	Mizoram	0.10	0.03	-
22	Manipur	0.14	0.14	-
23	Meghalaya	0.02	0.02	0.62
24	Nagaland	0.15	0.15	-
25	Orissa	0.22	0.20	-
26	Punjab	0.12	0.11	-
27	Pondicherry	0.08	0.07	-
28	Rajasthan	0.04	0.03	-
29	Sikkim	0.02	-	0.02
30	Tripura	0.05	0.04	-
31	Tamil Nadu	0.37	0.37	-
32	Uttar Pradesh	0.52	0.51	9.89
33	Uttarakhand	0.16	0.15	1.58
34	West Bengal	0.61	0.59	0.67
TOTAL		760.96	759.48	20.90

Details for the year 2013-2014

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds allocated to RGI/ Census Directorates	Exp. Incurred by RGI/ DCOs upto July, 2013
1	2	3	4
1	ORGI (Hq.)	1,038.79	6.37
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.40	0.07
3	Assam	0.09	0.01
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.01
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.01
6	Bihar	0.45	0.05
7	Chandigarh	0.13	0.02
8	Chhattisgarh	0.24	0.03
9	Delhi	1.11	0.04
10	Gujarat	0.12	0.06
11	Goa	0.07	-
12	Haryana	0.07	0.02
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.01
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.28	0.02
15	Jharkhand	0.21	-
16	Kerala	0.39	0.05
17	Karnataka	0.37	0.14
18	Lakshadweep	0.03	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.10	0.02
20	Maharashtra	0.38	0.01
21	Mizoram	0.06	-
22	Manipur	0.09	0.03

1	2	3	4
23	Meghalaya	0.08	0.01
24	Nagaland	0.09	0.04
25	Orissa	0.23	0.04
26	Punjab	0.07	0.03
27	Pondicherry	0.07	0.05
28	Rajasthan	0.13	-
29	Sikkim	0.13	-
30	Tripura	0.07	-
31	Tamil Nadu	0.43	0.04
32	Uttar Pradesh	0.50	0.11
33	Uttarakhand	0.18	0.02
34	West Bengal	0.29	0.03
TOTAL		1,045.82	7.34

Statement-II

The Details of on account advance to States/ UTs for NPR

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Funds released to State/UT for NPR upto 31.07.2012	Funds released to State/UT for NPR upto 31.07.2013	Utilization Certificates received for advance upto 31.07.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	81.97	81.97	\$
2	Assam	35.53	35.67	0.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.29	3.99	1.60
4	Bihar	86.14	90.53	\$
5	Chandigarh	1.05	1.05	0.42
6	Chhattisgarh	25.34	27.32	8.64

1	2	3	4	5
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.30	0.21
8	Daman and Diu	0.23	0.23	0.02
9	Delhi	14.21	14.46	6.25
10	Gujarat	55.21	55.21	19.49
11	Goa	2.06	2.06	\$
12	Haryana	21.22	21.22	17.11
13	Himachal Pradesh	12.14	12.14	1.71
14	Jammu and Kashmir	13.16	13.26	4.86
15	Jharkhand	33.91	34.04	\$
16	Kerala	28.02	28.38	15.63
17	Karnataka	57.11	57.17	23.15
18	Lakshadweep	0.25	0.25	0.01
19	Madhya Pradesh	72.15	72.15	\$
20	Maharashtra	105.28	105.28	33.46
21	Mizoram	1.40	1.40	\$
22	Manipur	3.15	3.15	\$
23	Meghalaya	4.39	5.01	\$
24	Nagaland	2.91	2.91	0.87
25	Orissa	53.52	53.52	17.20
26	Punjab	24.55	24.55	9.21
27	Pondicherry	1.33	1.33	0.40
28	Rajasthan	61.76	61.76	23.73
29	Sikkim	0.79	0.81	0.16
30	Tripura	3.76	3.76	2.27
31	Tamil Nadu	61.25	61.25	24.67
32	Uttar Pradesh	179.57	189.46	79.58

1	2	3	4	5
33	Uttarakhand	12.53	14.11	7.09
34	West Bengal	84.43	85.10	20.20
TOTAL		1143.91	1164.80	318.74

Note: \$ 'Yet to be received'.

Statement-III

Details of RICs personalised and dispatched

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Number of RICs personalized and dispatched
1	Tamil Nadu	5,95,868
2	Puducherry	49,098
3	Maharashtra	3,54,619
4	Karnataka	3,99,744
5	Gujarat	7,80,871
6	Goa	84,894
7	Daman and Diu	67,522
8	Andhra Pradesh	5,63,103
9	Orissa	4,96,265
10	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,67,386
11	West Bengal	8,96,988
12	Kerala	19,45,400
13	Lakshwadweep	39,781
TOTAL RICs personalized and dispatched		64,41,539

Drug seizures on Punjab border

1002. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to tackle the serious issue of drug seizures on Punjab's border with Pakistan, given that the seizures in Punjab have increased by 200 per cent in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has put pressure through the Home and External Affairs Ministries to take the matter of smuggling of drugs with Pakistani officials and 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) and (b) The issue of trafficking of South West Asian heroin entering into India through the International Border with Pakistan is being taken up with the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), Pakistan on regular basis as and when the seizure of heroin is reported along the bordering state. The influx figures of South West Asian heroin reported to have been seized by various drug law enforcement agencies along the Indo-Pak border is tabulated below with corresponding increase in percentage.

Year	2011	2012	2013 (July)
Qty. seized (In kg.)	209.12	442.96	199.673

It is evident from the above table the seizures of South West Asian heroin has increased around 111% in comparison to that seized during the year 2011.

(c) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) being the National nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in drug related matters has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Pakistan on 13.09.2011. Further regular meetings are being held from time to time:-

1. Director General Level talks between NCB, India and ANF, Pakistan.
2. Home Secretary talks between both the countries.
3. Coordination meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers,

(d) Does not arise.

Tourist visa-on-arrival scheme

1003. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival (TVoA) scheme on a pilot basis for a period of one year;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard with the names of countries selected for TVoA scheme;
- (c) whether TVoA was recommended and approved by the Ministry of Tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010. Further, TVoA scheme has been introduced for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines with effect from 01.01.2011; and for the nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia with effect from 28.01.2011.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism had recommended and agreed to TVoA Scheme.

Extension of visa period of Hindu refugees from Pakistan

†1004. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended the visa period of Hindu refugees who came from Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details of such refugees and the period upto which visa has been extended;
- (c) whether Government is considering to accord them Indian Citizenship; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has come to the notice that some Pakistan nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, who

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have come to India on short term visa, have not gone back on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan and have applied for extension of their visa/Long Term Visa (LTV) for permanent settlement in India. Since such Pakistan nationals are staying in different parts of the country, data of such Pakistan nationals whose visas have been extended is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Grant of Indian Citizenship to such Pakistan nationals is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 2009.

Bomb blast in Bengaluru

†1005. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bomb blasts that took place in Bengaluru on 17th April, 2013;

(b) the quantum of loss of life and property due to the blast;

(c) whether Government has got the matter investigated and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, whether any evidence of terrorist conspiracy in the blast has been found in the investigation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) On 17.4.2013, a bomb blast took place at about 10.15 a.m. in front of House No. 74, Sai Nilaya Temple Street, Malleswaram, Bengaluru-74 at about 120 feet north of the State BJP Office. No casualty was reported. However, 16 persons were injured including 11 Police personnel. The blast and resultant fire caused extensive damage to three cars and three two wheelers which were parked next to the motorcycle. A Karnataka State Reserve Police van and eight other four wheelers were also partially damaged because of the blast.

(c) Central Crime Bureau, Karnataka Police is investigating the case.

(d) The Karnataka Police arrested 11 accused persons in the case, belonging to Al-Ummah cadres.

Naxal attack on Dhanbad-Patna Intercity Express

†1006. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Dhanbad-Patna Intercity Express was recently attacked by Naxals in Jamui district of Bihar;
- (b) whether Government has not been able to fully prevent Naxal attacks; and
- (c) if not, the details of reasons of frequent Naxal attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The CPI(Maoist) attacked Patna-bound Dhanbad-Patna Inter-City Express at Kunder near Bhalui Railway Station, PS Chanan, District Lakhisarai, Bihar on 13.06.2013, killing 03 persons and injuring 03 others.

(b) and (c) The overall LWE violence level has been on the decline in India since 2011. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, specific 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 security related and development related issues.

The LWE violence levels in Bihar has registered a sharp increase in the year 2013. In the beginning of the year, on 22.02.2013, 07 police personnel of Bihar Police were blown up in a landmine explosion in Gaya district. This was followed by the attack on Dhanbad-Patna Inter-city Express mentioned above. Further, on 17.07.2013, in an extremely serious incident, the CPI(Maoist) attacked a camp of Special Auxiliary Police of Bihar, killed 3 policemen and looted 30 sophisticated weapons. This is the largest looting of arms by the CPI (Maoist) in recent years.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the Government of Bihar to take necessary measures to effectively combat CPI (Maoist) and also improve inter-state border coordination with Jharkhand. The Central Government has provided all necessary assistance to Bihar in this regard.

CMS to collect information about citizens

1007. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Government has set up a Central Monitoring System (CMS) to collect information about the citizens;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether any oversight mechanism has been set up to prevent breach of privacy of the citizens; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System for Lawful Interception & Monitoring of Telecommunications. The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:

(i) Direct Electronic Provisioning of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provisioning of target.

(ii) Central and regional database which will help Central and State level Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.

(iii) Analysis of Call Data Records (CDR) to help in establishing linkage between anti-social/anti-national elements.

(iv) Research and Development (R&D) in related fields for continuous up-gradation of the CMS.

(c) and (d) To take care of the privacy of citizens, lawful interception and monitoring is governed by the section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 wherein oversight mechanism exists in form of review committee under chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary at Central Government level and Chief Secretary of the State at the State Government level. The same mechanism is applicable for the interception under the CMS Project also. Additionally, there is an inbuilt mechanism of check and balance as Security Agencies/Law Enforcement Agencies cannot provision the target and the provisioning agency cannot see the content.

Incidents of rape, molestation and exploitation of women

†1008. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of incidents of rape, molestation and exploitation of women in the country after the enactment of the women protection law and the number of incidents where this law was implemented;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has not been any let up in these incidents in the country even after the enactment of this law;

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is considering on making any new law and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which have come to force since 3rd February 2013, on crimes against women. Within this short span of time, no definitive conclusions on its effectiveness can be drawn.

Links of naxalites to other countries

†1009. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per a report of an intelligence agency, the links of naxalites are spread upto China, Pakistan, Turkey and Philippines;

(b) whether the naxalites are getting monetary help and modern weapons from aforesaid countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to cut off this source which provides modern weapons and monetary assistance to the naxalites, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoist) maintain close ideological links with Maoist organizations in Philippines and Turkey. Some senior cadres of Communist Party of Philippines imparted training to the cadres of CPI (Maoist) in 2005 and 2011. The CPI(Maoist) is also a member of 'Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA)'. The Maoist parties of South Asia are members of this conglomerate.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No inputs are available to indicate that the naxalites are getting financial assistance and modern weapons from these countries.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the situation. Further details in the matter cannot be disclosed due to national security considerations.

Rise in cases of false allegations of rape and dowry

1010. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the rise in number of cases registered about false allegations of rape and dowry and sometimes innocent people are made to suffer forcing them to commit suicide;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development and State Governments to stop such allegations;

(c) whether Government intends to penalise such false complainants; and

(d) the State-wise details of such cases registered during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), no statistical data on fake allegations is maintained centrally.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two advisories to curb misuse of section 498A on 20.10.2009 and 16.01.2012 respectively. These advisories *inter-alia* advises the States/UTs on judicious and cautious application of dowry laws so as to ensure that no innocent person be victimized.

Fake arms licences issued in J&K

†1011. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of arms licences issued from the State of Jammu and Kashmir and found to be fake;

(b) the details of the number of people whose arms licences have been cancelled for being fake; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the State-wise details of people against whom cases have been filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Police officers in all States/UTs are empowered under the Arms Act, 1959 to demand and verify genuinity of arms licences irrespective of their place of issue including Jammu and Kashmir, from any person carrying arms and ammunition. The data in regard to fake licences caught in this process is not maintained centrally.

Theft of capsules of pontoon bridge

1012. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons arrested in the case of stealing of capsules of Pontoon bridge in Geeta Colony;
- (b) the quantum of the articles recovered; and
- (c) the number of Government officials found to be involved in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) On the complaint of A.E. CPWD, Shri Ganesh Singh Bisht, a case *vide* FIR No. 27 dated 18.1.2013 u/s 467/468/471/379 IPC and 3 DPDP Act has been registered at Police Station Geeta Colony. 04 accused persons have been arrested. About 13 ton scrap has been recovered.

Setting up of additional police stations in naxal affected zones

1013. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up additional police stations in the Naxal affected zones in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of such police stations that would be set up in Naxal affected regions in Odisha; and
- (d) how far this would help control Naxal menace in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to strengthen the Police Station network in the LWE affected states, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for 'Construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations'. Under this Scheme, construction of 400 fortified Police Stations would be undertaken in the naxal affected States at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crore per Police Station. The Government of India would bear 80% of the cost of each Police Station.

(c) and (d) Under this Scheme, 70 Police Stations are proposed to be constructed in Odisha. The Police Station is the basic unit of policing. Increasing the network of Police Stations in the LWE affected areas is an important aspect of counter-LWE strategy. In order to strengthen security apparatus in the LWE affected areas, it is imperative to construct new Police Stations in these areas and make them fully functional in all respects. This would be beneficial in controlling the Naxal problem.

Nine point action plan to develop naxal affected areas

1014. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has drawn up a nine point action plan to develop naxal affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of Government to help Odisha Government complete the construction of roads in the naxal prone regions that are facing problems on account of security reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no formal Nine point action plan formulated by the Union Government to develop naxal affected areas of the country. However, in a meeting of the 'Review Group on LWE-Development related aspects' chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on 29.05.2013 it was decided to (i) review the current list of 'high focus' districts to include all the LWE affected districts to ensure provision of special incentives to health service providers in such districts; (ii) expedite release of funds for mobile health units to LWE districts, especially to malaria endemic districts; (iii) identify locations within LWE affected districts where Primary Health Centres are essential; (iv) identify gaps, if any, in provision of

residential schools in LWE affected districts; (v) follow up with State Governments concerned regarding filling up of teachers vacancies and their deployment in worst affected areas within LWE affected districts and examining whether the States which comply with these measures may be suitably incentivized; (vi) explore the possibility of opening of new post office branches in uncovered areas; (vii) expedite opening of ultra-small branches of banks in LWE affected districts; (viii) identify the reasons for low submission of claims and high percentage of rejection in respect of claims submitted for restoration of personal/community rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in LWE affected districts; and (ix) establishment of mechanisms by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of School Education & Literacy, Department of Posts and Department of Financial Services to map their utilities and monitor the implementation of their schemes/programmes upto the village/habitation level, particularly in respect of worst affected areas within LWE districts.

(c)/ Under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) being implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in 34 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in 8 LWE affected States, a total length of 615 kms of road works have been sanctioned in Odisha out of which 228 kms have been completed and a total expenditure of Rs. 436 crore has been incurred upto July, 2013. The Government of Odisha has been requested to constitute District Level Coordination Committee headed by District Magistrate comprising of District SP, Central Armed Police Forces, State PWD and the contractor to plan area domination exercises by Security Forces in respect of stretches with delayed works.

Office bearers and members of NDMA

1015. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many office bearers and members constitute National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

(b) how many of them have technical qualifications and expertise about disaster management along with the details thereof;

(c) whether the Vice Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority has been continuing on this job since its inception in 2005;

(d) if so, the technical qualifications and expertise of Vice Chairman and whether he has also been enjoying the status of Union Cabinet Minister; and

(e) how many battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were deployed for rescue operations in Uttarakhand during the recent catastrophe along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per DM Act, 2005, NDMA consists of the Prime Minister as its Chairperson - *ex-officio* and nine Members, nominated by the Chairperson. One of the Member is designated as the Vice-Chairperson of NDMA.

(b) The profile of the Vice-Chairperson and other Members is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The present Vice-Chairperson of NDMA has been appointed Vice-Chairperson *w.e.f.* December, 2010.

(d) No technical qualification are prescribed in the DM Act, 2005 for the position of Vice-Chairperson, NDMA. Vice-Chairperson has the status of Union Cabinet Minister.

(e) In the recent Uttarakhand relief and rescue operations, 14 NDRF teams had been deployed (449 personnel) who rescued 9321 persons and 142 bodies have been retrieved by them. In the helicopter crash that took place NDRF lost 9 officials. Further, 7 teams of NDRF (250 personnel of 8th Bn.) continue to be deployed in Uttarakhand as an abundant cautionary measures, in view of continuing inclement weather.

Statement

The Profiles of Vice Chairperson and other Members

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Technical Qualification and Expertise
1	2	3
1.	Sh. M. Shashidhar Reddy - Vice-Chairperson, NDMA	Masters degree in Agronomy (USA). MLA from Andhra Pradesh. Minister for Environment and Science and Technology in Andhra Pradesh (1993). Member of Official Indian Delegation to the 2nd UN Commission on Sustainable Development

1	2	3
2.	Shri K. M. Singh - Member, NDMA	<p>(1994). He was Convener of a Task Force appointed by the Congress President Ms. Sonia Gandhi, to study the Naxalite problem in the Country. As a Member, he was responsible for the subjects like Cyclone, Urban Flooding, Risk transfer, Micro-Finance etc.</p> <p>Former DG of CISF (2003-2005). Alumnus of National Defence College. Member of the Steering Committee constituted in 2003 to decide the Response Mechanism at National level. CISF was the first CAPF under his leadership as DG CISF to constitute two Disaster Management Bns (Arrakonam in Tamil Nadu and Mundali in Orissa) in 2003-2005. He took the initiative of getting the faculty of National Industrial Security Academy (NISA) of CISF trained as Trainers in Disaster Management during 2003-2005. He was also responsible for getting the status of 'Centre of Excellence' for Disaster Management to NISA in 2005. As DG, CISF he personally supervised the rescue and relief operations in the worst hit Nicobar and little Andaman Islands in December 2004. He personally supervised the rescue operations in the affected districts of Bihar on the ground leading to rescue of 1,05,000 affected people during Kosi Flood 2008. He is personally supervising the training of specially chosen Coy strength of NDRF personnel for being trained by international experts to qualify this team for INSARAG External Classification, which will make the NDRF team eligible for international deployment under UNOCHA.</p>

1	2	3
3.	Sh. T. Nanda Kumar - Member, NDMA.	PG in Physics and several trainings. Secretary, Government of India, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (2008-2010). Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution (2006-2008). Worked as Chairman of a Committee of Secretaries to look at the Policy for optimizing fertilizer use in the context of emerging Food Security concerns and a new fertilizer policy. Worked as Secretary General of International Jute Study Group (UNCTAD) for 3 years thereby covering International experience in Trade Policy and negotiations. Served as a Member of the Prime Minister's "Expert Group on Employment in J & K".
4.	Maj. Gen. (Dr) JK Bansal- Member, NDMA	VSM, Chikitsa Ratan. He established Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) mitigation division and chemical biological radiological nuclear (CBRN) Training Centre at Defence Research & Development Establishment, Gwalior. He is the pioneer of Radiation Disaster Medical Management centre, Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences, Delhi. He has got wide experience for Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) protection, detection, decontamination and medical management. He published large number of papers on Chemical Terrorism Disaster Management. He made major contribution in prevention and management of Swine flu Pandemic in 2009. He was deeply involved in the management of chlorine gas leak at Mumbai port during

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2010. He successfully managed Radiation emergency including medical treatment during Mayapuri Radiation incidence in 2010. He carried out radiation monitoring at Airport of the passengers coming from Japan during Fukushima nuclear accident in March, 2011. He contributed significantly during Natural Disasters like Tsunami, Gujarat Earthquake and Orissa Super cyclone.

5. Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal-
Member, NDMA

Former Home Secretary. As Member, NDMA he is looking after various disaster management subjects nationally like cyclone. Flood, landslide, avalanches and boat tragedies etc besides most of the Northern India is his territorial responsibility. In several assignments during his active service of over 47 years in Government of India, Shri Duggal has been either directly or indirectly involved in framing the policy and executing the programmes and projects pertaining to Disaster Management. Particular mention may be made of his posting in the North East as an Army Officer, District Magistrate in Mizoram, Secretary to the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Advisor to Governor of Punjab/Administrator U.T. Chandigarh, Municipal Commissioner of Delhi from 1996 to 2000 which included the responsibilities of Water Supply and Sewage Department, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking/Delhi Vidyut Board, Fire Services etc., Special Secretary in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources and

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Department of Drinking Water Supply and as mentioned earlier Union Home Secretary, when issues pertaining to disaster management were handled by him. As a matter of fact the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was passed by the Parliament during his tenure as Union Home Secretary. More recently, as the Member of the Task Force on National Security in 2011-12, during which time he was the Chairman of the Internal Security Challenges Group, one of the Chapters in Shri Duggal's Report exclusively dealt with issues pertaining to disaster management and the needed structures.

6. Prof. Harsh K. Gupta -
Member, NDMA

Ph.D from Roorkee University. UNESCO fellowship in Seismology. Secretary, Department of Ocean Development. Director, National Geo-Physical Research Institute. Vice Chancellor, Cochin University of Science and Technology. He led the 3rd Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica, set up the India's Permanent Base in a record time of one Antarctic summer. He Chaired the Steering Committee of the Global Seismic Hazard Program (1992-1999). Post devastating Sumatra- Andaman earthquake – 2004, he planned setting up of the Indian Tsunami Warning System. The project was completed within the stipulated time and is working satisfactorily since 2007. 200 Research Papers and 4 pioneering books. Dr. Gupta, an internationally recognized personality in the field of Earthquake and Tsunami, is

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currently holding key positions as President- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (www.iugg.org); Vice President- Asia Oceania Geo-Sciences Society (www.asiaoceania.org); Member-Scientific and Technical Committee of UNISDR; Member-Committee on Scientific Planning and Review of ICSU (www.icsu.org) and Chair ICSU's Committee on Hazards for the Asia and the Pacific Region; Member- Executive Committee of International Continental Drilling Program, and ILP Bureau Member for Life etc. He is a Fellow of the leading Indian Science Academies; TWAS and the American Geophysical Union.

7. Shri B. Bhattacharjee -
Member, NDMA

Master's Degree in Chemical Engineering. Post Graduate Training Programme in Nuclear Science and Technology. He was Director Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Member, Atomic Energy Commission during April, 2001 to April, 2004. This was followed by his two year tenure in DAE from May, 2002 to April, 2006 as Special Advisor to Chairman Atomic Energy Commission. Fellowship of Indian National Academy of Engineering.

8. Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha-
Member, NDMA

IPS. DG CRPF (2004-06). During his 37 year career, JK Sinha has successfully handled assignments that represent the entire gamut of challenges for the police - serious communal situations, labour unrest, organized crime, the naxalite menace, natural and man-made disasters. The 1973 Railway strike, the 1979 communal riots in

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Jamshedpur, the contract labour strike at Tata Steel, student agitation particularly during the "JP Movement", operations against the kidnapping gangs on the Indo-Nepal border, the "Chas Nala" disaster and the Howrah-Delhi Rajdhani accident - these are some of the notable assignments handled successfully by JK Sinha in Bihar. He was directly involved with the setting up of the ITBP disaster management training center at Bhanu. He also supervised the creation and training of 2 CRPF battalions as a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and laid the foundation for the CRPF disaster management training center at Latur. Under his leadership, the CRPF effectively combated terrorism in J&K and the North-East, peacefully conducted Amar Nath Yatra consecutively for three years under threat of Terror attack and natural disaster, fought left wing extremism in various parts of the country and foiled the attack on Ayodhya. As DG, CRPF, JK Sinha was directly involved in relief and rescue operations in the Tsunami-hit areas of Tamil Nadu and the Andamans, the snow Tsunami and earth quake in J&K, and the floods in Gujarat & Maharashtra.

9. Dr. Muzaffar Ahamd -
Member, NDMA

MBBS, MD, FACP, FAMS, FIMSA Fellow
George Washington University, USA. He
has vast experience of having worked in
the area of Public Health, Mass casualty
management presentation and control of

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disease outbreaks and epidemics. Expertise in Management of Disaster for more than 25 years providing medical care facilities during the disasters, floods, earthquake 2005, manmade strife (during blasts/grenade attacks, snow catastrophes/Avalanches, landslides, terrorist attacks during kargil war & shelling in boarder areas of Gurez, Tangdar, Uri kargil and other border areas, fire accident in Army Ammunition Depot Khandroo besides management of health services for more than 14 years. He has more than 120 publication in National and International Journals and written 6 books on disaster management.)

Security provided under provisions of SPG Act

1016. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which functionaries of Union Government are provided security under Special Protection Group (SPG) Act, 1988 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any individual not being a family member of Ex-Prime Minister is provided security coverage in violation of provisions of SPG Act and the details thereof;

(c) which categories of individuals are provided security on positional basis and the details thereof;

(d) how many present and former Members of Parliament, bureaucrats and private persons get security based on threat perceptions; and

(e) which authority makes assessment of threat perception and the details of mechanism thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Special Protection Group (SPG) Act, 1988 provides for a Force to provide proximate security cover to:

- (i) the Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family, and
 - (ii) any former Prime Minister or to the members of his immediate family.
- (b) No, Sir.

(c) Apart from the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister, whose security arrangements are made as per special instructions, positional security cover is provided to Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Union Ministers, Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice and Justices of the High Courts and Governors and Chief Ministers of States and other high dignitaries.

(d) and (e) The responsibility for providing security to an individual rests primarily with the State Government, in whose jurisdiction an individual is ordinarily resident or, for the time being, happens to be. State Governments have their own mechanism for assessing threats in respect of individuals under their jurisdiction and maintain their own lists of protectees.

As regards protectees in the Central List, security is provided to them on the basis of comprehensive assessment of threat carried out by the Central Security Agencies. This security cover is subject to periodic review and is continued/withdrawn/downgraded/upgraded, based on the latest threat assessment. Thus, the number of protectees who have threat-based security cover is not constant. As on date, there are a total of 208 threat-based protectees of various categories in the Central List.

MoU for tourist visa-on-arrival facility

1017. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tourist Visa-on-Arrival scheme has been introduced by Government for the tourists from some countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether similar facilities will be provided by such countries for Indian tourists visiting those countries; and
- (d) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010. Further, TVOA scheme has been introduced for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines with effect from 01.01.2011; and for the nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia with effect from 28.01.2011. The TVOA is allowed for a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility by the Immigration Officers at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports on payment of a fee of US \$ 60/- or equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children).

(c) to (d) Four countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Laos) out of above mentioned 11 countries are providing the Visa on Arrival facility to Indians. Ministry of Home Affairs has not signed MoU with these countries.

Visa-on-arrival facility at airports

1018. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the International Airports in the country where Visa-on-Arrival is now available;

(b) whether Government proposes to include more airports in the list including Amritsar in Punjab; and

(c) the procedure laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Visa-on-Arrival facility is available at four International airports in the country viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs decided to extend Visa on Arrival facility at four additional airports viz. Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kochi.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs examines such proposals in consultation with concerned Ministries and security agencies.

Direction to UP Government for curbing crimes

†1019. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is taking any stringent steps to prevent the heinous crimes like loots, robberies, murders and rapes being committed in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any guidelines to the State Government for curbing crimes in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 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 prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and, therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. In this regard, Advisory on Crime against Women has been issued on 4th September, 2009, Advisory on crime against children has been issued on 14th July, 2010, advisory on Prevention, registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010, Advisory on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children has been issued on 4th January, 2012 and Advisory on registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction has been issued on 10th May, 2013.

Creation of Telangana State

1020. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to create Telangana State;

(b) if so, whether Bodoland would also be created on the same lines;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Regarding the formation of Telangana State a number of substantive matters and procedural issues have to be addressed. These matters are under consideration with the Government.

(b) There is no proposal at present to create Bodoland State.

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

Committee to investigate the serial blasts in Bodh Gaya

1021. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any Committee to investigate the serial blasts at the Mahabodhi temple complex in Bodh Gaya of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified any other place of worship across the country facing similar threats; and

(d) if so, the adequate measures taken by Government to protect these places of worship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Investigation of the case relating to serial blast at Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Bodh Gaya of Bihar has been transferred to National Investigation Agency (NIA).

(c) At present, 39 religious places are being secured by the Central Armed Police Forces.

(d) 'Law & Order' is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels to monitor the activities of terrorist organizations. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close

coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, averting major terror attack planning.

Missing children in the country

†1022. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of missing children are increasing constantly in different States of the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of children who go missing every year in the country;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that about eight hundred gangs in the country are engaged in the racket of kidnapping children and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to constitute any special investigation team to find out the missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the data regarding missing, traced / untraced gender-wise Children gender-wise, State-wise including Bihar for the years 2009-11, 2012 and recent data on 2013 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below). Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such report indicating large number of gangs engaged in racket of kidnapping

(d) No such proposal is 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 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 children and through various advisories and schemes augments the effort of State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I**Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the years 2009 to 2011**

Sl. No.	State	2009					2010					2011	
		Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	44	2	31	30	1	67	58	9			
2	Andhra Pradesh	3084	2576	508	3700	3066	534	4985	3968	1017			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	60	42	18	10	0	10			
4	Assam	899	577	322	995	582	413	2125	1189	936			
5	Bihar	740	442	298	0	0	0	629	348	281			
6	Chandigarh	119	68	51	159	86	73	211	164	47			
7	Chhattisgarh	2823	2460	363	4808	3565	1243	3899	2520	1379			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	17	0	17	11	6	12	7	5			
9	Daman and Diu	7	5	2	20	16	4	2	2	0			
10	Delhi UT	5946	5365	581	5091	3937	1154	5111	3752	1359			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Goa	236	206	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	2718	2121	597	2868	2275	593	3415	1839	1576
13	Haryana	915	491	424	1259	699	560	1248	580	668
14	Himachal Pradesh	270	165	105	320	243	77	136	68	68
15	Jammu and Kashmir	366	247	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	3996	3534	462	4845	4234	511	3838	2356	1482
18	Kerala	996	868	128	1037	895	142	1273	981	292
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	9498	8730	768	10720	9689	1031	7797	5723	2074
21	Maharashtra	13099	10952	2147	14823	11700	3123	0	0	0
22	Manipur	45	42	3	42	15	27	69	53	16
23	Meghalaya	168	146	22	0	0	0	173	154	19
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	-2

25	Nagaland	117	66	51	437	208	229	189	63	126
26	Odisha	1882	668	1214	2521	1177	1344	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	57	57	0	72	71	1	73	54	19
28	Punjab	277	5	272	282	10	72	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	2731	2223	508	3492	2842	550	4174	3391	783
30	Sikkim	226	116	110	342	194	148	77	49	28
31	Tamil Nadu	1855	1480	375	2504	2062	442	2828	1981	847
32	Tripura	0	0	0	299	297	2	465	402	63
33	Uttar Pradesh	3136	2704	432	0	0	0	3829	2487	1342
34	Uttarakhand	431	331	100	554	433	121	497	340	157
35	West Bengal	11527	3355	8172	15835	5518	10317	12535	4488	8047
TOTAL ALL INDIA		68227	50061	18166	77133	53897	23236	59668	37020	22648

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II
Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2012 (As per data received till 31.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced 4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	12	5	7	27	12	15
		Female	15	7	8			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1769	888	881	4848	2468	2380
		Female	3079	1580	1499			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	32	10	22	96	28	68
		Female	64	18	46			
4	Assam	Male	772	330	442	2209	978	1231
		Female	1437	648	789			
5	Bihar	Male	833	160	673	1466	310	1156
		Female	633	150	483			

6	Chandigarh	Male	62	30	32	156	65	91
		Female	94	35	59			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	1225	988	237	3852	2828	1024
		Female	2627	1840	787			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	4	4	0	6	6	0
		Female	2	2	0			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	5	4	1	9	8	1
		Female	4	4	0			
10	Delhi	Male	2356	1228	1128	4917	2543	2374
		Female	2561	1315	1246			
11	Goa	Male	108	90	18	269	221	48
		Female	161	131	30			
12	Gujarat	Male	1375	1242	133	3798	3350	448
		Female	2423	2108	315			
13	Haryana	Male	722	402	320	1211	671	540
		Female	489	269	220			
14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	178	114	64	374	212	162
		Female	196	98	98			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	239	110	129	461	197	264
		Female	222	87	135			
16	Jharkhand	Male	298	171	127	973	491	482
		Female	675	320	355			
17	Karnataka	Male	473	194	279	1090	427	663
		Female	617	233	384			
18	Kerala	Male	391	239	152	1168	706	462
		Female	777	467	310			
19	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
21	Maharashtra	Male	6296	4665	1631	15443	11341	4102
		Female	9147	6676	2471			
22	Manipur	Male	63	44	19	133	98	35
		Female	70	54	16			

23	Meghalaya	Male	38	31	7	87	61	26
		Female	49	30	19			
24	Mizoram	Male	1	1	0	13	11	2
		Female	12	10	2			
25	Nagaland	Male	78	18	60	170	60	110
		Female	92	42	50			
26	Odisha	Male	1076	299	777	3983	798	3185
		Female	2907	499	2408			
27	Puducherry	Male	20	12	8	50	34	16
		Female	30	22	8			
28	Punjab	Male	407	118	289	736	178	558
		Female	329	60	269			
29	Rajasthan	Male	1423	1150	273	3893	3290	603
		Female	2470	2140	330			
30	Sikkim	Male	146	96	50	278	166	112
		Female	132	70	62			
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	1095	578	517	3212	2020	1192
		Female	2117	1442	675			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32	Tripura	Male	144	37	107	567	105	462
		Female	423	68	355			
33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2317	1410	907	3857	2305	1552
		Female	1540	895	645			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	428	190	238	730	303	427
		Female	302	113	189			
35	West Bengal	Male	1316	570	746	4956	1851	3105
		Female	3640	1281	2359			
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			25702	15428	10274			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			39336	22714	16622			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			65038	38142	26896	65038	38142	26896

Note: Source of data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBX).

Statement-III
Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2013 (As per data received till 31.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced 4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	8	5	3	19	14	5
		Female	11	9	2			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Male	983	427	556	2877	1311	1566
		Female	1894	884	1010			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	9	1	8	17	2	15
		Female	8	1	7			
4	Assam	Male	173	76	97	496	182	314
		Female	323	106	217			
5	Bihar	Male	195	82	113	326	130	196
		Female	131	48	83			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Chandigarh	Male	15	4	11	40	7	33
		Female	25	3	22			
7	Chhattisgarh	Male	478	294	184	1663	933	730
		Female	1185	639	546			
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	1	1	0	1	1	0
		Female	0	0	0			
9	Daman and Diu	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
10	Delhi	Male	1238	374	864	2887	832	2055
		Female	1649	458	1191			
11	Goa	Male	18	15	3	62	42	20
		Female	44	27	17			
12	Gujarat	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
13	Haryana	Male	123	59	64	232	116	116
		Female	109	57	52			

14	Himachal Pradesh	Male	58	35	23	127	71	56
		Female	69	36	33			
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	44	25	19	83	40	43
		Female	39	15	24			
16	Jharkhand	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
17	Karnataka	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
18	Kerala	Male	172	101	71	579	340	239
		Female	407	239	168			
19	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
21	Maharashtra	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
22	Manipur	Male	15	21	-6	25	31	-6
		Female	10	10	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Meghalaya	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
24	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
25	Nagaland	Male	27	4	23	56	13	43
		Female	29	9	20			
26	Odisha	Male	369	115	254	1529	357	1172
		Female	1160	242	918			
27	Puducherry	Male	8	9	-1	19	18	1
		Female	11	9	2			
28	Punjab	Male	140	24	116	227	40	187
		Female	87	16	71			
29	Rajasthan	Male	456	225	231	1148	562	586
		Female	692	337	355	-		
30	Sikkim	Male	32	7	25	83	37	46
		Female	51	30	21			

31	Tamil Nadu	Male	611	137	474	2295	1115	1180
		Female	1684	978	706			
32	Tripura	Male	63	9	54	253	27	226
		Female	190	18	172			
33	Uttar Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
34	Uttarakhand	Male	53	35	18	86	48	38
		Female	33	13	20			
35	West Bengal	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0			
TOTAL FOR BOYS(M)			5289	2085	3204			
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			9841	4184	5657			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			15130	6269	8861	15130	6269	8861

Acid attacks on girls/women

1023. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acid attacks on girls/women have risen during the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked the Centre/State Governments to formulate a policy to regulate/ban the retail sale of acids; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of Cases Registered (CR), Women Victim (WMV), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Persons Arrested (PAR) and Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) under acid attack on women during 2010-2012 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Supreme Court while hearing the Writ Petition (Criminal) 129/2006, *Laxmi vs. UoI* on 18th July, 2013 has directed the Central Government and State Governments/UT Administrations to prepare a policy on regulating retail sale of acids. Model rules on regulation of retail sale of acid titled "The Poisons Possession and Sale Rules, 2013" have been formulated.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10 Jammu & Kashmir			0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
11 Jharkhand													1	1	1	2	2
12 Karnataka			6	8	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
13 Kerala			3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
14 Madhya Pradesh			1	1	0	0	0	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	6	9	9
15 Maharashtra			3	3	2	2	2	6	7	4	8	8	3	3	3	3	3
16 Manipur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Meghalaya													1	1	1	0	1
18 Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Odisha			2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	7
21 Punjab			8	10	6	10	10	9	10	8	12	12	4	4	1	10	3
22 Rajasthan													6	6	5	6	5
23 Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	6	5	8	8	14	18	13	17	17	17	11	15	11	11	18	18	18	18
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	West Bengal																			
	TOTAL (States)	45	53	40	58	59	64	76	55	105	104	74	89	60	115	97				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	-	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli																			
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	11	11	8	8	8	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	7	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL (UTs)		12	12	8	8	8	13	14	9	10	10	9	9	8	11	11				
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		57	65	48	66	67	77	90	64	115	114	83	98	68	126	108				

Sex workers active around Gol Dak Khana, New Delhi

†1024. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that sex workers are active around the Gol Dak Khana (Head Post Office) New Delhi and particularly around Baba Kharak Singh Marg and that these sex workers are indulging in unlawful and illegal activities; there;

(b) whether Delhi Police would take stern and effective measures in order to put a check on such criminal activities, and if so, by when; and

(c) in what manner it would be ensured that such activities do not get repeated there in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such specific complaint has been reported to Delhi Police during the years, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Up to 15.07.2013). The following steps are taken by the Delhi Police to check such cases:

- (i) Criminal intelligence is developed and worked upon on a sustained basis to keep such activities under check.
- (ii) Strict watch is maintained over Hotel/Guest house, Railway Stations and other places.
- (iii) Eyes and Ears scheme has been introduced in order to collect information from general public on crime and criminal activities including prostitution etc.
- (iv) Periodic inter-state and inter-agency liaison meetings are held by the Delhi Police to strengthen the vigil on this Front and curb such illegal activities.
- (v) Whenever any such incident is reported or detected, strict legal action is initiated under appropriate sections of law.

Supreme Court order on banning caste based rallies

†1025. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Supreme Court has issued order on banning caste based rallies;
- (b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government would ban caste based organisations?

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

- (b) Does not arise
- (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Languages enumerated in Eighth Schedule

1026. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officially listed languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India as on 31 December, 2011;
- (b) the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule when the Constitution of India was promulgated on 26 of January, 1950;
- (c) the criteria for including a language in the Eighth Schedule; and
- (d) whether any requests from State Governments or Social Organisations for inclusion of any specific language in the Eighth Schedule are pending consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31st December, 2011, 22 languages are enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Initially 14 languages were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India namely, (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Malayalam, (8) Marathi, (9) Oriya, (10) Punjabi, (11) Sanskrit, (12) Tamil, (13) Telugu, (14) Urdu.

(c) No set of criteria have been specified for considering proposals for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule.

(d) Demand for inclusion of 38 more languages have been received for consideration. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti,

(6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujjar/Gujjari, (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

Rape and sexual harassment related crimes

†1027. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase or decrease in the rape and sexual harassment related crimes in the last one year after the amendment in sexual harassment related law and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) if there has been a rise in such crimes the reasons therefor, the names of States which have recorded increase in such cases and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which have come to force since 3rd February 2013, on crimes against women. Within this short span of time, no definitive conclusions on its effectiveness can be drawn.

Regulation of private security agencies

1028. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulations exist to govern or restrict the use of arms by private security agencies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such private security agencies have created 'private armies' which can pose danger to the citizens; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to control such private security agencies and ensure restrictions on their functioning, etc.?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In order to regulate the working of the private security agencies, the Central Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and has notified the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006. As per the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, private security guard means a person providing private security with or without arms to another person or property or both and includes a supervisor. However, acquisition and carrying of fire arms in the country by a person or agency is governed by the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 and rules made thereunder.

Cases registered under UAPA

1029. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases along with other details, registered in the country under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) for the last three years with their present status;

(b) whether Government will make any arrangements for the speedy trial of such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the available data uploaded, as on date, by States and Union Territories through 'Terrorist Information System (TIS)'/Integrated Monitoring on Terrorism (i-MOT)' being maintained by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), 47 cases on terrorist incidents including terror financing has been registered under various provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 during the last three years and the current year.

However, National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered 56 numbers of cases for the last 03 years UAPA, 1967. Out of these 56 cases, charge sheet have been filed in 34 cases and 22 cases are under investigation. Out of 34 charge sheeted cases, in 02 cases, trials have been completed and in 1 case, closure report has been filed.

(b) and (c) After the enactment of the National Investigation Agency (NIA)

Act, 2008, the scheduled offences which are investigated by the NIA are to be handled/tried by Special Courts to be notified by the Government of India and in such Courts, the trial of the cases investigated by the NIA will take precedence over other cases pending in that Court and it has also been provided in the Act that the trial normally should be on a day-to-day basis till the completion of the trial. A total of 39 NIA Special Courts have been notified in 35 States/UTs all over the country. 64 Special Public Prosecutors have been notified and empanelled in various States/UTs to conduct prosecution of NIA cases in various Courts in the country.

Reliability of TAM data

1030. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 65 per cent of TV viewership in India is at rural level and if so, whether the present Television Audience Measurement (TAM) ratings reflects this ratio;

(b) whether Doordarshan is using TAM data towards solicitation of advertising support and if so, to what extent TAM ratings have been found reliable and its ranking process transparent; and

(c) whether Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster generates revenue through advertisements to supplement Government's budgetary support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARD): (a) As per census data of 2011, there are a total of 116.5 million TV households in India. Out of which 60.5 million (52%) are in the urban areas and the remaining 56 million (48%) in the rural areas. TAM has informed the Ministry that they have installed 9605 people meters representing 61 million TV households out of which 1805 people meters are located in LC1 towns (Small urban towns with population ranging from 1000 to 99000) representing 11.08 million TV households. Thus, at present the TAM data does not truly reflect the audience in rural areas and there is also no third party audit of the data provided by TAM.

(b) Doordarshan has informed that while TAM ratings are not reliable and Prasar Bharati has filed a formal complaint with CCI (Competition Commission of India-who have *prima-facie* found merit in the Complaint and have ordered

investigation), the advertisement market uses TAM data which cannot be avoided by Doordarshan. Doordarshan uses TAM data under protest as advertisers only accept TAM data.

(c) Majority of Doordarshan's commercial revenues are generated through advertisements from various Ministries of Central and State Government, Public Sector Undertakings and private corporations. This revenue contributes to the IEBR (Internal Extra Budgetary Resources).

Blocking advertisement to censored publications

1031. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to block Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) advertisements to the publications that have attracted censure for Paid News from Press Council of India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide for a suitable mechanism for checking the menace of Paid News?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has not blocked any publications for release of advertisements that have attracted censure for paid news from the Press Council of India as on date, as DAVP has not received any directions in this regard from the Press Council of India.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information Technology, Government has proposed to include suitable provisions in the proposed Press and Registration of Books and Publications Bill-2013, for checking the menace of paid news.

AIR news on mobile phones through SMS

1032. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce the system of providing All India Radio news through SMS to every mobile phone and if so, the details thereof;

(b) by which date this will come into force; and

(c) whether any registration procedure is proposed to be adopted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARD): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Prasar Bharati has informed that they are contemplating to introduce a new SMS service by All India Radio to provide news headlines "free of cost", and this service would be available only to the willing mobile subscribers. Presently this service has been started on pilot basis. However, date of its official launch has not yet been decided. For this new service a mobile number has been identified and the general public is informed to subscribe to the proposed service by giving a missed call or sending SMS to the identified number.

AIR is also already providing SMS based value added services in AIR Programmes including news headlines to mobile users with effect from 15.02.2013 on short code 56060 provided by M/s. Tata Teleservices on chargeable basis. Under this service a mobile user can simply type the keyword AIRNEWS and send SMS to 56060.

Upgradation of facilities at AIR, Panaji

1033. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade and/or improve upon the facilities at All India Radio, Panaji;

(b) if so, the details of the improvements/ upgradation proposed;

(c) the status and number of permanent, non-permanent casual employees on contract working at All India Radio, and Doordarshan, Panaji;

(d) whether service matters with respect to employees or any of the categories mentioned in part '(c)' above are pending; and

(e) whether Government proposes to resolve those problems, if so, and by what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Following schemes have

been approved under "Digitalization of AIR Network" during Eleventh Five Year Plan to upgrade and/or improve upon the facilities at All India Radio, Panaji and are at various stages of implementation:

- Replacement of 100 kW MW Transmitter with DRM Transmitter.
- Replacement of 6 kW FM Transmitter.
- Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
- Digitalization of Regional News Unit (RNU).
- Digitalization of Studio to Transmitter Link (STL).

In addition to above, a scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter (Additional Channel) at Panaji is envisaged in the Twelfth Plan.

(c) **Status In respect of Doordarshan:** The sanctioned strength of various categories at Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji is 100 as on 29.05.2013. There are 31 posts lying vacant. The working strength of permanent employees is 69 and total number of non-permanent/casual employees on contract basis is 35.

Status in respect of All India Radio: The sanctioned strength of various categories at All India Radio, Panaji is 155. There are 73 posts lying vacant. The working strength of permanent employees is 82 and total number of non-permanent/casual employees on contract basis is 146.

(d) and (e) Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 has been amended in the year 2012. This has settled the status of employees working in Prasar Bharati. Section 11 *inter-alia* provides that all officers and employees, borne in the cadres of Doordarshan and All India Radio, who were regularly recruited upto 05.10.2007 will be on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati till retirement. The employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees.

Prasar Bharati Board has approved 125 Recruitment Regulations applicable to Prasar Bharati employees. Following inter-ministerial consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Expenditure, the Recruitment Regulations for six categories of employees have been notified.

Financial assistance to Kannada film producers

1034. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the language-wise number of Kannada and other Southern-Regional Language films produced during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any financial and other assistance is provided to such films including Kannada film producers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with nature of assistance provided to such film producers during the said period language-wise including Kannada film producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The language-wise number of Kannada and other Southern-Regional Language films certified by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during each of the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Film production in India is driven by private sector. However, National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, encourages production of aesthetically and technically good films. Under our plan scheme "Film Production in Regional Languages" executed by NFDC, they have produced good regional language films. Recent regional (South Indian) film productions are:

Year	Film	Language	Director	No. of Films
2012-13	Adigaram	Tamil	Vinod Ravishankar	1
	Kaliyachan	Malyalam	Farook Abdul Rahiman	1

Children's Film Society, India, an autonomous Body under the administrative Control of Ministry of I & B has produced one film "Alegalu" in Kannada directed by Shri Prithvi Konanur in the year 2011-12.

Statement

Details of Language-wise Number of Kannada and other Southern Regional Language films Certified by Central Board of Film Certification:

Year: 2010

Sl. No.	Language	No. of Films
1	2	3
1.	Telugu	181
2.	Tamil	202

1	2	3
3.	Kannada	143
4.	Malyalam	105
5.	Kodava	2
6.	Konkani	2
7.	Dakhani	1
8.	Tulu	2
Year: 2011		
1.	Telugu	192
2.	Tamil	185
3.	Kannada	138
4.	Malyalam	95
5.	Byari	1
6.	Konkani	3
7.	Dakhani	2
8.	Tulu	1
Year: 01.01.2012 to 31.03.2012		
1.	Telugu	43
2.	Tamil	30
3.	Kannada	24
4.	Malyalam	23
Year: 01.01.2012 to 31.03.2013		
1.	Telugu	93
2.	Tamil	89
3.	Kannada	103
4.	Malyalam	56
5.	Konkani	1
6.	Tulu	3

Language captioning of TV programmes

1035. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make same language captioning or subtitles mandatory for TV programmes produced and broadcast in the country for the benefit of the deaf and those hard of hearing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, Doordarshan News Channel telecasts a news bulletin for the hearing impaired from 06.15 to 06.30 A.M. daily using the sign language. Doordarshan also telecasts film songs based programmes with subtitles in regional languages e.g. Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Odia, Tamil and Hindi.

News papers and TV channels registered in the country

1036. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many newspapers, TV channels and FM radio stations have been registered in the country; and

(b) the readership and viewership of these media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The details of newspapers, TV Channels and FM radio stations registered in the country are given below:

Newspapers	94,079 (12,117 daily newspapers + 81,962 periodicals)
TV Channels	795
FM Radio stations	242

(b) The data is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

MoU on Film Tourism

1037. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have jointly signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2012 on film tourism in India to attract niche tourism segment;

(b) if so, the details thereof with salient features of MoU signed between the two Ministries; and

(c) the progress made so far after signing of MoU in February, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The MOU has been signed between the two Ministries with the following objectives in mind:

- (i) To create and build Film Tourism as a sub brand of Incredible India campaign;
- (ii) To promote India as a filming destination, both for international and domestic film producers;
- (iii) To participate in various international and domestic film festivals, markets and events;
- (iv) To frame policies and guidelines for facilitating shooting of International films in India,
- (v) To maintain dialogue with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of locations for film shooting and promotion of tourism; and
- (vi) To constitute a National Level Committee for coordination with various stake holders for promotion of India as film and tourism destination and for facilitating visas for films units from overseas.

(c) Progress made so far after signing of MoU in February, 2012:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has jointly participated with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in film festivals and film markets-

overseas and domestic, to create Film Tourism as a sub brand of Incredible India Campaign;

- (ii) A Film Facilitation Committee has been created to facilitate shooting permission in India with active contribution from the Ministry of Tourism;
- (iii) This all India Film Facilitation Committee shall facilitate permission, both at the Central and states level; provide information on location of film shooting, logistics etc.

Analysis of profitability of DD/AIR/FM channels

1038. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has analysed/assessed the profitability and popularity of Government owned Doordarshan (DD)/All India Radio (AIR/FM channels in comparison to private Television and Radio channels;

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

(c) the corrective measure taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the profitability as well as popularity of these channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan and All India Radio, being public service broadcasters, cannot be compared in terms of profitability and popularity with private players, whose goals and objectives are different. However, Prasar Bharati analyses/assesses the popularity of their programmes vis-a-vis private channels, on weekly basis, through their Audience Research Units on the basis of data received from TAM Media Research Pvt. Ltd. for Doordarshan and through Audience Research Unit of All India Radio, which is a continuous process.

(c) Prasar Bharati has taken various steps to increase revenue generation, as well as popularity which 'inter alia' include adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into best use of the spare infrastructure available with Prasar Bharati, content improvement, extending transmission hours to accommodate more commercials; introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers, etc.

Various Ministries have been making use of available slots in audio and visual media of AIR and Doordarshan for conveying messages in respect of policies and programmes concerning their Ministries for information to the general public, which fetch good revenue to Prasar Bharati besides attracting more audience.

Recommendations of ILC to ensure right to work/pension

1039. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Labour Conference has recommended to enact laws to ensure Right to Work and Right to Pension to the entire working population and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken on the recommendation, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The 45th Session of Indian Labour Conference was held on 17th & 18th May, 2013 at New Delhi. During the Conference, four agenda items were discussed. One of the Agenda items was related to: "Social Security with special reference to Assured Pension with indexation for all workers including self-employed" and the same was discussed in detail in a separate Conference Committee. After detailed deliberations, the Committee had recommended various recommendations. One of the recommendations is as follows:

"Similar to Right to Information and Right to Education; the Government is requested to examine enacting legislation for Right to Work and Pension".

The recommendations made by the 45th Indian Labour Conference are under consideration of the Government.

Increase in number of unemployed persons

†1040. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report of an increase in the number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

unemployed persons in the country from January, 2010 to January 2012 has come to light;

(b) if so, the fact thereof and the number of unemployed persons in the country during the said period; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product was almost at par with the target set by Government during the said period in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the two NSS surveys conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12, estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis in the country has marginally increased from 9.5 million to 10.6 million.

(c) The estimates of Gross Domestic Product are released by the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to these estimates the average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 8.6, 9.3% and 6.2% respectively against 9% of growth rate targeted under the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

Low wages for women workers in rural sector

1041. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in rural sector women workers are getting wages at lower rate than that of their male counterparts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): No, Sir. Ministry has not received any complaint regarding less payment of wages to women workers than that of their male counterpart in rural sector.

Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the wages for workers in the scheduled employments fixed by the appropriate

Governments are equally applicable to both men and women and there is no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste or creed. The Act also binds the employers to pay the minimum wages to the workers as fixed under statute without any discrimination.

Safety of mine workers in Jharkhand

1042. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents in mines and the labourers killed in various mining operations in Jharkhand during the last five years;
- (b) the factors responsible for such deaths while on the job; and
- (c) the steps taken to provide safety to mine workers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The number of accidents in mines and labourers killed in various mining operations in Jharkhand and factors responsible for such deaths are given in Statement-I (for coal mines) and Statement-II (for non-coal mines) (*See below*).

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure safety of mine workers:

- (i) Adequate provisions for safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines have been made in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules & Regulations framed thereunder. Coal mining companies are responsible for compliance of such provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Orders made thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is a law enforcement agency under the said Act, Rules & Regulations.
- (ii) To see that the mine management carries out the mining operations in accordance with such legislation, officers of DGMS make periodic Inspections of mines and conduct enquiries into accidents and complaints. In case of non-compliance or violations observed by the inspecting officers, notices, prohibitory orders and even prosecutions are launched in appropriate courts by DGMS. In addition, DGMS also issues technical circulars and guidelines to the mines from time to time.

In addition, following steps have been taken:

- To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS.
- Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- Risk Assessment Techniques are being introduced aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- Standard operating procedures are established to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers, i.e., "Safety is My Responsibility" and steps have been taken to propagate the same.

Statement-I

Number of Accidents in Coal Mines in Jharkhand and labourers killed with factors responsible for such deaths during 2008-2013

Brief Cause/Factors	Fatal	
	Accidents	Fatalities
1	2	3
2008		
Fall of Roof	4	4
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	2	2
Fall of Overhangs	1	1
Rope Haulage	2	2
Dumpers	1	1
Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	0	0
Loading Machines	1	1

1	2	3
Haulage Engine	0	0
Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	2	2
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	0	0
Deep Hole Blasting Projectiles	1	1
Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	1
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	0
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	1	1
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	0	0
Other Accidents due to Falls	0	0
Unclassified	0	0
TOTAL	16	16

2009

Fall of Roof	5	5
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	3	3
Rope Haulage	0	0
Conveyors	0	0
Dumpers	5	5
Wagon Movements	1	1
Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	3	3
Drilling Machines	1	1
Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	1	1
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	1	1
Other Non-Transportation Machinery	1	1
Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	3
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	0
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	0	0
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	1

1	2	3
Unclassified	1	3
TOTAL	24	28

2010

Fall of Roof	0	0
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	2
Rope Haulage	0	0
Conveyors	1	1
Dumpers	10	10
Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	2	3
Drilling Machines	1	1
Cutting Machines	1	1
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	0	0
Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	0
Overhead Lines	3	3
Other Electrical Accidents	0	0
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	3	3
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	0	0
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	1
Drowning in Water	2	2
Unclassified	1	1
TOTAL	26	28

2011

Fall of Roof	2	3
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	0	0
Landslide	1	1
Overwinding of Cages/Skip etc.(upgoing)	0	0
Hit by Cages, Skip etc.	0	0

1	2	3
Overwinding of Cages/Skip (downgoing)	0	0
Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	0
Rope Haulage	1	1
Conveyors	1	1
Dumpers	4	4
Drilling Machines	0	0
Loading Machines	1	1
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	1	1
Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	0
Power Cables Other Than Trailing Cables	2	2
Other Electrical Accidents	0	0
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	0
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	0	0
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	2
Other Accidents due to Falls	0	0
Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	0
Drowning in Water	1	1
Unclassified	0	0
TOTAL	16	17

2012

Fall of Roof	0	0
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	1
Rope Haulage	1	1
Dumpers	9	9
Wheeled Trackless(Truck,Tanker,etc.)	4	4
Loading Machines	0	0

1	2	3
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	1	1
Misfires/Sockets (While Drilling into)	1	1
Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	1
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	5	5
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	0	0
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	1
Other Accidents due to Falls	0	0
Drowning in Water	1	2
Unclassified	0	0
TOTAL	25	26

2013

Fall of Roof	1	1
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	1
Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	0
Dumpers	3	3
Wheeled Trackless(Truck, Tanker, etc.)	1	1
Drilling Machines	2	2
Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	0	0
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	1	1
Other Electrical Accidents	2	2
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	0
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	0	0
Other Accidents due to Falls	0	0
Drowning in Water	1	1
Unclassified	2	2
TOTAL	14	14

Note: Data for the year 2012 & 2013 are provisional.

Data for the year 2013 are upto 30.06.2013.

Statement-II

Number of Accidents in Non-Coal Mines in Jharkhand and labourers killed with factors responsible for such deaths during 2008-2013

Brief Cause/Factors	Fatal	
	Accidents	Fatalities
1	2	3
2008		
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	1
Conveyors	1	1
Switch Gears, Gate End Boxes, Pommel, etc.	1	1
Power Cables Other Than Trailing Cables	1	2
TOTAL	4	5
2009		
Fall of Roof	2	2
Conveyors	1	1
Dumpers	1	1
Solid Blasting Projectiles	1	3
TOTAL	5	7
2010		
Conveyors	1	1
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	2	2
TOTAL	3	3
2011		
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	2
Deep Hole Blasting Projectiles	1	2
TOTAL	2	4

1	2	3
2012		
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	1	1
Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	1	1
Drowning in Water	1	2
TOTAL	3	4
2013		
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	1
TOTAL	1	1

Note: Data for the year 2012 & 2013 are provisional.

Data for the year 2013 are upto 30.06.2013.

Rehabilitation of migrant bonded labourers from Odisha

1043. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as reported in the print media large number of labourers from Odisha who had migrated to Andhra Pradesh to work in brick kilns have been released as bonded labourers and have returned to Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken or proposed to be taken for rehabilitating them under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the State Government of Odisha, 28 bonded labourers who had migrated from Odisha to Andhra Pradesh have been released from brick kilns in Andhra Pradesh during 2009-2010 to 2011-2012. All these 28 people have returned to Odisha. Out of 28 bonded labourers, 25 labourers belong to Bargarh District and 3 belong to Rayatgada District. District Administration has prepared rehabilitation plan for these released bonded labourers.

Contract workers' PF code on their identity cards

1044. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is holding a large sum of Rs. 25,000 crores, deducted and deposited by contractors on account of wages paid to their contract labour;

(b) if so, whether most of the accounts under this category are inseparable and not accessible to beneficiaries;

(c) whether Government would take steps to sensitise the contract labourers about EPF and simplify the procedures to deal with the PF money; and

(d) whether EPFO is planning to make it mandatory for all Government agencies to have their contract workers' PF codes embedded on their identity cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of the Question above.

(c) Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder do not distinguish between regular employees and contract workers.

It has been EPFO's constant endeavor to make all the employees, enrolled under the Act, aware about the procedures to deal with Provident Fund money.

Directions have recently been issued to the field offices across the country for holding public meetings, seminars, workshops, educational camps with employers' associations and workers' unions to publicize the initiatives and ongoing activities benefiting the labourers including contract labourers.

Procedural simplifications have been made for quick settlement of claims of the members and transfer their Provident Fund moneys to their individual bank accounts as per details given below:

(a) Process of settlement of claims have been made efficient by reducing the process of approval to two levels.

(b) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) facility has been started to expedite the transfer of funds directly to the members' bank account.

(c) The member is kept informed of status of his claim as indicated in the above two steps through SMS, if he provides his mobile number at the time of submitting claim.

Facility of e-Passbook has also been provided on the website of the EPFO. After registering himself on the EPFO website, PF member can view or take a printout of his PF statement.

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

Legislation to regulate employment of domestic workers

1045. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive statistics available about the number of domestic workers in the country;

(b) whether Government contemplates any legislation to regulate the employment of domestic workers; and

(c) whether any social security scheme for these workers is provided by the Central Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per National Sample Survey (NSS) 2004-05, there are about 47.50 Lakh domestic workers in the country.

(b) Various Labour Laws, like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Inter-State Migrant Workmen (RECS) Act, 1979 are already applicable to domestic workers.

(c) The Government has extended benefit under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers.

Implementation of NCLP in Haryana and Punjab

1046. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and district-wise details of funds sanctioned and utilized

under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) during the last three years, along with the details of NCLP;

(b) the number of States in which the NCLP is being implemented in the country;

(c) the State-wise details of mechanism of supervision, monitoring and evaluation of NCLP in the country; and

(d) the details of Child Labourers brought in mainstream in the country during each of the last three years, including Haryana and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) For rehabilitation of child labour Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Under this scheme regular survey is conducted by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is operational in 20 States of the country. Grants released during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise under NCLP are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) At the national level, a Central Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Union Labour and Employment Secretary for overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of various Child Labour Projects. At the district level, the Chairperson of the Project Society *i.e.* District Magistrate/Collector is tasked to review the functioning of the project continuously. At the State level the State Labour Department or any other designated department is entrusted with monitoring and review of the NCLP Project. In addition, the State Governments oversee the enforcement of protective legal provisions and act as a focal point for Child Labour issues in the State. They are instrumental in the coordination of the developmental programmes for the benefit of the Child Labour which is an essential part of the National Child Labour Policy. Apart from regular monitoring of the projects, periodic evaluations are made to take mid-course corrective measures and also to assess the overall efficiency of the projects.

(d) The details of child labourers mainstreamed through NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise including Haryana and Punjab, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of Grants released under NCLP during last three years.

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	705.69	1013.61	821.57
2.	Assam	378.55	891.57	728.77
3.	Bihar	727.43	1338.49	1131.42
4.	Chhattisgarh	364.82	620.44	824.04
5.	Gujarat	165.01	67.12	92.98
6.	Haryana	186.77	99.10	261.37
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.66	50.60	33.00
8.	Jharkhand	47.78	391.63	388.35
9.	Karnataka	64.47	220.74	371.63
10.	Madhya Pradesh	608.25	1332.28	911.07
11.	Maharashtra	433.32	973.17	780.38
12.	Nagaland	40.87	36.55	96.38
13.	Odisha	1167.78	1374.26	1536.74
14.	Punjab	130.59	208.82	242.05
15.	Rajasthan	395.64	436.53	323.69
16.	Tamil Nadu	504.28	854.26	733.10

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1772.83	1585.40	1225.51
18.	Uttarakhand	0	26.40	0
19.	West Bengal	1537.63	2204.98	1707.71

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Assam	274	227	10848
2	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840
3	Bihar	8552	19673	1162
4	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004
5	Gujarat	2129	609	569
6	Haryana	1293	1895	1722
7	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132
8	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003
9	Karnataka	135	3761	758
10	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954
11	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116
12	Odisha	14416	13196	10309
13	Punjab	123	168	0
14	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155
15	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671
16	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616
17	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117

Forging bills under RSBY

1047. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of hospital pharmacy staff members forging bills in the name of a Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary by working hand in glove with private medical shop owners have been reported across the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in connivance with drug mafia denying medicines for beneficiaries is a common practice at the various medical colleges, when it is mandatory to provide all medicines in the prescription for RSBY beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to prevent such fraudulent activities and punish the wrongdoers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), three tiers of grievance redressal committees have been set up at District, State and National level to look into complaints and grievances. No complaint as regarding forging of bills by staff of hospital pharmacy and denial of medicines by Medical Colleges has been received by the National Grievance Redressal Committee set up under the scheme.

Facility for swiping of RSBY cards in all hospitals

1048. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even though swiping is mandatory for using Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) cards, the facility for the same has not been installed in many hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inspections at Medical Colleges and Taluk Hospitals in this regard;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the last two years and the current year, so far; and

(e) the action taken by Government to ensure swiping of RSBY cards in all hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Transaction Management System (TMS) has to be installed in all empanelled Hospitals so that the beneficiary can avail the hospitalization facility in these hospitals. The card swiping is necessary for identification of the beneficiary from the Smart Cards, and blocking the required treatment package in the TMS. If for any technical reason the system is not working then manual authorization can be provided by the Insurance Company for treatment of the beneficiaries on case by case basis but installation of the TMS and card reader is a must for all empanelled Hospitals under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Number of jobless in the country

1049. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's estimate of total number of people who are jobless in the country as on 1st January, 2013;

(b) the total number of people registered with employment exchanges as on 1st January, 2013; and

(c) the total number of such people as on 1st January, 2012 and 1st January, 2011, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per the results of the most recent NSS survey conducted during 2011-12, the number of unemployed persons in the country on usual status basis has been estimated at 10.6 million. The number of job seekers registered on live registers in the Employment Exchanges in the country is around 3.9 crore, 4.0 crore and 4.5 crore persons as on 31.12.2010, 31.12.2011 and 31.12.2012, respectively. Estimates regarding number of jobless people are not worked out on annual basis.

Shortage of doctors and staff at Beedi Workers Hospital at Gursahai Ganj, U.P.

1050. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of staff and doctors, medicines, services and facilities and diversion of medicines in Beedi Workers Hospital at Gursahai Ganj, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remedy the situation;

(c) whether any Senior Officer of the Ministry has ever visited the hospital to take first hand stock of the situation prevailing there;

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

(e) whether Government is aware that patients are not getting required treatment; and

(f) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, there is no shortage of medical officers, staff and medicines at present in Beedi Worker's Hospital at Gursahai Ganj Uttar Pradesh. No complaint of any incidence of diversion of medicines is reported so far.

(c) and (d) Welfare Commissioner Allahabad visited Beedi Worker's Hospital Guirsahai Ganj, Uttar Pradesh on 13th April, 2013 and again on 25th May, 2013 to take stock of services and facilities available there. The shortage of medical officers noticed there has been made up by positing two more ad-hoc medical officers from other dispensaries to Beedi Workers' Hospital, Gursahai Ganj, Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f) No complaint in this regard has been received. In case the patients require any specialized treatment not available with the hospital, Gursahai Ganj, Uttar Pradesh, they are referred to the District Hospital, Kannuj and other speciality hospitals.

Skilled persons requirement *vis-a-vis* target by 2022

1051. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Prime Minister's target of providing skills to 500 million people by 2022 is realistic;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per the Research Paper submitted by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, India requires only 250 million skilled people by 2022;

(c) if so, how Government would reconcile both (a) and (b) above; and

- (d) the manner in which it is planning to achieve both the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Target of having 500 million strong skilled workforce by year 2022 is a challenging task. Government has set a target of skilling 50 million people for the 12th plan period. A research paper of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research on the subject has presented three scenarios. According to scenario one and two, 250 million people and as per scenario three, 291 million people need to be skilled by the year 2022.

(d) Government has taken several steps to expedite action on skill development like formation of the Cabinet Committee on Skill Development to provide direction, consider all policies, programmes, schemes and initiatives for skill development and also, direct and coordinate all activities related to skill development and lay down targets for implementation of all skill development initiatives. In addition, Government has set up National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), to take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond together with the task of coordination and harmonization of skill development activities among various Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the private sector. In order to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend in most inclusive way, it has been decided by the Government that atleast 5% of the Border Area Development Programme Funds, 10% of Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Caste sub plan funds, 10% of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal sub plan funds and 20% of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess be used on skill development.

Persons registered in employment exchanges

1052. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in the country, as on date;

(b) whether Government has, so far, identified industries and other areas to provide employment to such persons;

(c) if so, the details of the areas identified and the number of persons likely to be provided employment in such areas; and

(d) the strategies Government has adopted so far, to tackle the alarming increase in the rate of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per information received from the States and compiled at Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, number of educated and uneducated jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with Employment Exchanges in the country State-wise as on 31.12.2010 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the provision of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959, every public, private sector employer has to notify vacancies to appropriate Employment Exchanges. Employment Exchanges on the basis of the information so received from various sectors including industries link the registered jobseekers with such vacancies.

(c) Given the spread of 956 Employment Exchanges across the country, such action is taken throughout the country 4.28 lakh jobseekers were provided employment in the country through Employment Exchanges in the year 2012.

(d) Government of India has been making constant efforts to reduce unemployment rate in the country. To promote creation of more jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise number of educated and uneducated job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December 2010.

	(In lakh)	
State/UT	Educated	Uneducated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	13.1	6.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2

1	2	3
Assam	14.3	0.8
Bihar	6.3	2.2
Chhattisgarh	11.5	1.7
Delhi	5.5	0.4
Goa	0.8	0.3
Gujarat	8.2	0.7
Haryana	7.6	2.0
Himachal Pradesh	7.1	1.1
Jammu and Kashmir	4.0	0.1
Jharkhand	6.3	1.9
Karnataka	3.4	1.7
Kerala	38.6	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	15.6	4.0
Maharashtra	25.2	3.4
Manipur	4.4	2.5
Meghalaya	0.2	0.1
Mizoram	0.2	0.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.2
Odisha	8.2	1.1
Punjab	2.6	1.2
Rajasthan	6.6	1.1
Sikkim*	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	48.9	11.2
Tripura	2.6	2.4
Uttarakhand	5.1	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	17.3	2.5
West Bengal	49.5	16.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.2
Chandigarh	0.1	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0
Puducherry	2.1	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	316.3	72.0

Note: Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Unemployed persons in the country

†1053. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of unemployed persons in the country as on date;
- (b) whether the employment opportunities have not increased in the recent years;
- (c) if so, the details of the targets set and achieved in relation to employment generation year-wise and area-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to make employment oriented schemes especially for the educated and uneducated youth of the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The number of employed and unemployed persons is estimated from the results of the employment and unemployment surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to these surveys, the estimated unemployment on usual status basis marginally increased from 9.5 million persons during 2009-10 to 10.6 million persons during 2011-12. State-wise unemployment rates on usual status basis as per the last such survey conducted during 2010-2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Changes in Employment opportunities can be measured by the changes in estimated employment as captured through the NSS surveys. According to these surveys, the estimated employment on usual status basis has increased by 8.6 million from 465.5 million in 2009-10 to 474.1 million in 2011-12.

- (c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) To promote creation of more work opportunities, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise unemployment rate in on usual status basis during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Unemployment Rate (%)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.2
3	Assam	4.6
4	Bihar	3.4
5	Chhattisgarh	1.4
6	Delhi	3.8
7	Goa	4.9
8	Gujarat	0.5
9	Haryana	2.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.3
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3.4
12	Jharkhand	2.6
13	Karnataka	1.6
14	Kerala	6.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.9
16	Maharashtra	1.3
17	Manipur	3.7
18	Meghalaya	0.8
19	Mizoram	3.2
20	Nagaland	17.7
21	Odisha	2.4
22	Punjab	2.2
23	Rajasthan	1.2
24	Sikkim	1.2
25	Tamil Nadu	2.3

1	2	3
26	Tripura	12.8
27	Uttarakhand	3.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	1.6
29	West Bengal	3.3
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5
31	Chandigarh	6.0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0
33	Daman and Diu	0.1
34	Lakshadweep	13.8
35	Puducherry	2.1
	ALL INDIA	2.2

Source : NSSO Reports, 2011-12.

Vocational training centers for women

1054. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to set up a vocational training centre for women in each district of all the States including Madhya Pradesh in order to make them self-reliant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has released any amount for the purpose;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof, including Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

(e) Government launches various schemes on the basis of prioritisation of felt needs and available resources.

Decline of jobs in manufacturing sector

1055. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's growth has been severely marred due to dramatic decline of 5 million jobs in last five years in manufacturing sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Planning Commission has substantiated this decline of 5 million jobs in manufacturing sector;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the jobs in agriculture sector have also gone down from 258.93 million in 2005 to 244.85 million in 2010; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) According to Twelfth Five Year Plan document employment in manufacturing sector reduced from 55.77 million persons in 2004-05 to 50.74 million persons in 2009-10.

(c) Yes, Sir. These estimates are reported in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document. The jobs in agricultural sector have also gone down from 258.93 million in 2005 to 244.85 million in 2010.

(d) To promote creation of more jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. Besides, Government has undertaken skill development in a big way. In order to achieve this objective, the Coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has set a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly. All the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized. New Govt. and Private ITIs are set up to augment training capacity. A new scheme, titled Skill Development Initiative was started in 2007-08 to train one million persons in five years and then one million every year in short term modular employable skills under which cost of training and assessment is borne by Government of India.

National policy for domestic workers

†1056. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to prepare any national policy for domestic servants and women domestic helps and children engaged in domestic work in different States in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the steps taken in the said policy to ensure wages to women and children without discrimination and safeguarding them from sexual harassment in the houses where they work; and

(c) by when the National Policy for Domestic Workers would be finalized and implemented along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the policy has not been approved, it is not possible to indicate details regarding measures for ensuring payment of wages without discrimination and safeguarding them from sexual harassment.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate a time frame for finalization of policy.

Employment for women

1057. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming dip in the employment of women in the country particularly in rural areas in the past two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the two NSS surveys conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12, estimated total employment for women on usual status basis has declined by 1.9 million from 131.3 million in 2009-10 to 129.4 million in 2011-12 and for rural women decline was of 3.7 million from 105.7 million in 2009-10 to 102.0 million in 2011-12. The main reasons for decline in women employment may be attributed to decline in labour force participation rate, higher level of retention in education and rise in the level of family income.

Women in wage employment under MDG

1058. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that given the state of progression, the projected share of women in wage employment in the country can at best reach a level of 23.1 per cent by 2015, as opposed to the target of 50 per cent under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

(b) if so, whether measures are being taken by Government to increase the participation of women in wage employment to meet the target under MDG; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) It has been estimated in Millennium Development Goals Report 2011 released by Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation that the share of women in wage employment can at best reach a level of about 23.1 per cent by 2015.

(b) Twelfth Five Year Plan focuses heavily on sectors like health, education, sanitation etc. Large proportion of wage employment opportunities created in these sectors is likely to be availed by the women.

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment is imparting skill training among women under Craftsman Training Schemes, Apprenticeship Training and Modular Employable Schemes under Skill Development Initiative to increase employability of women and possibility of their wage employment. Around 2.5 lakh seats are available for female candidates in ITIs in the country.

Migration of agricultural workers

1059. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general wage level of agricultural workers has increased over a period of time consistent with the rise in other sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is a fact that the rise in wage in the sector has not been able to arrest distress migration of agricultural workers; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to deal with the issue in order to ensure adequate availability of agricultural workers and also to sustain agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are responsible to fix and revise minimum wages and enforce payment of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employments within their jurisdictions. The rates of minimum wages for agricultural workers have increased over a period of time showing the rates of minimum wages fixed in Central sphere for agricultural labourers during the last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has no specific information to the question whether distress migration of agricultural workers has increased in spite of rise in wages. However, it may be mentioned that Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which has helped enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This is expected to arrest distress migration of agricultural workers.

Statement

*Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages in the Central Sphere
for Agricultural Workers*

As on	Category of Workers	Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2009	Unskilled	142.00	129.00	127.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	156.00	144.00	132.00
	Skilled/Clerical	170.00	156.00	143.00
	Highly Skilled	189.00	175.00	156.00

1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2010	Unskilled	158.00	143.00	141.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	173.00	160.00	146.00
	Skilled/Clerical	188.00	173.00	159.00
	Highly Skilled	209.00	193.00	173.00
01.04.2011	Unskilled	169.00	153.00	151.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	185.00	171.00	156.00
	Skilled/Clerical	201.00	185.00	170.00
	Highly Skilled	224.00	206.00	185.00
01.04.2012	Unskilled	181.00	164.00	162.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	198.00	183.00	167.00
	Skilled/Clerical	215.00	198.00	182.00
	Highly Skilled	240.00	220.00	198.00
01.04.2013	Unskilled	195.00	177.00	175.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	213.00	197.00	180.00
	Skilled/Clerical	232.00	213.00	196.00
	Highly Skilled	258.00	238.00	213.00

Classification of area

Area- "A"

Ahmedabad (UA)	Hyderabad (UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru (UA)	Kanpur (UA)	Ghaziabad (UA)
Kolkata (UA)	Lucknow (UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi (UA)	Chennai (UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai (UA)	Nagpur (UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai (UA)		

Area - "B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal	(UA)	Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	(UA)	Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur	(UA)	Sholapur	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Welfare of handloom weavers

1060. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise/category-wise number of handloom weavers in various States of the country as on date;
- (b) the facilities provided by Government to these handloom weavers during the last five years;
- (c) the subsidy made available to each State during the said period for the welfare of handloom weavers; and
- (d) the number of handloom weavers benefited thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per third All India Handloom Census (2009-10), there are 43.32 lakh handloom weavers in the country. Out of which 9.38 lakh are engaged in allied activities such as warping sizing, dyeing etc. State wise/ category wise number of handloom weavers in various states of the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The government has been providing facilities to the weavers in the field of training and skill upgradation, design support, marketing support, money, technologically improved looms and accessories, yarn supply on concessional rates, subsidized loan through institutional credit, health and insurance coverage etc. through following major schemes during last five years:-

- Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS);
- Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS);
- Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme;
- Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS);
- Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS).
- Revival Reform & Restructuring package for Handloom Sector

(c) and (d) For the welfare of handloom weavers the Government of India has

been implementing Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Beema Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. Under both the schemes funds are released directly to the implementing agencies for enrolment of weavers. Details of funds allocated and released under the Handloom Weavers comprehensive Welfare Scheme and coverage of weavers during last five years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

**State-wise/category-wise status of total weavers &
allied workers in handloom*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total no. of weavers	Nos. of allied workers
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	355838	124959
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33041	3694
3	Assam	1643453	82464
4	Bihar	43392	25972
5	Chhattisgarh	8191	2462
6	Delhi	2738	1047
7	Gujarat	11009	5308
8	Haryana	7967	2140
9	Himachal Pradesh	13458	1154
10	Jammu and Kashmir	33209	13400
11	Jharkhand	21160	8470
12	Karnataka	89256	36917
13	Kerala	14679	3344
14	Madhya Pradesh	14761	5896
15	Maharashtra	3418	1386
16	Manipur	218753	3712
17	Meghalaya	13612	308

1	2	3	4
18	Mizoram	43528	909
19	Nagaland	66490	19428
20	Orissa	114106	54136
21	Pondicherry	2803	756
22	Punjab	2636	1592
23	Rajasthan	31958	21620
24	Sikkim	568	10
25	Tamil Nadu	352321	90144
26	Tripura	137177	1566
27	Uttar Pradesh	257783	100393
28	Uttarakhand	15468	8379
29	West Bengal	779103	316489

*(Source - 3rd Handloom Census (2009-10)).

Statement-II

*Funds released and weavers covered under Handloom Weavers'
Comprehensive Welfare scheme in last five years*

Health Insurance Scheme

Enrolment during 11th plan		Funds released towards GOI share of premium	
Year	Enrolment	Year	Funds released (Rs. in Cr.)
2008-09	1774034	2008-09	Rs. 120.82
2009-10	1878334	2009-10	Rs. 115.85
2010-11	1611837	2010-11	Rs. 101.11
2011-12	1766376	2011-12	Rs. 57.62
2012-13	1749452	2012-13	Rs. 109.64

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

Enrolment during 11th plan		Funds released towards GOI share of premium	
Policy Year	Enrolment	Year	Funds released (Rs. in Cr.)
2008-09	575909	2008-09	Rs. 03.10
2009-10	526317	2009-10	Rs. 03.10
2010-11	520831	2010-11	Rs. 14.37
2011-12	591564	2011-12	Rs. 09.33
2012-13	550246	2012-13	Rs. 17.16

Target for export of textiles and garments

†1061. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textiles and ready-made garment exporters have been given the target by Government for exporting 30 per cent more garments from the country during the current financial year as against the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the target of increasing textile production has also been set so as to achieve the target of exports; and

(d) if so, the quantum of textiles targeted to be produced in textile mills, powerloom and handloom sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In July 2013, Government has raised the annual export target for Textiles & Clothing from USD 32 billion (2012-13) actual to USD 43 billion (2013-14) following discussions with Textiles Export Promotion Councils in the backdrop of rupee depreciation and strong industry performance. The targets for apparel exports for 2013-14 in have been fixed US\$ 17 billion from the 2012-13 actual performance of 12.39 billion.

(c) and (d) The key objectives under the 12th Plan for textiles sector are to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

achieve an annual average growth rate of 11.5 percent in volume terms and 15% in value of exports by increasing domestic value addition and technological depth and by enhancing competitiveness of textiles products.

Revising package for handloom sector

1062. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many States, including Andhra Pradesh have requested for revising the Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) what changes the Ministry has made on the request of the States; and
- (d) the manner in which the revised package is more beneficial for weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Many States, including Andhra Pradesh, have requested for revising/modifying the guidelines of Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package for handloom sector. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to relax the existing norms under RRR package and extend the scheme to all the functional societies in the State so as to give benefit to the large number of weavers in the State.

(c) and (d) On the requests from various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry of Textiles is seeking approval of the Government for relaxation in the eligibility norms for assessing the viable & potentially viable apex and primary weavers cooperatives societies, providing loan to handloom sector at 6% interest, as announced by Finance Minister in the budget of 2013-14, margin money assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- per weaver besides extending the implementation of RRR package upto 31.12.2013. This would enable to provide benefit to large number of eligible primary weavers cooperative societies, apex under relaxed norms, which were left out of the ambit of RRR package.

Traditional handloom centres in Madhya Pradesh

†1063. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry has ever attempted to ascertain the number of traditional handloom centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the number of persons who are dependent upon these centres directly or indirectly; and

(d) the various measures being taken by the Ministry for socio-economic upliftment of these centres and those engaged in this industry by way of extending financial and technological support to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There has been a presence of handlooms in 25 districts of Madhya Pradesh as per the handloom census 2009-10 with total number of 3604 handlooms. However, there are 18 traditional handloom centres/clusters that have been taken up for their integrated and holistic development by the Government of India. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Total 46323 people are dependant, directly or indirectly on these handloom clusters as per the information furnished by the State Government.

The Government of India has been implementing following schemes for the development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers:

- i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- ii) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- iii) Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme
- iv) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme
- v) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- vi) Revival, Reform and Re-structuring Package for Handloom Sector

Under the above handloom schemes, financial support is provided for various interventions like technology up-gradation, skill up-gradation, yarn at subsidized cost, credit at concessional rates, publicity & marketing, setting up of Common Facility Centre/Dye House, construction of worksheds, margin money, skill up-gradation, health & life insurance of weavers/workers, strengthening of handloom Institutions etc.

Statement*District-wise handloom clusters sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of handloom cluster
1.	Khargone	Maheshwar City Maheshwar Rural Maheshwar Kaswad
2.	Chhindwara	Saunsar Lodhikhera Mohgaon Chhindwara
3.	Sehore	Ashta (Maina)
4.	Balaghat	Waraseoni
5.	Mandsaur	Khilchipura
6.	Mandela	Mawai
7.	Alirajpur	Jobat
8.	Sidhi	Pathrohi
9.	Shajapur	Shajapur
10.	Tikamgarh	Niwadi
11.	Neemach	Athana
12.	Rajgarh	Sarangpur (Padana)
13.	Ashok Nagar (Gwalior)	Chanderi-Gwalior

Revival of Parvathi Mill, Kollam in Kerala

1064. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the sale/disposal and transferring of equipment and machinery from Parvathi Mill, Kollam, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government has any plan to revive the mill for production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir. NTC has not sold/disposed off or transferred any equipment and machinery from Parvathi Mill, Kollam, Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Parvathi Mill, Kollam, is one of the 11 mills slated for revival under Joint venture route as per BIFR approved scheme of NTC. The MOU signed with the JV partner was terminated as the JV partner failed to enter into definitive agreement with NTC within specified time as per MOU. The TV partner has challenged the termination of MOU in the High Court of Delhi and the matter is sub-judice.

Review of schemes for women and child development

1065. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that implementation of schemes pertaining to women and child development are not satisfactory and need to be reviewed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the schemes which are lagging proper implementation; and
- (d) the measures being taken by government to achieve required goals in implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development together with the State Governments/UT Administrations is satisfactorily implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry against the funds allotted under each scheme. Review Meetings with Ministers and Secretaries concerning Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations are held to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes of the Ministry. Government has approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the flagship programme of the Ministry,

during 12th Five Year Plan. The people's representatives *viz.*, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been included in the Monitoring Committees to make the mechanism participative and more transparent and to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services in ICDS scheme. State/Regional level consultations are also held to discuss the issues concerning implementation of schemes of the Ministry. The Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry, which have in-built monitoring mechanism, are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation.

Strict implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

1066. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Section 24 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, prescribes punishment to those who forced juveniles to beg on streets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many children can be found begging on the street;

(c) if so, whether it can be construed that the above section is not being implemented in its true spirit; and

(d) if so, the efforts the Ministry is making to strictly implement Section 24 so as to save children from begging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Section 24 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides that whoever, employs or uses any juvenile or the child for the purpose or causes any juvenile to beg shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. Further, Section 24(2) of the JJ Act provides that whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a juvenile or the child abets the commission of offence punishable under sub-section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine.

(c) and (d) The onus of implementation of the JJ Act rest with the State Governments/UT Administrations. To ensure the proper implementation of the JJ Act and to improve the quality of services of children under the Act, the Ministry of

Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations to put in place a range of measures for rehabilitation of such children, including, setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes as well as Open Shelters in Urban and Semi Urban areas for the care and rehabilitation of such children. These Homes and Open Shelters provide *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling etc. to such children so that they can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society. The Scheme also provides non-institutional care through Sponsorship to take care of the needs of such children living with families. Besides, emergency outreach service is also provided through 24-hour toll free telephone (1098) to children in distress through Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai which is being assisted by this Ministry.

Malnutrition among women and children

1067. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to know the level of malnutrition among women and children in the country;

(b) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes being run by Government to remove the problem of malnutrition; and

(d) the other preventive measures being taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) For data on nutrition indicators, Government undertakes surveys such as National Family Health Survey

(NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides State-wise data and the last NFHS survey was in 2005-06. As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 35.6% women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index) in India. The State-wise details of the underweight children and women are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY (now merged in NRLM) have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

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

Further, an Information, Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country. Also the Finance Minister has announced for launching of a Multi-sectoral Programme.

The National Food Security Ordinance 2013/and National Food Security Bill, 2011 will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

Statement

Prevalence of underweight in children (under 5 years) and Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in women (age 15-49 years), NFHS-3, (2005-06), State-wise.

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs. of age)	% Underweight Women (age 15-49 yrs.) (BMI below normal)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5
2	Assam	36.4	36.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	16.4
4	Bihar	55.9	45.1
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4
6	Delhi	26.1	14.8
7	Goa	25.0	27.9
8	Gujarat	44.6	36.3
9	Haryana	39.6	31.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.6
12	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0
13	Karnataka	37.6	35.5
14	Kerala	22.9	18.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7
16	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2
17	Manipur	22.1	14.8
18	Meghalaya	48.8	14.6

1	2	3	4
19	Mizoram	19.9	14.4
20	Nagaland	25.2	17.4
21	Odisha	40.7	41.4
22	Punjab	24.9	18.9
23	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7
24	Sikkim	19.7	11.2
25	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4
26	Tripura	39.6	36.9
27	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0
28	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0
29	West Bengal	38.7	39.1
	INDIA	42.5	35.6

Cases of domestic violence

1068. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been effective in fulfilling the objectives of the Act;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of cases booked in violation of the Act in different States; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to address the issues of effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total number of 12036, 9873 and 4567 cases have been filed under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012. The number of cases filed under the Act clearly shows that women are using the law to get the reliefs from domestic violence.

(b) The details of number of cases registered, State-wise during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) was notified on 14th September, 2005 and thereafter Rules were notified in 2006. The PWDVA requires the appointment of Protection Officers, registration of Service Providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. As on date, all State Governments have appointed Protection Officers, 24 States/UTs have registered Service Providers, 22 States/UTs have notified medical facilities and 24 States/UTs have notified shelter homes. Review and learning from implementation of the PWDV Act is a continuous process. A National Consultation was also organized by the Ministry to review the implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. Further, advertisements are regularly brought out in various newspapers to create awareness on various laws relating to rights of women.

Statement

The details of Number of cases registered State-wise during the years 2010-2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2683	*	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	18	*
3	Assam	1	0	0
4	Bihar	*	*	*
5	Chhattisgarh	*	*	*
6	Goa	1	1	*
7	Gujarat	25	3266	*
8	Haryana	39	314	12
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	14	*

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are Not Applicable	
11	Jharkhand	298	391	552
12	Karnataka	1	0	4
13	Kerala	44	96	117
14	Madhya Pradesh	*	*	*
15	Maharashtra	3505	*	*
16	Manipur	18	39	*
17	Meghalaya	*	*	*
18	Mizoram	3	0	0
19	Nagaland	6	29	8
20	Odisha	*	*	*
21	Punjab	19	*	*
22	Rajasthan	45	39	36
23	Sikkim	3	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4136	3983	3838
25	Tripura	1	0	*
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	*	*	*
28	West Bengal	1164	1661	*
	TOTAL STATES	12008	9854	4567
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	19	
30	Chandigarh	0**	**0	**0

1	2	3	4	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	
33	Delhi	*	*	*
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		28	19	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		12036	9873	4567

* Indicates data not available.

** Includes IPC cases also

Data is provisional.

Children reported missing from homes

1069. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many children have been reported missing from their homes during the last three years;

(b) how many of them are girls;

(c) how many have been identified and are back in their homes;

(d) how many of them have been found murdered; and

(e) whether a section of street children belong to the group of missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the number of children missing during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 31.07.2013) are 90,654, 65,038 and 15,130 respectively. Out of this, the number of girls missing during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 31.07.2013) are 55,683, 39,336 and 9,841 respectively. The number of children traced during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 31.07.2013) are 56,248, 38,142 and 6,269 respectively.

(d) and (e) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Equal pay for equal work for women

1070. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the recent past, women working in various sectors like organised, unorganised, public, private and Government sectors held a rally in the capital demanding 'equal pay for equal work' under the banner of 'Working Womens' Forum';

(b) whether it is a fact that they demanded early passage of law for prevention of sexual harassment at work place; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government is not aware about any rally of women working in various sectors like organised, unorganised, public, private and Government sectors conducted by organization 'Working Womens' Forum'. Ministry of Women and Child Development has also not received any memorandum demanding equal pay for equal work, and early passage of law for prevention of sexual harassment at workplace, from the 'Working Womens' Forum'.

(c) However, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 was passed by both Houses of the Parliament and published in the Gazette on 23rd April, 2013.

Education and other facilities for children of women prisoners

1071. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments to provide education and other basic facilities to innocent children of women prisoners; and

(b) whether Government has any specific data in this regard and if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection, including, children of women prisoners. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including, Children Homes. These Homes provide *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling etc. to such children so that they can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society. Besides, the Ministry is also implementing another Scheme, namely, Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection under which non-formal education, vocational training, to such children is provided to facilitate their entry/re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some reasons their education has been discontinued with a view to prevent their continued future exploitation.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Number of Anganwadi Supervisors/Workers

†1072. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Anganwadi supervisors/workers/assistants in the country including the State of Uttarakhand together with the amount of honorarium payable to them;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of Anganwadi supervisors/workers/assistants throughout the country;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has constituted any committee for undertaking a review of various benefits being extended to them such as revision of honorarium/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

minimum pay scale/regular Government job/pay-scale equivalent to the primary teachers, insurance, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There were 34,639 supervisors, 12,73,137 anganwadi workers (AWWs) and 11,63,199 helpers (AWHs) in-position in 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi centres in the country as per reports on 31.03.2013. State-wise details of the sanctioned and in-position posts including the State of Uttarakhand are given in Statement (*See* below).

AWWs and AWHs, being honorary workers, are paid honorarium @ Rs.3000 and Rs. 1500 per month respectively. In addition some of the States/UTs are paying additional honoraria to them out of their own resources/funds. As regards Supervisors and Assistants they are regular employees of the respective State Govt./UT Administration and their pay and emoluments and Service conditions are regulated as per the State Govt. rules. The cost sharing between Govt. of India and State/UT for payment of Honoraria to AWWs and AWHs and pay and emoluments to Supervisors and Assistants is 90:10.

As per norms of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Government of India is responsible for the Planning and Policy issues whereas State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme. The reasons for shortage of Anganwadi supervisors and workers across the country are largely due to administrative, procedural and legal delays in filling-up of vacant posts by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of WCD has repeatedly impressed upon the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all required measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/ mini-AWCs including filling-up vacant positions.

(d) The Review Committee constituted to examine the levels of honorarium and related issues of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) had submitted its report in 2007. Major recommendations of the Review Committee included enhancement of honoraria of AWWs and AWHs, provision of uniform for them, payment of additional honoraria by States/UTs for any additional work entrusted to them. These recommendations have been implemented by the Government suitably.

Statement

Number of Anganwadi supervisors, workers and helpers sanctioned and in-position as on 31 March, 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Supervisors		No. of Workers		No. of Helpers	
		Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Sanctioned by GoI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3626	2154	91307	84158	80481	74837
2	Arunachal Pradesh	273	258	6225	6028	6225	6028
3	Assam	2492	1370	62153	58118	56728	55261
4	Bihar	3513	1720	91968	81677	86528	81022
5	Chhattisgarh	2446	1398	64390	48798	55709	42119
6	Goa	67	49	1262	1251	1262	1255
7	Gujarat	2409	2093	52137	48648	50552	46048
8	Haryana	1146	546	25962	24867	25450	24267
9	Himachal Pradesh	814	344	18925	18340	18386	18007

10	Jammu and Kashmir	1174	873	28577	28483	28577	28483
11	Jharkhand	1288	687	38432	36435	35745	33340
12	Karnataka	2711	1936	64518	62828	61187	58600
13	Kerala	1462	1083	33115	33083	32986	32918
14	Madhya Pradesh	3229	3091	92230	90248	78929	77864
15	Maharashtra	4227	3339	110486	104847	97475	90198
16	Manipur	391	362	11510	10274	9958	9497
17	Meghalaya	192	188	5156	3915	3922	3915
18	Mizoram	102	89	1980	1980	1980	1980
19	Nagaland	146	145	3455	3455	3455	3455
20	Odisha	2881	2049	72873	66354	62657	57921
21	Punjab	1152	628	26656	26402	25436	25106
22	Rajasthan	2497	1530	61119	57897	54915	52431
23	Sikkim	55	46	1233	1225	1233	1209
24	Tamil Nadu	1830	1198	55542	47531	50080	42430
25	Tripura	405	292	9911	9906	9911	9906

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	7222	4170	188259	177509	165331	156463
27	Uttarakhand	755	369	23159	18492	18039	13401
28	West Bengal	5059	2235	117170	107107	117170	101968
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	22	720	705	689	685
30	Chandigarh	20	11	500	500	500	500
31	Delhi	432	340	11150	10828	11150	10874
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	267	246	233	220
33	Daman and Diu	5	3	107	107	107	107
34	Lakshadweep	4	4	107	107	96	96
35	Puducherry	36	9	788	788	788	788
TOTAL		54103	34639	1373349	1273137	1253870	1163199

One stop crisis centre for women

1073. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the One Stop Crisis Centre for Women going to be implemented from this year;
- (b) to what extent the above scheme provides relief to distressed women; and
- (c) the details of districts identified from Andhra Pradesh for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The scheme of One Stop Crisis Centre has not been finalized.

Relocation of Mini Aanganwadis in MP

1074. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for relocation of Mini Aanganwadis in various districts of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposal; and
- (c) the time by when the proposal for relocation of Mini Aanganwadis is likely to be approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, two proposals for relocation of Mini Aanganwadis were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in May, 2013 and June, 2013.

On the proposal received in May, 2013 for relocation of 314 Mini Aanganwadis from the districts of Dindori, Jhabua and Hoshangabad to the districts of Dhar, Khandva, Harda, Damoh, Shahdol, Balaghat, Umariya, Chhindwada, Jabalpur and Singrauli, the State Government has to submit clarifications.

The proposal received in June, 2013 for relocation of 7 Mini Aanganwadis from Shivpuri district to Datia district has been agreed by the Government of India and communication sent to the State Government on 28.06.2013.

Gangs using children for begging

†1075. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that several gangs are active in the country who are using children for begging and these gangs abduct innocent children, mutilate them and force them for begging;

(b) to what extent police have succeeded in arresting such dreaded criminals in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata during last two years; and

(c) the details of number of gangs against which action has been taken in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rising cases of trafficking of women and children

1076. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the rising cases of trafficking of women and children;

(b) the details of such cases registered in the past three years and their present status;

(c) the steps Government has taken to stop the menace of trafficking of women and children; and

(d) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide rehabilitation to people affected by trafficking and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the number of cases registered under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956 in 2010, 2011 and 2012 are 2,499; 2,435 and 2,563

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respectively. The Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV), under ITPA, 1956 in 2010 to 2012 are as under:

Year	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2010	2499	2431	1125	6775	6818	2242
2011	2435	2280	918	7581	7391	2133
2012	2563	2210	746	8052	7056	1556

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

(c) and (d) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to prevent and combat trafficking of women and children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA). The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive scheme for establishment of integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) at the district level and capacity building of responders, including training of Trainers for strengthening the law enforcement response to human trafficking.

In addition, the following conventions have been signed/ratified by Government of India, which have mention of child trafficking:

- (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime;
- (ii) Convention on the Rights of the Child; and
- (iii) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
- (iv) SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development issued an Advisory to States/Union Territories on 12.10.2011, emphasizing on, *inter alia*, gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in district where these do

not exist; adopting a victim centric approach in human trafficking cases, creating Special Juvenile Police Units, and conducting regular meeting of the State Advisory Committees for preventing and combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development also issued various advisories to State/Union Territories on measures needed for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking e.g. Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking in India (9th September 2009), Advisory on Missing Children (31st January, 2012), Advisory to treat human trafficking as organised crime (30th April, 2012) and Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking-dealing with foreign national (1st May 2012).

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing "Ujjawala" - a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 238 projects including 126 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been supported under the Scheme. These rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as food, clothing, medical care, legal aid, education in case the victims are children, as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

AID to rape victims

†1077. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme for providing legal aid, financial assistance and resettlement of rape victims under its consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 provides free legal services to all women. As per Section 357A of the CrPC the State Governments have to formulate a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in consultation with the Central Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs, till date 17 States and 7 Union Territories have notified the victim compensation scheme. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 also mandates free medical assistance for victims of rape and acid attack in all private and Government Hospitals.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is administering shelter based schemes *i.e.* Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for providing immediate shelter to women in distress including rape victim. Protective and Rehabilitative (P&R) Homes for the victims of trafficking are also funded by the Ministry under the Ujjwala Scheme. Under these homes free food, clothing, medical, counselling and basic skill training are provided to the beneficiary women. The Ministry also administering a scheme of Family Counselling Centres (FCCs) through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) to provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment, social ostracisation etc.

Action against sportspersons found guilty of doping

1078. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of use of banned performance-enhancing drugs by sportspersons in the country has increased manifold during last few years;

(b) if so, the details of the sportspersons who underwent doping test after 2010 and were found to be positive; and

(c) the action taken against those sportspersons who were found to be positive after doping test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In the last few years (2010-2013), National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has got conducted a total 10117 dope test out which only 318 sportspersons were found to have violated Anti-Doping Rules of NADA. The list of the sportspersons who were found positive after dope testing in various sporting disciplines and the action taken by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary/Appeal Panel is given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement*List of Sportspersons found positive after dope tests in various sporting disciplines and action taken thereon*

Sl. No.	Name of Athlete	Gender	Sports Discipline	Period and Commencement of Ineligibility
1	2	3	4	5
1	Naskar Uma Pada	M	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.09.2009
2	Naved Khan	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.04.2009
3	Anirudha Chatterjee	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.04.2010
4	Mahantesh N Kaparatti	M	Cycling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 25.08.2009
5	Shankar Poonia	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.04.2010
6	Om Narain	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2009
7	Madhu Kumar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2009
8	Neelamma M. Maruthi	F	Cycling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2009
9	Laishram Monika Devi	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.06.2008
10	Ranjit Kumar	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.04.2009
11	P. P Sameer	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.04.2009
12	Rahul Salukhe	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.04.2009

13	Sanjay Baburao Hilge	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.10.2009
14	Thangam Arivazhagan	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2009
15	Biju Velayuthan	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.11.2009
16	Digvijay Singh	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.11.2009
17	Prafull Kumar Dubey	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2009
18	Sachin Khambe	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.10.2009
19	Seepana Yamini	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.10.2009
20	P. B. Giri	M	Athletics	8 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.07.2010
21	Naresh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.07.2010
22	Harpreet Singh	M	Judo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.11.2009
23	Sudhir	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.11.2009
24	Soumendra Pattanaik	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010
25	S. K. Mohanty	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010
26	Mohammed Abdulllah	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010
27	Dheeraj Kumar	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010
28	Vinod Kumar	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5
29	S. K. Tiwari	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2010
30	Dhamodharan Gajapathi	M	Weightlifting	8 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.08.2010
31	Prawesh Pradhan	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 26.08.2010
32	Shemsher Singh	M	Judo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.04.2010
33	Kavita Chaudhary	F	Wrestling	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.02.2011
34	Seema Jakhar	F	Athletics	8 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2010
35	Jagdeep	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2010
36	Vikas	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.12.2009
37	Manjinder Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.02.2010
38	Siddharth Mishra	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.03.2010
39	Balvir Kaur Chandhar	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.03.2010
40	Parmjit Kaur	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.02.2010
41	Gurpreet Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 25.02.2010
42	Pradeep Sharma	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.03.2010
43	Krishna Kumar Sharma	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.02.2010

44	Sailaja Pujari	F	Weightlifting	8 Years	w.e.f. 01.11.2010
45	Th. Sanamacha Chanu	F	Weightlifting	8 Years	w.e.f. 03.09.2010
46	Rohan Barua	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
47	Parveen Batra	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
48	Amit Shrivastava	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
49	Dinesh Pawar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
50	Ankit Chauhan	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
51	Satpal	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
52	Preeti Singh	F	Hockey	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
53	Pinkumoni Handique	F	Taekwondo	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
54	CH Lilybala	F	Taekwondo	2 Years	w.e.f. 18.11.2010
55	Harpreet Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years	w.e.f. 20.03.2010
56	Ashish Surve	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 07.04.2010
57	Anoop S	M	Body Building	2 Years	w.e.f. 24.03.2010
58	Atma Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years	w.e.f. 20.03.2010
59	Sharadha Narayana	F	Athletics	2 Years	w.e.f. 16.05.2010

1	2	3	4	5
60	Manjot Kaur	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.04.2010
61	Ibrar Mohammad	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 04.02.2011
62	Dilshad Ali	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.05.2010
63	Satnam Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.03.2010
64	Sukanya Mishra	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2009
65	Anjali Thakur	F	Soft Tennis	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.10.2010
66	Suresh Satya	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.11.2010
67	Romina Chanu	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.08.2010
68	Kunal Savardekar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.08.2010
69	Mukesh Kumar	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.03.2011
70	Surender	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.03.2011
71	Dalwinder Singh	M	Rugby	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.03.2011
72	Vinod	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.03.2011
73	Jitinder Singh	M	Athletics	8 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 04.11.2010
74	Sunita Toppo	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.08.2010

75	Jai Prakash	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2010
76	Pradeep Kumar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
77	Jitin Kumar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
78	Bachu M. R	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
79	Amit Kumar	M	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 04.01.2011
80	Satish Solanki	M	Boxing	6 Months w.e.f. 09.01.2011
81	Ravinder Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 04.06.2011
82	Nishant Mehra	M	Football	2 Years w.e.f. 10.02.2011
83	Jitendra Verma	M	Taekwondo	2 Years w.e.f. 01.06.2011
84	Mohan Phogat	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 05.08.2010
85	Sanjeev Kumar	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 12.07.2010
86	Jitender	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
87	Sanjeev Kadian	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
88	Angrej Singh	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
89	Arjun Singh	M	Basketball	2 Years w.e.f. 22.02.2011
90	Rohit Dagar	M	Equestrian	6 Months w.e.f. 19.02.2011

1	2	3	4	5
91	Rinku	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.02.2011
92	Vipin Kasana	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.02.2011
93	Damyant Singh	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.11.2010
94	Soniya	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.06.2011
95	Karamraj	M	Judo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 04.08.2010
96	Gautam Vikas Singh	M	Volleyball	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.11.2010
97	Vishal Nimbalkar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2010
98	Manju AB	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2010
99	Kuldev Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.09.2011
100	Rinku Sangwan	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.09.2011
101	Alladaram Rao	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.12.2010
102	Pramod Goswami	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.09.2010
103	Abdul Irfan Khan	M	Basketball	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.09.2010
104	Karamvir Singh	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.01.2011
105	Baghel Singh	M	Boxing	8 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.01.2011

106	Deepak	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011
107	Rajesh Kumar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011
108	Chanu Leima	F	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011
109	Pitamber	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 05.08.2010
110	Lai Biaknia	M	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 03.07.2010
111	Bhagat Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.02.2010
112	James Laldinpuia	M	Judo	2 Years w.e.f. 04.08.2010
113	Deeksha Gayakwad	F	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.01.2011
114	Ashim Biswas	M	Weightlifting	10 Months w.e.f. 02.12.2010
115	Anita	F	Boxing	No Ineligibility
116	Chandra Sekhar	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 27.01.2011
117	Vinay Chaudhary	M	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 06.10.2010
118	Surender	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 25.01.2011
119	Gnana Sekaran	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010
120	Darshan Chaudhary	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010
121	Pawan	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011

1	2	3	4	5
122	Ramesh Kumar	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2010
123	Arumugam K.	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2010
124	Atul Kumar	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2010
125	Gurmail Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
126	M. Ramakrishna	M	weightlifting	2 years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
127	Ranbir Singh	M	weightlifting	2 years <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.12.2010
128	Diganti Gadave	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.01.2011
129	Bodhi Satva Banerjee	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.12.2011
130	B. Madhusudhana	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 02.05.2011
131	Hemant Kirulkar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 23.05.2011
132	Gaurav Bhardwaj	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.06.2011
133	Reena Bittan	F	Athletics	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.12.2011
134	Megha Pardeshi	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.05.2011
135	Harikrishnan Muraleedharan	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.06.2011
136	Priyanka Panwar	F	Athletics	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 04.07.2011

137	Murmu Jauna	F	Athletics	1 Year w.e.f. 30.06.2011
138	Sini Jose	F	Athletics	1 Year w.e.f. 30.06.2011
139	Ashwini A. C.	F	Athletics	1 Year w.e.f. 04.07.2011
140	Tiana Mary Thomas	F	Athletics	1 Year w.e.f. 30.06.2011
141	Mandeep Kaur	F	Athletics	1 Year w.e.f. 23.06.2011
142	Jagmal	M	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
143	Ramesh M.	M	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
144	Sunil Kumar	M	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
145	K. Gokuldas	M	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
146	P. N. Nijesh	M	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
147	Vikram Singh Adhikari	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2011
148	G.M. Neela Murugan	M	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
149	Sunny Arya	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011
150	Om Prakash	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 15.06.2011
151	Surjeet Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011
152	Sukhjinder Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011

1	2	3	4	5
153	Vikram Duhan	M	Cycling	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.02.2011
154	Praveen Kumar	M	Boxing	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.02.2011
155	Dilbag Singh	M	Boxing	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.02.2011
156	Sapna Devi	F	Judo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.03.2011
157	J. Nithiyandan	M	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 02.05.2011
158	Sachin	M	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 25.04.2011
159	Mahesh Shinde	M	Triathlon	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.06.2011
160	Jitender	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 28.06.2011
161	Ganesh Mali	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.01.2011
162	Vikesh Sikarwar	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
163	Vincent Melvin	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
164	Pooja	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
165	Pradeep Kumar	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
166	Brijesh Yadav	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011
167	Deepika Yadav	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.02.2011

168	Mahadevan E.	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 16.12.2010
169	Ajay Pal Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 21.03.2011
170	Kamlesh G. LAD	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 12.07.2011
171	Anju Chaudhary	F	Wrestling	2 Years	w.e.f. 06.03.2012
172	Jyoti	F	Wrestling	2 Years	w.e.f. 06.03.2012
173	Surya Prasad Sharma	M	Swimming	2 Years	w.e.f. 09.11.2011
174	Archana Gupta	F	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 14.12.2011
175	Thavaraj M.	M	Athletics	2 Years	w.e.f. 07.03.2012
176	Gurminder Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 08.04.2011
177	Gurdeep Singh	M	Weightlifting	8 Years	w.e.f. 15.03.2012
178	Harpal Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 11.04.2011
179	Anuj Kumar	M	Weightlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 15.06.2011
180	Jitender Singh	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 21.09.2011
181	Devender	M	Powerlifting	2 Years	w.e.f. 21.09.2011
182	Pankaj Rana	M	Wrestling	2 Years	w.e.f. 19.10.2011
183	Surender Kumar	M	Kabaddi	2 Years	w.e.f. 13.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5
184	Sandeep Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
185	Balbir Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
186	Ch. Yerram Naidu	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.12.2011
187	Ankit Kumar Rathore	M	Kayaking and Canoeing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 18.04.2012
188	Bablu Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.12.2011
189	Hari Ram Yadav	M	Cycling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 23.12.2011
190	Sonu	M	Judo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.04.2012
191	Sukhjot Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
192	Jasdeep Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
193	Paramjit Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
194	Gurpreet Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
195	Grusewak Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
196	Surjit Singh Khangura	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
197	Baljeet Singh Sidhu	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
198	Gurkewal Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011

199	Nirvair Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
200	Karanjit Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
201	Kirandeep Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2012
202	Gurdarshan Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
203	Jagsir Singh Chuhan	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.10.2011
204	Ranjita Mahanta	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.05.2012
205	Jagdish Patel	M	Athletics	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.02.2012
206	Shabeena	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.01.2012
207	Anisa Sayyad	F	Shooting	Reprimand with no Ineligibility
208	Dharmvir Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.02.2012
209	Avin Kumar K	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 02.01.2012
210	Gurbir Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
211	Gursewak	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.10.2011
212	Varinder Singh Sidhu	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
213	Nachhattar Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.10.2011
214	Nitesh Kumar	M	Weightlifting	2 years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.12.2011
215	Gagan Kumar Patel	M	Wrestling	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.06.2012

1	2	3	4	5
216	Jugraj	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.01.2012
217	Himanshu	M	Weightlifting	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.06.2012
218	Shakti Kheer	M	Kayaking and Canoeing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.04.2012
219	Ruby Tomar	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.02.2012
220	Shivaji More	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.01.2012
221	Ashwani Kumar	M	Boxing	3 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.06.2012
222	Manoj Kumar	M	Boxing	3 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.06.2012
223	Adrain D'Souza	M	Hockey	3 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.06.2012
224	Jaspal Singh	M	Wrestling	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.06.2012
225	Dharminder	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.01.2012
226	Pankaj Pawar	M	Wrestling	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.06.2012
227	Manish	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.10.2011
228	Vinita Sabni	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.10.2011
229	Alka Rani	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.10.2011
230	R. Vignesh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 28.09.2011

231	Ranjana Roy	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.08.2011
232	Mohsin Qurashi	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.08.2011
233	Swadesh Ranjan Buragohain	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.09.2011
234	Mahipal Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.03.2011
235	Gurbinder Singh	M	Volleyball	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 29.03.2011
236	Abdul Rehman	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.08.2010
237	Niketa	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.02.2012
238	Surinder Pal Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.02.2012
239	Rekha	F	Boxing	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.03.2012
240	Arambam Bommy Singh	M	Boxing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.07.2012
241	Sagar Jhanjotra	M	Boxing	1 Year <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.07.2012
242	Nirupama Devi	F	Judo	Reprimand with No period of Ineligibility
243	Amit Kumar	M	Wrestling	Reprimand with No Period of Ineligibility
244	Ashfaq Ali	M	Football	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.04.2012
245	Kuldeep Kumar	M	Kayaking & Canoeing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 26.04.2012

1	2	3	4	5
246	Sanjay	M	Kayaking & Canoeing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.07.2012
247	Vijay Nath	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.02.2012
248	V. Darwin	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.07.2012
249	Pradnya Shrimant	F	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.02.2012
250	Gulshan	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.04.2012
251	Parwinder Singh	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 25.07.2012
252	Harpreet Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 02.04.2012
253	Pallavi Chougule	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 14.02.2012
254	Rita Rani Gundua	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.04.2012
255	Jagtar Singh	M	Rowing	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2012
256	Anuj Kumar Singh	M	Rowing	18 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.03.2012
257	T. Bidyalakshmi	F	Teakwondo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2012
258	Chandan Lakra	M	Taekwondo	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.08.2012
259	Bhupinder Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.08.2012
260	Meena	F	Boxing	6 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 22.08.2012

261	Amarjeet	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.03.2012
262	Taranbir Singh	M	Weightlifting	6 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.09.2012
263	Sachin Kumar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.06.2012
264	Harvendra Singh Dagar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.05.2012
265	Sombir	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.04.2012
266	Deepak Chaudhary	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.05.2012
267	Arvinda Rathwa	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.04.2012
268	Kirpal Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.05.2012
269	Suraj Gogai	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
270	Simranjeet Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.04.2012
271	Anshu Rai	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.10.2012
272	Akshay Chopra	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.04.2012
273	Rebita Devi Kongbrailatpam	F	Wushu	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 29.05.2012
274	Bhakta Kumar	M	Body Building	8 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 23.04.2012
275	Hitesh Sachdeva	M	Athletics (Para)	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.07.2012
276	Inderjeet Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 02.04.2012

1	2	3	4	5
277	Lakhwinder Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.03.2010
278	Bachiter Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.03.2010
279	Balvir Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.03.2010
280	Rohit Kumar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.05.2012
281	Lokesh Yadav	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.04.2012
282	Satyjit Pratinari	M	Body Building	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.04.2012
283	Liten Deb	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
284	Gurmeet Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 24.04.2012
285	Laljit Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.04.2012
286	Manjeet Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 30.04.2012
287	A. K. Nanaobi Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
288	K. Zonunsanga	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
289	M. Menjor Singh	M	Weightlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
290	Rahul Maan	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
291	Rajeev Tomar	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012

292	Mausam Khatri	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
293	Sumit Sehrawat	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
294	Sourabh Vij	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
295	Gursharanpreet Kaur	F	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
296	Aakash Antil	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
297	Joginder Singh	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
298	Jyotsna Pansare	F	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2010
299	Richa Mishra	F	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
300	Amar Muralidharan	M	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 05.11.2012
301	Hitesh	M	Boxing	18 Months <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.06.2012
302	Aparna Ghate	F	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.05.2012
303	Gurusevak Singh	M	Powerlifting	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.05.2012
304	Shakti Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 23.07.2012
305	Gulzar Singh	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.11.2011
306	Jiten Singh Thoudam	M	Wrestling	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.04.2012
307	Anil Kumar	M	Kabaddi	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5
308	Dharmbir	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 03.10.2012
309	Prabhjit Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.10.2012
310	Suparna Gosh	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.07.2012
311	Sahanara Khatun	F	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.07.2012
312	Rajib Chakraborty	M	Swimming	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 18.12.2012
313	Kulvinder Tanwar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2012
314	K. Sandeep Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2012
315	Nitin Kumar	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 18.12.2012
316	Lakawinder Singh	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2012
317	Sharad Kumar	M	Athletics (Para)	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 19.06.2012
318	P. Pushparaju	M	Athletics	2 Years <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.07.2012

Illegal practices in sports campuses/institutes

1079. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illegal practices are allegedly resorted to in sports campuses/institutes of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such campuses/institutes, State-wise;
- (c) whether some sportspersons of the country used/consumed banned drugs for outstanding performance in sporting events in the recent past and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps/action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In the last three years, 318 sportspersons were found dope positive who consumed prohibited substances to enhance their performance during sporting events which resulted in violation of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) Anti-Doping Rules 2010. The details of action taken by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary/Appeal/Panel is given in Statement. [*Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1078 Part (a) to (c)*]

Match fixing in IPL-6 edition

1080. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the recent match fixing in IPL-6 edition, if so, its reaction thereto;
- (b) whether to curb such incidents, Government is going to make match fixing a cognizable offence;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the global norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sir, the Government has taken note of the recent allegations of match fixing in IPL - 6 edition. The Government is deeply concerned about such allegations and believes that all steps should be taken to ensure that no match-fixing takes place in sports including cricket.

(b) and (c) Sir, a preliminary draft of the Bill to prevent dishonesty including match fixing in relation to national and international sporting events had been prepared by Ministry of Law and Justice and the said Ministry had sought the inputs from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. A revised draft based on the observations of the Department of Sports has been sent back to the Law Ministry.

(d) A number of countries such as Australia, South Africa, Brazil, Germany, Poland, Denmark etc are having laws for prevention of sporting fraud/match fixing. The penalties for such offences include imprisonment, financial penalty, etc.

Draft youth policy

1081. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have prepared draft youth policy recommending the multi-level 'yuva mandalies';

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and its objectives; and

(c) how it would be beneficial to the people in rural areas and backward areas like Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pending Scheme under PYKKA Scheme

1082. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the state-wise details of the sports infrastructure created in each of the state under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme;
- (b) the state-wise details of the proposals pending with Government under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up/open sports training centres of the Sports Authority of India (S AI) in various parts of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when such centres are likely to be functional and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of the sports infrastructure created in each of the states under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise details of the proposals pending during each of the last three years and the current year in respect of Infrastructure and Competitions are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See* below). As the PYKKA Scheme is under revision, grant of funds at this stage has been kept in abeyance.

(c) and (d) A proposal for setting up a Sports Training Centre at Alwar has been approved in principle. In addition to this, the 40th Meeting of the Governing Body of Sports Authority of India has approved setting up of new training Centres under Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) mode in the following areas:

- (a) Zirakpur (Punjab)
- (b) Meham (Haryana)
- (c) Chindwada (Madhya Pradesh)
- (d) Manipur
- (e) Arunachal Pradesh
- (f) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- (g) Naya Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

Funds may be allotted only after examining the feasibility under DBOT mode. At this stage, no time line can be drawn.

Statement

State-wise details of number of village/block panchayats covered under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields upto 31.03.5013

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UT's	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	1161	774
3	Assam	999	66	1065	352
4	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6	Goa	19	04	23	23
7	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8	Haryana	2476	48	2524	1893
9	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	996
10	Jammu Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12	Karnataka	2260	72	2332	1748
13	Kerala	400	60	460	114
14	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	4670	4670

15	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	2724
16	Manipur	79	04	83	83
17	Meghalaya	249	24	273	182
18	Mizoram	572	18	590	422
19	Nagaland	660	30	690	575
20	Odisha	3115	155	3270	1962
21	Punjab	3699	42	3741	1247
22	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23	Sikkim	166	95	261	156
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25	Tripura	936	36	972	324
26	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27	Uttarakhand	2250	29	2279	2279
28	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
	UTs				
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60	06	66	-
30	Daman and Diu	-	14	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	02	09	11	-
32	Pondicherry	50	05	55	-
	TOTAL	60421	1852	62273	41667

Statement-II

Details of proposal received from States for grants-in-aid under infrastructure component of the PYKKA scheme.

Sl. No	States/UTs	Components of the grants		Year	Amount	Reason for pending proposals
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/ Annual Operational Grants			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2008-09	5,31,52,000/-	Kept in abeyance
			Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2009-10	5,31,52,000/-	
			Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2nd Year of 2010-11	5,31,52,000/-	
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	25,97,77,000/-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	Balance of 2010-11	1,71,63,725/-	The amount could not be released owing to paucity of fund at that time now DCs pending.

3. Gujarat	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	5,55,68,000/-	
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	5,66,22,000/-	
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2010-11	11,91,19,000	Proposal was approved funds could not be released due to budget constraint and in the mean time UC became due for the earlier grants.
4. Karnataka		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2008-09	1,32,22,000/-	Fresh Proposal for recurring grant for the subsequent year.
		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2009-10	1,32,22,000/-	-do-
		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2nd year of 2010-11	1,32,22,000/-	-do-
		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2nd year of 2011-12	1,32,22,000/-	-do-
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	6,23,47,000/-	Fresh Proposal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2013-14	6,23,47,000/-	Fresh Proposal
5.	Kerala		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2008-09	36,30,000/-	Fresh Proposal for recurring grant for the subsequent year.
			Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2009-10	50,60,000/-	-do-
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	6,11,38,000/-	Fresh Proposal
6.	Meghalaya		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	1,32,48,000/-	Fresh Proposal
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	1,28,66,000/-	Fresh Proposal
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2008-09	19,36,000/-	Proposal approved funds could not be released owing to budget constraint.
7.	Mizoram		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2nd year of 2009-10	38,28,000/-	-do-

	Annual Acquisition/ Annual Operational Grants	2nd year of 2010-11	38,06,000/-	-do-
	One Time Capital Grant	2012-13	2,07,26,000/-	Fresh proposal
8. Nagaland	Annual Acquisition/ Annual Operational Grants	4th year of 2011-12	2,95,80,000/-	Proposal approved funds could not be received since UC pending for competition grant.
	One Time Capital Grant	5th year of 2012-13	3,03,44,000/-	Fresh proposal
9. Odisha	-	-	-	-
10. Sikkim	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu	Annual Acquisition/ Annual Operational Grants	2nd installment of 2008-09 2009-10	6,91,19,500	Proposal for release 2nd installment of 2008-09. Fresh proposal
	One Time Capital Grant		12,19,36,000	
12. Tripura	Annual Acquisition/ Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	2,82,36,000	Fresh proposal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Uttarakhand		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2008-09 (3rd year)	1,69,40,000/-	Fresh Proposal for recurring grant for the subsequent year.
			Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2009-10 (3rd year)	1,69,40,000/-	-do-
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	8,85,12,000/-	Fresh proposal
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	8,91,18,000/-	Fresh proposal
14.	Chhattisgarh	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition /Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	12,29,10,000/-	Deficiency found in proposal conveyed to State in meantime UC become due for amount released previous year
15.	Jharkhand	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2010-11	11,00,15,000/-	Deficiency found in proposal conveyed to State in meantime UC become due for amount
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	11,30,92,000/-	released previous year

16. Jammu & Kashmir	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2009-10	10,57,84,000/-	UC not submitted for the amount released previous years
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2010-11	11,22,80,000/-	UC not submitted for the amount released previous years
17. Rajasthan	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2010-11	14,55,28,000/-	UC not submitted for the amount released previous years
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2011-12	16,31,49,000/-	
	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2012-13	20,43,22,000/-	
18. Madhya Pradesh	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2010-11, 2011-12 2012-13	55,32,75,000/-	Pending as the scheme is being revised.
		Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	3rd year of 2008-09 & 2nd year of 2009-10	10,41,04,000/-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Balance amount of Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grants	2009-10	68,80,508/-	Pending as the scheme is being revised
19.	Punjab	One Time Capital Grant		2011-12	11,96,78,000/-	Received on 12.08.2013 (Pending as the scheme is under revision).
20	Uttar Pradesh	One Time Capital Grant		2011-12	26,25,75,000/-	Pending as the scheme is under revision.
21	Lakshadweep	One Time Capital Grant		6th Year of 2013-14'	40,00,000/-	(a) UC for Rs 51,40,000/- for 2010-11 not yet received.
			Annual Acquisition Grant	6th Year of 2013-14	2,50,000/-	(b) Processing of cases kept in abeyance.
			Annual Operational Grant	6th Year of 2013-14	2,40,00,000/-	
22	Assam	One Time Capital Grant		4th Year of 2011-12	7,97,40,000/-	Funds not available cases kept in abeyance.
			Annual Acquisition Grant	4th Year of 2011-12	2,63,90,000/-	

		Annual Operational Grant	4th Year of 2011-12	3,16,68,000/-	
23	Maharashtra	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grant	28,79,10,000/-	UC pending cases kept in abeyance
		One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grant	31,63,58,000/-	UC pending cases kept in abeyance
24	Manipur	One Time Capital Grant	Annual Acquisition/Annual Operational Grant	1,97,10,000/-	UC outstanding cases kept in abeyance

Statement-III

State-wise details of pending proposals in respect of Competitions

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year	Rural Competition	Women's Competition	North East Games
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2013-14	11,15,95,000/-		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		1,18,30,000/-		
3.	Assam	2013-14	2,94,45,000/-	38,40,000/-	19,50,000/-
4.	Bihar	2013-14	6,27,50,000/-	34,40,000/-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2013-14	2,27,00,000/-	38,40,000/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	2013-14	48,55,000/-		
7.	Gujarat			46,19,850/-	
8.	Haryana	2013-14	1,88,70,000/-	22,08,397/-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2013-14	1,17,00,000/-		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2011-12 and 2012-13 reimbursement	2,08,04,000/-		
		2013-14	2,09,65,000/-		
11.	Jharkhand	2013-14	3,25,65,000/-	34,80,000/-	
12.	Karnataka	2013-14	2,64,20,000/-	42,00,000/-	
13.	Kerala	2011-12 reimbursement	1,41,21,095/-		
		2013-14	2,20,31,900/-	22,80,000/-	
14.	Madhya Pradesh				
15.	Maharashtra	2013-14	4,37,15,000/-	48,00,000/-	
16.	Manipur				
17.	Meghalaya	2013-14	79,92,750/-		13,00,000/-

18.	Mizoram	2013-14	57,90,000/-	13,00,000/-	10,00,000/-
19.	Nagaland	2013-14	59,10,600/-	9,60,000/-	11,50,000/-
20.	Odisha	2013-14	3,85,50,000/-		
21.	Punjab	2011-12 reimbursement	1,60,42,191/-	22,57,409/-	
		2013-14	2,08,70,000/-		
22.	Rajasthan	2013-14	3,42,25,000/-		
23.	Sikkim	2013-14	1,11,85,000/-		8,00,000/-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2011-12	3,11,49,600/-	-	-
		2013-14		44,40,000/-	
25.	Tripura	2013-14	75,95,000/-	15,60,000/-	10,00,000/-
26.	Uttarakhand	2013-14	1,20,43,941/-		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	9,29,05,000/-		
28.	West Bengal	2013-14	3,91,05,000/-		
UTs					
1.	Lakshadweep	2013-14	15,35,000/-		

Financial assistance to family of Makhan Singh

1083. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 1962 National Games were held in Kolkata;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Makhan Singh had won 400 metre race by defeating Milkha Singh;
- (c) the financial help Government has given to the family of Makhan Singh, so far;
- (d) whether it is in the notice of Government that the family of Makhan Singh is living in a very poor condition; and
- (e) if so, in what manner Government will help the family and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 21st National Games were held in Kolkata in 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) to (e) During 2009, it was brought to the notice of the Government that family of late Shri Makhan Singh, was living in indigent circumstances. The Ministry sanctioned lump sum financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs to Smt. Sulinder Kaur, widow of late Shri Makhan Singh, in 2009 from the National Welfare Fund for sportspersons, which, *inter-alia*, provides for giving *ex-gratia* lumpsum financial assistance to family members of outstanding sportspersons, who are now living in indigent circumstances. If a request for further assistance from the family is received, it can be considered under the same scheme.

Taking over of BCCI in view of irregularities

†1084. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to take over Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in view of irregularities therein; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Sports Bodies including Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) are registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 and are autonomous in their functioning.

Shortage of youth hostels

1085. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of youth hostels in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments to set up new youth hostels along with the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the construction work of ongoing hostel projects have been delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the original and the revised time schedule for construction of such hostels; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to expedite the construction work of hostel projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present, there are 81 youth hostels in the country and three (3) Hostels are under construction.

(b) Proposals to set up youth hostels are received from the State Governments from time to time. However, on the advice of Planning Commission, a policy decision has been taken to complete the youth hostels under construction only and not to take up construction of new hostels.

(c) to (e) There are three ongoing youth hostels projects located at Roing (Arunachal Pradesh), Churachandpur & Thoubal (Manipur). Full and final installment of grants have already been released and these projects are at the last stage of completion.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various organisations/
foundation/library etc. and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (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.9336/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9337/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9339/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9338/15/13]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of RJNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu and SAI, New Delhi and related papers

II Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Bharat Dynamics Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I.(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RJNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9323/15/13]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), 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 Authority.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9396/15/13]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9395/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978, along with delay statement:—
- (1) F. No. 16/06/2010/HP-I /Estt./975 to 978, dated the 1st June, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (2) F. No. 13/11/2012/HP-I /Estt./3713 to 3718, dated the 11th October, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (3) F. No. 13/40/2006/HP-I /Estt./3719 to 3724, dated the 11th October, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (4) F. No. 13/7/2012/HP-I /Estt./4698 to 4703, dated the 20th November, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (General Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (5) F. No. 16/02/2010/HP-I /Estt./4366 to 4371, dated the 5th November, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (6) F. No. 16/02/2012/HP-I /Estt./4669 to 4674, dated the 19th November, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (7) No. F. 16/4/2010/HP-I /Estt./1391/dshome-1/250, dated the 29th June, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (8) No. F. 16/4/2010/HP-I /Estt./1387, dated the 29th June, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

- (9) No. F. 13/11/2012/HP-I /Estt./7966 to 7971, dated the 13th March, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
 - (10) F. No. 16/5/2013/HP-I /Estt./54 to 58, dated the 3rd April, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
 - (11) F. No. 13/13/2003/HP-I /Estt./813 to 816, dated the 25th May, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (11), See No. L.T.9348/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948:—
- (1) S.O. 1191 (E), dated the 10th May, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Gaya as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the Gaya International Airport in the State of Bihar.
 - (2) S.O. 1190 (E), dated the 10th May, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Bagdogra as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the Bagdogra International Airport in the State of West Bengal.
 - (3) S.O. 1193 (E), dated the 10th May, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Varanasi as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the Varanasi International Airport in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
 - (4) S.O. 1489 (E), dated the 10th June, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Guwahati as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport Guwahati in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4), See No. L.T.9349/15/13]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1070 (E), dated the 29th April, 2013, notifying officers competent for compounding offences, under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9350/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Productivity
Council, New Delhi and Related Papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9399/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 23 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 1485 (E), dated the 7th June, 2013, nominating Members of Parliament in the National Jute Board for a period of two years. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9326/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table :-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2012, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Sub Inspector (Steno) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9355/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 85 (E), dated the 14th February, 2013, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Constable (Bandsman-cum-GD) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 184 (E), dated the 21st March, 2013, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 25th October, 2011, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3), See No. L.T.9354/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Quality Council of
India (QCI), New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9401/15/13]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Amendments to the Companies Bill, 2013

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Companies Bill, 2012 at its sitting held on the 8th August, 2013, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2013:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. 1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-third" the word "Sixty-fourth be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

Schedule I

1. 3. That at page 241, line 37, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
2. 4. That at page 254, line 26, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
3. 5. That at page 254, line 33, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
4. 6. That at page 258, line 26, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
5. 7. That at page 258, line 36, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

Schedule III

8. That at page 265, line 13, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

Schedule V

6. 9. That at page 286, line 19, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*."

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

1. Forty-second Report on 'Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005';
2. Forty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Computerization of Land Records';

3. Forty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART); and
4. Forty-fifth Report on 'Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)'.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

1. Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter – I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-fourth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
2. Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
3. Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
4. Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Thirty-seventh

Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, 19th August, 2013 will consist of :-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013 - To replace an Ordinance.
3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 and consideration and passing of the National Food Security Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 and consideration and passing of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Banga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013; and
 - (b) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013.
6. Consideration and passing of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no problem.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, in 20 minutes. Which Bill is this?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, it is the National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If the House agrees, I have no problem. Then, before that, let me have the introduction of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013. Dr. Girija Vyas.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector and establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will take up Special Mentions. You can lay it on the Table. Those who want to read can read at 5.00 P.M.

ÁÖŞ ŸÖÖÖÖ ŸÖÖÖÖ ÖÖÖÖ ÖÖÖÖ (ÁÖŞ ŸÖÖÖÖ):*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not allowed you. It will not go on record. I have not allowed you. It is not going on record.

*Not recorded.

SPECIAL MENTIONS ***Demand for setting up National Institute of Library and Information Science**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I would urge upon the Minister of Culture to set up a National Institute of Library and Information Science as is being demanded by thousands of library professionals and as has been recommended by the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) constituted in 2005 initiated by the Prime Minister and headed by Mr. Sam Pitroda. The Working Group of Libraries under NKC in its Report entitled "Libraries: Gateways to Knowledge - A roadmap for revitalisation" recommended in 2006 the formation of the Indian Institute of Library and Information Science of national importance.

With the growing technological development and advancement in research and studies, library and information science have assumed added importance. To feed the need of expertise for the purpose, a national institute for studies, research and training is essential, which we are lacking till now, particularly in the field of public library. Although LIS courses up to Post Graduate and Ph. D. levels are offered in many of the universities, overall guiding model at the national level is yet to be developed. NKC has, therefore, recommended NILIS as a nodal body. But this is yet to be implemented by the Government. Even it is not known whether the recommendation has been rejected, and, if so, why? LIS is now a full grown professional subject, having its exclusive Encyclopedia in the international market. When other professional subjects are having apex academic bodies, why not the LIS?

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Culture to take necessary steps to set up the NILIS at an early date.

Demand for taking strict measures to check increasing number of dowry deaths in the country

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would draw your kind attention towards the recent statistics of NCRB. In spite of stringent laws against dowry-related offences, in addition to sustained campaign against the menace, deaths and offences related to the evil have increased. Figures show that 91,202 dowry deaths were reported in the country from January, 2001 to December, 2012. of

*Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

these, in as many as 84,013 cases, the offenders were charge-sheeted and sent for trial while 6,851 deaths were reported in 2001. In 2012, there was 8,233 offences, in 6,539 cases there were charge sheets and 6,060 offenders were sent for trial in 2001. In 2012, it was 8,022 and 7,537, respectively. In 2001, 21,922 cases were pending while the number was 29,699 in 2012. A total of 1,389 cases were withdrawn for various reasons in 12 years. As many as 44,668 convictions were effected during the period. Uttar Pradesh has the highest incidence of dowry -- 23,824; in Bihar, it is 13,548. The conviction rate was 50 per cent in UP, 30 per cent in Bihar and in Maharashtra, it was 3,068. In UP the deaths tally was above 2,000 during most of the period. In MP, the tally hovered around 600. In Delhi, the number of deaths was 1,582 in two years whereas in Nagaland, no dowry deaths were reported.

Sir, dowry-related torture and domestic violence has continued to escalate even after Section 498A and Section 304(B) relating to dowry deaths were incorporated in the law. Every few minutes, a woman is killed for dowry. However, very few complaints result in convictions. This is mainly because of poor implementation of the law by the police and other authorities as well as due to certain loopholes.

I would like to know from the Government, what are the steps taken for ensuring the safety of women and demand strict action against the culprits.

Demand for formulating an effective policy for conservation of various languages and dialects of the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, according to a recent survey done by Vadodara-based Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, India has lost around 20 per cent of its languages in the past five decades. This is because India does not have a language conservation policy. The country had 1100 languages in 1961. The 1971 Census listed 108 languages. And now there are about 880 languages, according to the People's Linguistic Survey of India (PLSI). Under the mighty tides of globalisation dialects and languages are swept ashore to breathe their last. Darwin's Theory of Survival is applicable as much to languages as to their speakers. This is happening not only in India but in other countries also. With the death of dialects and languages, lore and learning also die silently and without any flutter. It is language that distinguishes human beings from other living beings. We construct cultures and civilizations through languages. Languages

cannot survive in the absence of languages conservation policy. Such a policy makes dialects and languages, culture and civilizations resilient and vibrant. Now is the time for India to give a serious thought to this pertinent problem. Cultures die with the death of languages and humanity dies with the death of cultures. Languages survive when people speak them and write in them. The essence of Indianness is in the Indian languages. Languages define our identities. The mushroom growth of English medium primary schools in the country will take toll on Indian languages. This is a very serious matter.

I urge upon the Government to formulate an effective language conservation policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, as decided, we will take up the National Waterway...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, has the JD(U) formally joined the Government? ...(Interruptions)...Has the JD(U) formally joined the Government? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. But I have no problem if they join. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): I am a Minister. Hon. Members come and discuss many things with me. If I go there, it does not mean that I have joined the BJP. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I just wanted to clarify whether the JD(U) has formally joined the UPA. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Members usually come and talk to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But the Chair has no problem, either way, whether they join here or they join there. ...(Interruptions)...

Okay. Now, the National Waterway...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, only three Members are there. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a policy decision.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: My only request is, why can't we take up the Special Mentions for reading just now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

ACB ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

ACB ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

Need to start dialogue with the insurgent groups of North Eastern States

ACB ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we shall take up the National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013. Shri G.K. Vasan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a very serious issue to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were explosions on the Indian Naval Submarine, *Sindhurakshak*. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has started sinking. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the biggest tragedy in the history of Indian Naval history. ...*(Interruptions)*... I wish that the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no mike. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not at

your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no mike. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you at your seat? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no mike. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: A senior Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is taking cognizance of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be a *suo motu* statement from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, an Indian Naval Ship, *Sindhurakshak*, has caught fire, after explosion in the...*(Interruptions)*... It is a secret area. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Let me speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, this is a very serious incident. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning, hon. Defence Minister informed that he was going to the spot. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already gone there. Let him come back. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will make the statement, once he comes back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Defence Minister has already gone there. Let him come back first. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: (0-10 0-10): A0, ü A3000000 ×000 A0e <Üü ×00 0E00e µ0Eü A000 Aü ‡A00ü 00"ü (Eµ0) AEP ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: At least, make a statement in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who else can make a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can Government make a statement when...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Defence Minister who is in-charge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: At least, inform the House as to what is happening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am informing the House that the hon. Defence Minister informed in the morning that because of this serious accident, he is going to Mumbai to visit the spot. ...*(Interruptions)*... As soon as he comes back, he will make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. Shri G.K. Vasan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri G.K. Vasan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, why can't they make a statement today?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The moment he ...*(Interruptions)*... Can the Chair make a Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear from the Government; what do you have to say about this, Mr. Minister?

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, it has started sinking. It is most tragic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, hon. Members have raised this issue. Now, the Chair has given a direction that the Defence Minister would make a statement. So, that is binding on us. Let him come back. I would immediately convey this to the hon. *Raksha Mantri* and he would make a statement either today or tomorrow. Let him come back first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: What is important is to make a statement that such a thing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: We can't make a statement in haste. Let him come back first. I will have to find out his convenience. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Please ensure that it is done today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: First you say, make a statement. Then you say, the facts are not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the House should be informed of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The House is informed by way of the statement only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: You must. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, people are raising issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It is good that you have. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait for the *Raksha Mantri* to be back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raut, I have explained the position.

...(Interruptions)... It is the Defence Minister who should come here and make a statement; everybody agrees on that. And the Defence Minister has gone to the spot. The moment he heard about the accident, he went there. So, how can you do it now? He will come back and make the statement.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the Government could make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is Government then? Is there anybody other than the Defence Minister who knows more about it? What are you talking? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. That is not... (Interruptions)... How can I say that? He has already gone to Mumbai.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, they could give a clarification. ...(Interruptions)...in the House before it adjourns for the day because tomorrow there is no House. Then, how would we know of it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I say that? He has already gone to Mumbai. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister could find out ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister can give an assurance, let him give. ...(Interruptions)... I can't. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Dr. Mitra, you are a journalist; you must understand. How can I make a statement without having the facts? The Defence Minister is already in Mumbai. Let him come back and make a statement. All the facts would be there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please; let us not... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The moment he comes back, I would let him know. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough now.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, let the hon. Minister make a statement immediately. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible. How can anybody make a statement immediately? Don't make such demands.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I am saying that the Minister should make a statement after he comes back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I request the Government that as soon as the Defence Minister comes back, he should be requested to come and make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: All right, Sir.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, it must be made before the House today if he comes back today. We want the statement today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed; if he comes back today, it will be done today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has been agreed to. That direction has been given. Now, Shri G.K. Vasani, please.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *Contd.*

**The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of
the Barak River) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASANI): Sir, I move:—

"That the Bill to provide for the declaration of the Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said Stretch of that river for the purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to say a few words while I move The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013, for consideration and passing by this august House.

Sir, we all know that inland waterway transport has served as a cheap and economic means of transport in India. With the advent of faster means of transport, like rail, road and air, inland water transport did not get the desired attention. Inland water transport has, however, maintained an edge over the other modes of transport in certain areas where it enjoys natural advantage.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, a point of information; this Bill is not listed here. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not listed, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is there in the Supplementary List of Business.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The Supplementary List of Business has come just now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister stood up just now and sought the permission and consent of the House for taking up this business. I have asked for the consent of the House. It was agreed to, but it is for 20 minutes only. So, Mr. Vasan, you must be brief.

SHRI GK. VASAN: Sir, it is a very small Bill.

Sir, today it is well-recognized all over the world for its inherent advantage of being the cheapest mode of transport for bulk haulage over long distance between places situated along the waterfront. Its energy efficiency, low pollution and potential for employment generation are universally acknowledged. The Government is seized of the need for developing inland water transport infrastructure to restore its rightful place in the overall transport scenario of the country.

Keeping in view the slow pace of the development of inland water transport in our country, several committees were constituted by the Government of India which have recommended declaration of important inland waterways as National Waterways.

The Government has already declared five waterways as National Waterways through Acts of Parliament. We have so far declared five National Waterways amounting to 4,382 kilometres. The Ministry of Shipping, through the Inland Waterways Authority of India, is engaged in the creation of infrastructure on the first three National Waterways to make them fully functional. The Authority is also gearing up to develop infrastructural facilities on the remaining other two National Waterways which have been notified as National Waterways in November, 2008.

Based on the study for a National Waterway and the potential of improvements in inland water transportation, for enhancing connectivity of the North-Eastern Region of the country, it is now being proposed to declare the "Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of Barak River" (121 km) in the State of Assam as National Waterway.

[Shri G.K. Vasan]

I would like to mention here that the development of this waterway with required inland water transport infrastructure is essential for providing improved connectivity to the Southern part of the North-East Region with the rest of the country as waterways in Bangladesh connecting Barak River with Haldia and Kolkata ports are already a part of the Indo-Bangladesh Protocol.

I would like to apprise this august House that a Bill for declaration of this Waterway was passed by the Lok Sabha on 25.02.2009 and was listed in the Business of Rajya Sabha for 26.02.2009 but the Bill could not come up for discussion. And subsequently, the 14th Lok Sabha was dissolved.

Accordingly, a new Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22.03.2012. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for its examination and report. The Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its 196th Report on 26th June, 2013 duly recommending that this Bill be passed. The hon. Committee has recommended the Bill for its passage without any amendments. I express my sincere thanks to the Standing Committee for examining the Bill and presenting the Report in a very short time.

I am sure, this august House will appreciate that this Bill for development of a waterway as a National Waterway is aimed at fulfilling the social needs of the North-Eastern Region of our country.

With these words, Sir, I commend the National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of Barak River) Bill, 2013 for consideration by this august House.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Kalita. Please take two or three minutes, not more than that.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill which is a very important Bill for the North-Eastern Region, particularly, for the State of Assam.

Sir, the waterways has played a very significant role in transportation in the North Eastern Region, particularly in the State of Assam, which is having two major rivers, the Brahmaputra and the Barak. The Brahmaputra Waterways has already

been declared as the National Waterways. I am very happy that the hon. Minister has considered our request and the Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barack River has been declared as a National Waterway by this Bill.

Sir, if we go back to the waterways in the North-Eastern part of India, particularly, the State of Assam, this has been the only transport at one point of time when the road transport was not there and it was not connected by airways also. At that time, more than 100-150 years ago, heavy machineries were taken by the waterways. The world's second largest and the oldest refinery was built when there was no transport, when there was no road transport, no air transport. Only the waterways had played a significant role to develop that part of the country.

Sir, this Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch has been an old demand because, as you know, even in Brahmaputra river, up till now, we have only three bridges and a vast area of stretch is unconnected. So, this waterways transport plays a bigger role in transportation of passengers, goods and commodities from there to other places. Sir, that was the only transport by which the distance between the rest of India and Assam and North-Eastern Region was done away with. I have only two points to raise in this Bill. One is, on the stretch from Dhubri to Guwahati, in fact, in the entire national waterways over Brahmaputra, so many boats or water transports are plying in a big number. But the safety part has been ignored. Hon. Minister knows it. There were a few accidents and the hon. Minister himself visited those accident sites. How insecure and how unsafe waterways journeys are! So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in allowing the water transport you should see the safety and security side of this water transport which is very important. Secondly, we have to develop the river ports. Without the development of river ports, waterways transport cannot be completed and improved. I am very happy that some time back an amount of Rs.40 crores was sanctioned to develop the river port in Dhubri. I want to know the position of that river port. Even after the sanctioning of the river port and even after the improvement proposal, there were accidents in which about 23 people died on the spot and up till now the bodies of some of them have not been recovered. With this, I conclude and request the hon. Minister to touch upon this subject.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I fully support this Bill on principle that we are not developing our international waterways in a better way. In fact, it is the cheapest and non-polluting method of transporting our goods. There

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

is so much of hydrocarbon problem; problem of petroleum and all that. River provides a very good option. In this connection, I would request, through you, to the Government of India that Kolkata, West Bengal and Assam should be provided with navigational facilities through Bangladesh. You have to cross Bangladesh and, therefore, you cannot just do it yourself. A huge amount of tea and all that from Assam can come to Kolkata for export. Various other merchandises from the mainland of India can come cheaply to Assam through waterways. I request, while fully supporting this Bill, that there should be a good national policy for developing waterways. In this connection, I make a specific request to connect Bengal with Assam through waterways *via* our friendly country Bangladesh.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand here to speak on the National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013. As the Minister has said, this Bill should have come a little before and it has come all of a sudden, even the copies of the Bill are not available. But basically, I want to talk about the National Waterways and it is important that the National Waterways must be developed. Like we have the road highways, the water highways are very important. This has really not happened in India because we have very few perennial rivers. Those perennial rivers do not have the water to really carry these highways through. In America, in Canada, all these National Waterways are very strong. And, it is not just the logging, it is not just the merchant shipping, it is not just the tourism, but so many things come along. And, the business along these rivers is such a strong thing. This must be developed and I must say that the Minister has moved this and it is in the right perspective that we must do it here as well. But along with that, you really need to develop the area. I would like to tell the Minister that there are also riparian rights, and if you do not talk about the riparian rights here, then it would be totally wrong. What is the riparian right? The riparian right is the right of the people living on both sides of the rivers. Their right is very important. And, this concept has not been there in the country for a very long time, and it is the riparian right which makes those people staying on both the sides of the banks and they have that right over that river and the business, the fisheries, the tourism, the small ports, the people who have been living for centuries on those rivers have a right on that water. That right must be given to those people. That is very important and the riparian right concept, which has come from America, from Canada, and all these perennial rivers are very important, must be put into this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay, please take only two minutes.

ആർ യൂപി ഓഫീസ്: ആദ്യം 2010-11-ൽ, 95 ശതമാനം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 902 കോടി രൂപയാണ് അതിനുള്ളിലെ ചെലവ്. 95 ശതമാനം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 902 കോടി രൂപയാണ് അതിനുള്ളിലെ ചെലവ്.

പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി: 95 ശതമാനം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 902 കോടി രൂപയാണ് അതിനുള്ളിലെ ചെലവ്. 95 ശതമാനം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 902 കോടി രൂപയാണ് അതിനുള്ളിലെ ചെലവ്.

ശ്രീ തരുൺ വിജയ്: പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി, നീല നദിയിൽ 31 ചെറിയ തടസ്സങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവയുടെ വികാസം വഴി നീല നദിയിലെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ സാധിക്കും. നീല നദിയിലെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം തടയാൻ സാധിക്കും.

primarily cater to the transportation requirements of Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj districts of Assam, in addition to adjoining States of Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. Overall, I would say that the population of about 100 lakh belonging to Barak Valley Area of Assam and its neighbouring States is likely to be benefited by the development of the National Waterway. It will also provide an alternative mode of connectivity to the North-East India from the mainland which is very important. This so far has been only dependent on land routes through the narrow chicken neck at Siliguri.

Sir, in today's short discussion, I am happy that hon. Members have made very valuable suggestions while contributing to the discussion on the development of this Waterway and the National Waterways in general. I would now try to attempt to answer one or two important queries made by the hon. Members.

The hon. Member, Mr. Kalita, and another hon. Member from the BJP were very specific on security. Yes, Sir, we are very concerned about its security. Safety will be given the first priority. And I will see to it that all security measures are monitored and adhered to. The hon. Member mentioned about the river port on which we spent Rs.40 crore. I will take it up in such a way that it will be of full use, especially keeping in mind the time limit.

Respected Member Shri Bandyopadhyay talked about the protocol routes with Bangladesh under which inland vessels of one country can transit through the specified routes of the other country. There are five existing protocol routes which connect Bengal and Assam. All the routes are viable today.

Shri V.P. Singh Badnore also gave a very useful suggestion. This Bill, I would say, was introduced in the House in March. Therefore, there is no question of its copies not being made available.

About the concerns for development and of the rights which he mentioned, I am sure, Sir, the Ministers of Water Resources and Agriculture will take care of that. I will also coordinate with them on this important issue.

Respected Najmaji was kind enough to give her suggestion. She told about the history of rivers which I clearly noted down. I would kindly like to mention here that there are already five declared National Waterways. This is the sixth Waterway. We have been trying to fully develop the first, the second and the third

[Shri G.K. Vasan]

one. We are trying to develop the fourth and the fifth. We are short of funds. But still we are trying to do it in a proper way. And the sixth one would also be developed and the time-limit prescribed by the Parliament would be adhered to.

Sir, to conclude, I would like to say that we have declared National Waterways which, put together, stretch to more than 4,300 km. The Government of India, the Ministry of Shipping, I would say, is committed to develop all the National Waterways, which have been declared by the Parliament, and to put them for use for the economic development of the country.

The National Waterway Bill, which is being considered for passing today, would be executed in two phases. Phase-I would take about three years and Phase-II would take another two years.

From the Ministry of Shipping, we propose to complete the execution within a time frame of five years, so that it would definitely be of help to the people of the North-Eastern Region, particularly Assam and its neighbouring States.

I have taken note of all the suggestions of the hon. Members and tried to answer their queries. I assure the august House that I would take their inputs for further development of the Waterways and request them to extend their support for passing this important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the declaration of the Lakhimpur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said Stretch of that river for the purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**The economic situation in the country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Short Duration Discussion. I would like to remind the Members that there is a decision that the discussion should conclude before 5 P.M., tomorrow being the Independence Day. Four hours are allotted. So, each Party is requested to adhere to its time. Otherwise, we may not be able to complete this today and we may not be able to hear the reply from the Minister. Now, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to initiate the discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am extremely grateful that you have given me the opportunity to initiate the debate on the current state of Indian economy. This indeed is a very relevant issue which agitates the entire country. When I am initiating this debate today, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I see that onion is causing tears once again, not the peels of onion but the price of onion. I am told that it is Rs.75-80. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this morning I received a very good message which I think I must share with the House. In India, we are today in a situation when the price of a need, onion, the price of a convenience, petrol, and the price of a luxury, beer, all are the same. Price of onion, petrol and beer is between Rs.75 and 80. That is exactly the state of our economy. Therefore, I am beginning my observations with the state of inflation itself because for poor people, inflation is central to economy. In 2009, when hon. Finance Minister's Government came back to power, there was repeated past declaration of containing inflation in 100 days. Then, the period became a little flexible. We were told 180 days and thereafter, the entire period declaration was stopped because the Government of the day did not know how to control inflation. We have debated that issue so many times in both the Houses. What is the position again today? The Consumer Price Index was 9.9 in June, 2013. It was 9.3 in May, 2013. When we come to the food economy, cereal is 17.6, vegetable is 14.6 and, eggs, meats and milk is 12.7. Inflation adds to the cost and makes life difficult. Even people of middle class today are feeling the pinch of inflation. Let me ask a very straight question: Why is your Government not able to stop price rise? Daily, the Agriculture Minister claims that we have got abundance of crop, everything is full, the foodgrains are rotting outside in open rain, etc. If there is abundance, why is there price rise? Obviously, there is gross mismanagement of food economy in the country. I remember, when Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led NDA Government came to power in 1998, the inflation was 8.26 per

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

cent. When we demitted office in 2004, it was 2.83 per cent. In spite of a big drought and in spite of sanctions post-Pokharan-2 explosion, if the NDA could control the price for six years, why is a Government led by an eminent economist Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, not able to control the price? Now, it is more than five years. Sir, we have the highest regard for the office of the Prime Minister. We have the highest regard for Dr. Manmohan Singh as an economist. But, economy grows only when the management of the country is led by the leader who wields authority. And, one of the problems which India is facing in the last so many years leading to the current situation is that, maybe, the Prime Minister is in office but not in authority. We have heard the issue of policy paralysis. We have heard the issue of decisions not being taken. I will come to that separately. Sir, we are told that Dr. Manmohan Singh took care of the economy in the year 1991. We know that. He was the then Finance Minister. I do not know why the real person who was behind, late Narasimha Rao's name was never taken. Maybe, it is sin to take the name of that man who was at the helm of affairs. Some faces in the Ministry of Finance have been quite well known – Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and Mr. Chidambaram, has been a part of that. An eminent leader once commented in great fun, how much is talked about the Sangh Parivar. We are proud of the Sangh Parivar. But there has been a Singh Parivar which has been working in the Finance Ministry for a long time. It is good that one of the eminent members got disillusioned and he is now sitting in the Opposition because he may have to raise a lot of questions to himself.

Sir, today what is the problem with our economy? Let me go straightway point by point. A good economy can never come unless there is good politics. What is the bridge between good economy and good politics? It is good governance. If there is no good governance, the economy suffers. Let me give four specific instances. Regardless of the debate on the FDI there is one issue on which there is no debate. There must be infrastructure development. Now, kindly see the position. Sixty-eight per cent of India's power need is thermal-based. We have got enough coal. What has happened? There came a coal scam, allotment, the Supreme Court's intervention, national outcry, everything is now in limbo. The NDA Government came with a far reaching law, the Electricity Act, 2003 wherein generation of power was delicensed. We demitted office. Today, the power situation is grim.

See the point number two, roads and National Highways. No dispute. There must be roads and there must be National Highways. We are very proud that under the NDA regime we did so much, good, you ought to have carried on. We made from 11 KMs to 15 KMs. A loud declaration was made by you from there, now you are in the Chair, that we will make it 20 KMs every day. Good luck. Today, it is reduced to 2-3 KMs. There is corruption in the National Highways. There is problem of contractors; and their bills are not being cleared. Everything is in limbo.

The third issue is about the real estates. Again a great sector of promise and growth, steel, cement, labour and everything, what has happened? Land use became a problem. Our trade deficiency has become a problem. Abuse of authority became a problem. Crony capitalism became a problem. Some persons who were politically protected were sought to be given all the help because of the abuse of authority; and it has a cascading effect. Today, the real estate sector has come into a serious problem.

The fourth is the telecommunication. We did extraordinarily well. We are very proud of that. Shri Vajpayee said that the price of mobile phone must come down. Along with my colleague, Mr. Arun Jaitely, I had the privilege to be a member of the Group of Ministers. We had completely eased the whole sector. Later on what has happened? There happened 2G Spectrum scam, problem in license, corruption, crony capitalism, the Supreme Court's intervention. Today, the telecommunication sector has also come under serious cloud. Therefore, good politics is important for good economics; and the bridge is good governance. Because good governance became a casualty in the area of 2G Spectrum in telecommunication, in road construction, in coal allocations, in real estate we have seen these big sectors of growth have come under serious cloud. Sir, I would like to raise an important question. Today, India's growth is under serious cloud. It may even go down to five per cent. Why is it that people are not investing in India? On the one hand, when serious questions are being raised about the nature of growth which the Congress-led UPA has ushered in, on the other hand, there are State Governments after State Governments, mostly led by the BJP, which are posing ten per cent plus growth rate, be it Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh or Goa. There may be other States as well; I have no quarrel with that. But this is very important that when there is so much of uncertainty and ambiguity, lack of trust, lack of credibility as far as the management of India's economy is concerned, States after States are growing. But the difference

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is one. There is palpable good governance. There, decisions are transparent and quick and there is facilitation. Here, there is lack of good governance and there is problem everywhere. That is the real reason for this critical state of our economy. Yes; my friends from the ruling party blame everyone. They blame the CAG. Now they have started blaming the Supreme Court. We are the constant whipping boys. The media is always attacked of creating an atmosphere of gloom. But I would have really appreciated if the Government had looked within and realized that the state of economy was because of them. And I regret to say that the critical state of Indian economy is because of them and not because of other factors. That inward introspection is never there.

Sir, let me come straight to questions. What is important for an economy? Firstly, there must be a productive investment. Surely, investments must come in. Secondly, there must be adequate savings. People must learn to save, and they must get profits. They must save which can, again, be invested. There must be fiscal prudence, namely, that inflation is under check, that there is a stable currency and robust external factor, and most importantly, that there is confidence among investors. The investors must be willing to trust you and believe, "Here is the regime which facilitates; here is the regime which gives us open support and here is the regime where there is transparency as far as policy and implementation are concerned. About confidence of banks, I will talk about that separately. Now, whether it is a question of transparent policy regime, productive investment, adequate savings, fiscal prudence, robust external factor and stable currency, on all these factors, hon. Finance Minister, I am sorry, there is criminal mismanagement by your Government. And I will, briefly, touch all of them. Let me give you some very relevant statistics. When we demitted office, in 2003-04, the growth rate on GDP was 8.1 per cent. In 2012-13, it was 5.3 per cent, and surely, it is going to go down. The gross fiscal deficit to GDP was 4.5 per cent. Today it is 5.2 per cent. It was 5.9 per cent in 2011-12. I am giving all RBI figures, which I have collected. As regards current account deficit, which is the most vulnerable area, the NDA regime left office on a current account surplus of +2.3 per cent. Today, it is -4.5 per cent. Therefore, the current account surplus economy, which the NDA regime left behind, has become, today, -4.5 per cent which is the current account deficit. Then, external debt was 112.7 billion dollars when we demitted office. Today it is 360 billion dollars. Short-term external debt was 3.9 billion dollars. Today it is 24.8 billion dollars. As for foreign exchange reserves, as cover for imports, during the regime of our

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Government, it was 17 months. Today it is seven months. This is the critical state of their economy. And what is the trade deficit? When we left office, in 2003-04, it was -13.7 billion dollars.

Today it is -188 billion dollars. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister a point. He has been a very experienced Finance Minister. He is there in office for the last so many years. What has happened is this. The Finance Ministry and Shri Chidambaram have almost become synonymous. If it was Mr. Deve Gowda's Government, Mr. Chidambaram was there. If it was Mr. Gujral's Government, Mr. Chidambaram was there. When the dream team of Singh-pariwar of 1991 was there, Mr. Chidambaram was there, probably, in the Department of Commerce, if I am not mistaken. Now, when the UPA comes, he is a fixture from 2004. Mr. Chidambaram, kindly ask a simple question to yourself and satisfy us. Why you cannot measure up to the expectation which you could show even in 1996-97 when we had the most critical state of coalition politics. There is something seriously missing. Maybe, the Government is not in a position to do anything. Or, maybe, the left hand proposes something and the right hand disposes something.

Let me come to the issue of sliding rupee. It is a matter of very, very serious concern. I hardly need to emphasize that it is a direct byproduct of the Current Account deficit and the way the economy has been managed. Now the RBI has tightened liquidity. It has its own problems for further development and making life more difficult for private sector. But, in the Standing Committee of Finance, we had an occasion to examine the situation of state of economy. And, at times, the Ministry of Finance, when it appears before the Standing Committee of Parliament, is constrained to speak the truth. We had asked this question and there was a reply from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. It is a part of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the State of Economy. We did it last year. On likely reasons for rupee depreciation, it says that sharp decline in rupee, among others, indicate supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange and market as there has been a slowdown in the FII inflows. And then, one point is important. Apart from global factors, there are several domestic factors which have added to the weakening trend of rupee which include increase in the Current Account deficit, high inflation and declining capital inflow because of weak growth prospects. Therefore, even the Ministry of Finance was constrained to

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concede before the Standing Committee, hon. Finance Minister, that there is a weak growth prospect. Why is this weak growth prospect? I know FDI has become an issue with this Government. I will come to that a little later. I have to address a lot on that. But, I think, a man of your sterling experience would know, surely, that FII is hot money. It comes and goes. FDI is stable money invested in infrastructure or investment in developmental activities. Now, hot money like FII comes quickly and goes quickly. They want to earn certain interest. They want to get good returns. And, if they find that growth prospects are not comfortable, they withdraw. What has happened is: Once they realized that the story of India is over and there is lack of trust, there is lack of credibility, they started going back quickly and quickly.

I was just going through a Report, hon. Finance Minister. It is a very latest Report, may be one year old. It is June, 2012 Report. It is titled "Ease of Doing Business Rank." It is a World Bank Report. It indicates how comfortable it is to do business in various countries. Sir, India is ranked at 132. Pakistan is much above us. It is ranked at 107; Sri Lanka ranks much, much above us all. It is at 81. Why is it that investors, not only in India but even outside, are having a problem in having the trust in your ability and credibility to deliver? I come to that question again, hon. Finance Minister. If Indians are not willing to invest in India, why will the foreigners come here?

Last year, you announced FDI in retail; we had our problems; we had opposed it. It was completely ignored. You have got that right in Parliament, I can never say that. But, you have not been able to get even 25 naya paisa in FDI in retail. I will be happy to be proved wrong. But, not even a single penny has come. You are constrained to lift the two embargos, namely, 10 lakh-plus urban centres and 30 per cent local outsourcing. Even thereafter, people are not trusting.

A couple of months ago I had an occasion to go to Mumbai to address an international investors' conference. Mostly they invite all of you; but, occasionally they invite Mr. Jaitley and me also. It was my turn to address them in Mumbai. I asked them a very frank question: How are you taking India? Hon. Finance Minister, they said very frankly, "We have closed the file. We are waiting for elections." It was a very honest answer. I must tell you that I am opposed to your politics. But, as an Indian, I want my country to grow. That is what the legacy the NDA had left where Arunji, myself and others had the privilege to work. If this is the impression of India, it is a sad day for India. That saddened me enormously, Sir.

Now, I talk about productive investment. It needs three things—quick clearance of all the requirements, absence of policy paralysis and transparent regime. How many projects have been locked up by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry? I am all for environmental clearance. But, is it important that you have to sit with the Prime Minister to request the hon. Environment Minister to quicken the pace of approvals? If it is not required, reject it; if it is possible, do it. But, no action is taken. I was just going through some of the statistics. I was amazed to find that the Empowered Group of Ministers which was supposed to monitor delayed approval of schemes, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's Report of May, 2012 says that out of 564 projects of Rs.150 crores and above, only three are ahead of schedule, 133 are on schedule, 251 are delayed and the delayed cost overrun is 19.5 per cent. Now, this is happening.

Kindly see the index of national production. What is the position today? I have the latest figure of June, 2013 and it is a contraction, a growth of -2.2 per cent. We are in the negative growth. Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has always raised this issue saying that the level of capital goods production is an important barometer of the extent of industrial development. What is that? The capital goods production is contracted and had a growth of -6.6 per cent. Indians are not investing in India; foreigners are not investing in India; the industrial production has come to this scenario. Mr. Finance Minister, the private sector is not investing in India.

Now, let me come to the public investment. There is no public investment at all, Sir. I would like to know whether any major investments have been made. I was going through your Budget Speech of the last year. To bring down the fiscal deficit from 5.2 per cent, Mr. Finance Minister, you have cut the Plan expenditure by Rs.92,000 crores! Is it right? The situation has become so compelling that you were compelled to reduce Plan expenditure by Rs.92,000 crores. I don't know if private investment is coming. If public investment is not coming, if Indians are not investing, if foreigners have a problem, how would the growth story of India shine? That is, indeed, a very important issue which I would like to highlight.

What is the position of banks? I have been told, Mr. Finance Minister—I will be happy to be proved wrong—that Rs.7 lakh crores of projects, about Rs.5.5 lakh crores in roads and Rs.1.5 lakh crores in highways are locked up. Is it a fact or not, I would like to be told. What is the position of banks? I was reading the

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statement of Shri Subbarao, the RBI Governor, which states, 'In the last two years alone, the NPAs of top ten public sector banks have doubled from Rs.70,000 crores to Rs.1,40,000 crores.' The top national banks are having this much of NPA! How much of load can you take? There is a problem of current account deficit; there is a problem of fiscal deficit; the FDI is drying up; the FIIs are running away; this is the level of NPA of our own nationalized banks. Therefore, the entire state of the economy is in a very critical condition. I don't know what magic wand you have. We would like to know that. If your magic wand could not operate for four-and-a-half years, hon. Finance Minister, how would it operate in the coming five-six months? We would like to be told very clearly and categorically.

Sir, I will raise two quick issues, namely, unemployment and poverty reduction. I know, yesterday, you have come up with some notifications, raising up duties here and there, some cosmetic changes are made. When 60 billion dollars worth gold have been imported, you have raised the duty. I don't know whether it is going to impact the state of economy or not. But in my very considered view, they are window-dressing. They do not address the substance of the problem. But let me come to the whole unemployment issue. Today, Mr. Rudy was raising that question, in a very eloquent way, while he asked a supplementary, but the hon. Labour Minister could not even understand that question. Now, the NSSO data is on record. Between 2000-03, 82 lakh employment and self-employment opportunities were created, on an average, each year. And only four lakh jobs were created during the UPA-I regime! Compare this with 12 million annually during the NDA regime. It is not my statistics; it is the statistics of the NSSO data. In fact, according to the NSSO data, the employment rate has actually declined in the five year period ended on 2009-10, to 39.2 per cent from 42 per cent in 2004-05. Therefore, manufacturing is down, industrial production is down, export-import is down, unemployment is down, only two things are up. The two things are: price and deficit, current and fiscal, both. This is the state of your economy! After all, we are very proud of our young population, but they are entitled to, at least, proper job opportunities. Mr. Minister, your Government has been talking about the *aam aadmi* concerns frequently.

What is the condition of *aam aadmi*, whether it is price-rise, whether it is stable life, whether it is transparent regime, trust. Mr. Finance Minister, I have not been a Marxist. But one expression which has impressed me is 'crony capitalism'. I

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questioning you. Even the Ministers said that the Planning Commission was wrong. And, you have got a very loquacious General-Secretary of your party, whose name I need not take. He has a problem with you in all the Ministries. When you were in the Home Ministry, he had a problem with you on extremism. He has a problem with you in the Finance Ministry. What kind of policy is this? You are not able to decide. In our Standing Committee, we are going to examine the whole benchmark that a State should also be considered as to how they do with this benchmark of 'below the poverty line' or 'above the poverty line'. You are coming with this Food Security Bill. We are going to discuss that. Here you are saying that 70 per cent of the people you are claiming that you would give it to 70 per cent of the people. Therefore, there is complete lack of clarity. This is what I am trying to highlight.

Hon. the Finance Minister, I have to make a very humble appeal to you. We can differ on policy. But let us all stop playing jokes with the plight and misery of the poor. Come on! We have been told that this is one point drop in the Wholesale Price Index. We don't take into account the Consumer Price Index. I think, we can go to footpaths of Delhi and we can know the plight of the people as to how much havoc the inflation is causing. The same is the poverty line. I would like to hear from you in your reply – because the state of economy and the plight of poverty, both, are linked – what the final poverty benchmark of your Government is, as far as the benchmark of the poverty line is concerned. Do you agree with the assessment of the Planning Commission? Or, there is a lack of poverty.

Because, the measurement of the Planning Commission is on the Tendulkar Committee's Report. And, there was an assurance in this House that you have set up the Rangarajan Commission, which is going to revisit the entire benchmark. If there was a commitment by the Government, how come, based upon old benchmark, which is very vulnerable and debatable, this whole figure has been arrived at. I would like to know it from you. There were very specific queries. How much foreign investment have you got, both in terms of the FDI and the FII? The second issue I would like to know is – I have got the figures, I will wait for your response – what percentage of Indian economy is constituted by the foreign resources, both, the FDI and the FII and what percentage of Indian economy is based upon domestic investment, that is, the Indian investment. We would like to

have this clarity, depending upon the size of the economy. I am sure when you give the reply, the reply would be very difficult. When you give the reply, it would present not a very happy picture. But I will await for your response. What is my concluding take, hon. Finance Minister? Sir, I am grateful that you gave me so much time. I am concluding in just five minutes. Whenever we talk of economy, you say, external factors'.

എന്നിടത്ത് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉറപ്പായും പറയാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യം ഉണ്ട്. അത്, ഏതൊരു സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രശ്നത്തിനും അത്യാവശ്യമായ പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ആണ്. അതാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

“പ്രകൃതിയുടെ അനുകൂലതയോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികം മുന്നേറും, പക്ഷേ അത്യാവശ്യമായ പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ആണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.”

You had promised the Moon for the entire town, for all the residences in town, for all the households in town, but, today, even *tim tim* power is not available for the city itself, forget the houses. Hon. Finance Minister, with your kind guidance, what I am trying to highlight is this. I can understand, maybe, because of certain foreign factors, some problems can come in some liquid areas. But how does foreign factors come to have a problem, as far as declining infrastructural development is concerned? How does the global factors come, as far as financial recklessness is concerned? How does the global factors come to have an intervention as far as corruption is concerned? I don't think you can attribute them to any global factor at all. How does the foreign factors come to have a play as far as policy paralysis is concerned? How does the foreign factors come to have a play as far as lack of trust, lack of credibility of decision-making is concerned? Those are domestic problems. Those are your own problems. These problems have not been addressed. I remember, the former Finance Minister's statement – obviously, now he is the President of India, we have the highest regards for him – in this House. He quoted Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that our banking system has been so stable that it was unaffected by global scenario when the subprime crisis happened. At one point, you tom-tom your financial apparatus and when you have a problem, you say that everything is dependable on global factors. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, അത്യാവശ്യമായ പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ആണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. You have to be honest about it. The reason is very simple. The reason is you have ill-treated India's economy; the reason is you have shabbily treated the *aam aadmi*; the reason is you have ushered in an era of gross mismanagement of Indian economy; the reason is that there is lack of leadership,

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transparency, integrity and commitment as far as decision making is concerned. If that is the treatment you have given to the Indian economy, if that is the shabby treatment you have given to the people of India, I can only say that the people of India are waiting for the final treatment to be given to them whenever elections take place. That will be the final response. I am extremely grateful, Sir, for giving me this chance. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar; not present. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I think, we should have lunch now.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it was decided in the Leadersu meeting that lunch would be from 1.30 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, if Mungekarji is not available, our Mani Shankarji is there and myself is also available.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, if Mr. Mungekar is not present, should there not be another Congress speaker?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there can be. So, I will do one thing. You start. You speak for five minutes, then, I will adjourn for lunch. You can continue after lunch. You can just start now.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have listened with the utmost interest to the very eloquent and passionate speech that we have heard from the Chief Whip of the BJP...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am the Deputy Leader of Opposition.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: ... Deputy Leader, God-incarnate, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. I have listened to him with all his titles and all his glory.
...(Interruptions)... I want to congratulate him on the excellence of the facts and arguments that he has adduced. But he also seems to be suffering from a case of amnesia because he talks of crony capitalism and doesn't remember that it was when his Party was in power that we had the most extreme form of crony capitalism in the stock market scam; that was of such a serious nature that it had to be investigated by a JPC. So, crony capitalism is not an invention of the UPA nor,

indeed, is it in Marx. I know you said, you are not a Marxist; but we have Comrade Rajeeve here, who will tell you that crony capitalism does not exist in Marx. What we do know is that very frequently, capitalism is accompanied, even as socialism is, by people who wish to take advantage of the ideology to pervert that ideology in the consequences of that ideology, and when this happens, you need a strong regulation. Now, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was not present in the House when we discussed the Companies Bill only a few days ago, and, there, we have invented, we have discovered, we have presented, we have argued and we have set out a whole rash of measures aimed at controlling precisely this crony capitalism. So, I think, by pointing the finger to crony capitalism, you are pointing the right finger. But your finger doesn't go far enough to indicate that what you have said is well accepted and, therefore, rectificatory steps are being taken.

And, while it is true, as you said, that inflation is going up, I remember with considerable joy our being able to bring down the BJP Government in Delhi on the ground of onion prices. *...(Interruptions)...* And, fortunately, our Government, with another four or five months to go for those elections, has already started taking steps to deal with a situation where onion prices appear to have gone up principally on account of hoarding, rather than because of any relative non-availability of the crop, and when these onion prices come crashing down, then it is that these elections are going to take place. *...(Interruptions)...* So, if you think that you are going to inflict on us in 2013 what happened to you in 1998, then I fear that you are living in an illusion.

Your last remark that the people of India are going to teach a lesson is well taken, but I don't know whom they are going to teach a lesson to. When in 2004, with you as Minister in the other House and me in the Opposition, I predicted that the Congress would win, your guffaw was the loudest that we heard, and if you wait till May 2014, I assure you that my guffaw is going to be louder than yours. So, the attempt by the Opposition to shore up its own morale by suppressing the facts that need to be brought into the open and by propagating misinformation in the name of facts is just the kind of strategy that has repeatedly resulted in the Congress Party being the natural party of governance and the BJP being the natural party of Opposition!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Mani, you can continue after lunch.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I will be happy to continue substantively after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar to continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, although I do not have the privilege of belonging to the Singh *parivaar*, to which the Deputy Leader made a reference, despite my very best efforts to marry into the Singh *parivaar*, the fact of the matter is that notwithstanding this serious gap in my bio-data, I do believe that the performance of the Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, over the last nine years, and going on to ten now, has been quite a remarkable record; I would request you, to consider certain basic facts about our economy.

Sir, the annual average rate of growth of the Indian economy was raised in the decade of the 80s, first under Shrimati Indira Gandhi and after that, under Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to 5.9 per cent. Then, when the Government of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao came in and he started this new phase of economic reforms, then, between 1991 and 1996, we succeeded in raising the rate of growth of our economy above that to over 7 per cent. Then, we went through a phase from 1996 to 2002, where a succession of non-Congress Governments came in, caused havoc with our economy, caused our economy to rise in certain years and fall in other years and where the collapse in Indian agriculture took place.

The net result was that if you compared the last decade of socialism, that is, 1980 to 1990, with the first decade of reforms, between 1992 to 2002, the annual average rate of growth of the economy, which had gone up to over seven per cent in the first half of that decade, thanks to the performance of our friends in the Opposition, was brought down to just 5.9 per cent. And, Sir, I want to give the credit where credit is due. In the year 2003-04, there was such a boom in the Indian economy that the Government of the day decided that they were doing so well that they would go in for an early election. But, fortunately, the people of India

recognized what is a boom that has been promoted from elsewhere and what is a boom that has been promoted indigenously.

So, although in their eyes 'India was shining', in the eyes of the people of India, 'India's shine' was entirely in the eyes of the NDA Government's leadership. In consequence of which, we came to power. We came to power in 2004 because the people of India did not trust the NDA Government to be able to consolidate the chance-increase in our GDP brought about by a global boom that was beginning in the year 2003. I call it the 'Bernanke boom' because it had a great deal to do with the US federal system attempting to boost up the world economy.

However that may be, between 2004 and 2008, the performance of the Indian economy was such that it was believed that it was a matter of days before we would be able to breach the mental barrier of 10 per cent to take us into double digit growth when the economy collapsed, the world economy collapsed. Although the world economy collapsed, we did not, and that is something to be stressed, for if whatever little happened in the last year of the NDA was purely an accidental consequence of the global economy growing owing to the measures that have been put in place by the UPA-I Government, that high rate of growth was stabilized. For me to say that in UPA-II that higher rate of growth has continued to be stabilized flies in the face of the figures that were presented to us by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Why do I still assert it?

The fact of the matter is that when the global economy was doing outstandingly, there was only one large non-oil exporting country that was doing better than us and that was China. China, at its best, was about 2 per cent ahead of India in growth rate. And today when China is at its worst, India is still only 2 per cent behind the Chinese. And we are ahead of every other large economy in the world, except, perhaps, some of the oil exporting countries, of which Indonesia is the prime example. If you take our partners in BRICS, apart from China, whether it is Brazil or Russia, whether it is South Africa, whether it is other large developing countries in the world, we still remain well ahead of all of them. So, we are not suggesting that we are a kind of a leaf in the wind, and when the global economy rises, we rise, and, when it falls, we fall. We have so structured our economy in the process of globalizing it and liberalizing it that we still have got the instruments in our hand to, at least, contain the downward effects even as those instruments have enabled us to leverage the effects when things are going well in the global

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

economy. I do not know how much opportunity the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has had in recent years (he has been fully employed and I have been totally unemployed) so, I have been going abroad a great deal. And wherever I go in the western world, I am met with amazement that when their economies are stagnating -- in fact, some of them are even declining -- and when they recover, they barely get above 1 per cent growth, that there should be an economy in the world that is not labelled China and is still growing at approximately 5 times the rate at which Western Europe is growing, at which the United States of America is growing.

There is a Eurozone crisis that followed the housing crisis -- the unsecured mortgage crisis -- that had overtaken the US economy a little while earlier. And, notwithstanding the house of BRICS that was falling all around us, we were the only BRICS country to survive and to flourish. The rate of growth, which is being criticised with some justice by the Opposition, is a rate of growth which we have sustained in the midst of a global crisis and which is substantively comparable to almost every year of non-Congress growth in India. Therefore, while it would be advisable to share with the hon. Finance Minister our suggestions as to how we could do better, this kind of mindless criticism that our economy has collapsed, when it has merely fallen from astronomical levels to sky-high levels, is a misplaced criticism that does us no good. It is because there is a sense of responsibility in the constructive criticism of the Finance Minister that comes from within the Congress, to which Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad made a reference, and because the hon. Finance Minister's reaction to such constructive criticism is constructive, that through a dialogue between those who have the welfare of the country and the welfare of the party at heart, we put in place those mechanisms that enabled us not to collapse to either European levels or to American levels and to continue to perform better than any of our peers in the Group of 77.

This, I think, requires acknowledgement on their part. The figures with respect to this will, I daresay, be provided by the hon. Minister of Finance and so, instead of overburdening the House at the moment with the figures, the detailed figures, the micro figures, that will re-assure the country at large, and this House in particular, that we are still on an even keel, that there are problems that our economy is facing today, which it was not facing two or three years ago, that, nevertheless, matters are in hand and we don't really need the Opposition to tell us

that there are problems with our Current Account Deficit or to tell us that there are problems with regard to our current deficit and our fiscal deficit. We know these exist. And it is because we know they exist that the hon. Finance Minister has been travelling all over the country and re-assuring the business community, as well as the people of India at large, that we are aware of the existence of these problems and it is because of our awareness, our consciousness that such problems exist, that answers are being devised.

Now, I cannot anticipate the speech that the Finance Minister is going to make on the 28th of February next year, but I can anticipate this that when he comes back to the House, the figures that he will provide to this House will be better than the figures projected in his imagination and through his imagination by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. We are not in a state of denial. We accept that there are problems in the economy. He asked as to what was the share of foreign investment in the totality of India's investment. He was talking as if he was a magician pulling a rabbit out of a hat. We all know that the share of foreign investment in the Indian economy is a fraction of the total investment. We know it, and that is why, under this Government, particularly at a time when global conditions were satisfactory, we were able to raise domestic savings rates to over 32 per cent, and since our capital output ratio on average -- it's a very broad average -- is about 1:4, it was possible for us to say that a 32 per cent savings rate would give us an 8 per cent growth rate and we actually achieved it.

Now, when there is a contraction of the global economy, it affects not only the capacity of the world to invest in India but it also affects the capacity of Indians to invest in India. Yet, that capacity has not collapsed and that is precisely why domestic rates of investment in India continue to be higher than in almost any other developing country and much higher than in most developed countries, and if there is a drying up of economic growth in the Euro Zone, in the European Union at large and in the United States of America, and North America in general, then it is inevitable that there will also be a certain shrinkage in what can be invested from abroad in our country. But to cushion that fall, our hon. Finance Minister has travelled to several parts of the world to reassure the global investing community that India is still a worthwhile investment destination, and, that it is a worthwhile investment destination is shown by the fact that there is no substantial flight of capital even if, in percentage terms, in terms of some decimal points, there could be a decrease this year compared to the past. But these are the normal ups and downs of any economy.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

What we need to see is: are the countervailing measures being taken by the Government of India appropriate? If there were constructive suggestions as to how it could be bettered, that would be most welcome. I, for my part, do have some suggestions. I think, the hon. Finance Minister is absolutely on track with regard to the macro economic situation that we are able to cushion the fall in global growth rates as far as Indian growth rates are concerned, and that we are still progressing at a rate which everybody, except the Opposition, regards as not only respectable, but in Europe and America, is regarded as quite amazing, almost miraculous.

At the same time, there is an indication that the benefits of growth are not reaching the people of India in as abundant a measure as they could. The hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition took one dimension of poverty. It is an important one, that is, the consumption dimension of poverty. Poverty, Sir, is multi-faceted. There are problems with regard to educational poverty. There are problems with regard to health poverty. There are problems with regard to sanitation poverty. There are problems with regard to drinking water poverty. There are problems with regard to food security poverty. There are problems with regard to rural infrastructure poverty. And it is precisely to meet these multi-faceted dimensions of poverty that we amended the Constitution in 1992. Now that we have parts IX and IXA of the Constitution, which show how we can move from a bureaucratic mode of the distribution of the benefits of growth to the people from the bureaucracy to self-delivered development by the institutions of Local Self Government, we have the means by which this enormous increase in Government revenues brought about by the process of economic reforms, and the tax reforms that go with them, can, in fact, translate into much better human development outcomes.

And, here, I have a special plea to make to the hon. Opposition. Very recently, the Government of India decided to set up an Expert Committee on Panchayati Raj, of which I had the honour to be made the Chairman. The recommendations that we made with respect to ensuring that the system of delivery to the grassroots would be radically altered from dependence on the lower bureaucracy and on the NGOs set up by the Central Government through its CSS would be shifted to the elected representatives of the people. It is a 1,500-page report, it runs into 5 volumes, and, it is a highly technical report. The Government of India – I am not sure whether the Opposition is aware of this – has accepted most of the key recommendations and are in the process of implementing them.

So, I would plead with the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, having had his say with regard to the growth of the economy, would he please bring a discussion to this House on the distribution of the fruits of that growth, and, since he is anticipating coming to power next year, before he is disillusioned, I suggest that he initiates such a discussion here so that, in the unlikely event of him being the next Finance Minister, he would, at least, have heard and studied in advance what steps his Government or any Government that comes to power after the 2014 elections will have to take to ensure that the benefits of growth come to the people. In this regard, there are some figures which I would like to place before you. In the year 1992-93, which I take as the first significant year of reforms, our total Central budgetary outlay on social sector and anti-poverty programmes was of the order of Rs.7,600 crore. In the Budget that was presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 2013-14, that sum has been increased to nearly Rs.2,00,000 crore. The increase in budgetary outlays by the Centre alone has grown by a factor of 25. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition, with the vast research back-up that he has, will not be able to find any other country in the world -- developed or developing, socialist inclined or capitalist inclined -- that has increased its budgetary outlay in this amount on the social sector and anti-poverty programmes. It is 25 times. It is now up to Rs. 2,00,000 crore. And, on the other side, the subsidies, which are also designed to help the poor, have reached about Rs.2,00,000 crore. But on the Human Development Index, we are continuing to stagnate at about the same position that we were in 1992-93. It is not due to lack of financial resources; it is due to the administrative system. And because economists tend to be caught up in their little bubbles, we have an argument between the Nobel Prize winner Dr. Amartya Sen -- in whose very first batch of students I had the honour to find myself -- and Professor Jagdish Bhagwati on whether you want growth or you want distribution to be more equitable. And the argument either ends at saying that equity is absolutely necessary or at saying that growth is the necessary precondition for equity. It doesn't translate into the administrative sphere, which I think only IAS officers or former IAS officers like my friend N.K. Singh would be able to properly understand, that whatever money you get in your kitty, to get it to reach millions upon millions of people you need millions upon millions of agents.

And these millions of agents are available not in the IAS, not in the PCS, but they are available by election by the people through the Panchayat Raj Institutions and the Nagar Palikas. There are 3.2 million elected representatives of

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

the people in our institutions of local self government. Of these, as many as 1.2 million are women. There is a proportion of the SC and the ST in these institutions which is not only equal to their share of the total population but oriented towards the share of their population in each of these institutions of local self government. If we were to utilise them, then maybe even as our GDP growth rates have zoomed from what used to be called, rather insultingly, the Hindu rate of growth, to, begging Ravi Shankar Prasadji's pardon, the sikh rate of growth now. We have zoomed up. We are at number two in the world. And we are at number two whether we are booming or whether we are busting. We are at number two.

But on the Human Development Index, we are at 135. So, if we start thinking, along with how to keep our growth rates going and perhaps to accelerate them, as to how we should administratively deal with the question of reaching the benefits of growth to the people and moving away from a singular dimension of poverty, which is what happens with an arbitrarily drawn consumption line that you were referring to, and where I must say I share many of your apprehensions to a more multi-faceted approach, then you realise, if you look at the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution that the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule constitute the 29 dimensions of poverty in this country. And that the purpose of the Eleventh Schedule is to operationalise the elected institutions of Local Self Government in order to take over the responsibility for distributing the Finance Minister's largesse to the people of India. So, if you had concentrated your attack on the inadequate ways in which Panchayati Raj has been going forward, I would have replied to you that the chariot of progress, as conceived in 1992, was expected to run on two wheels -- one, the wheel of economic reforms and the other, the wheel of governance reforms.

In the last 20 years, because the wheel of economic reforms has run fairly smoothly, we have succeeded in becoming the second fastest growing economy in the world. But, because the wheel of inclusive governance has been wobbling, and in many cases in danger of falling off, those benefits of being the second fastest growing economy in the world have not adequately got translated at the ground level. Usually, the plea at the end of a speech is to the Finance Minister, but in this unusual case, my plea is to the Deputy Leader of Opposition because if I put in a motion, then you people will stop it from coming up; but if you put in a motion, then it is bound to come up.

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Foreign Institutional Investment and removed all caps. Then, what is the reality after implementation of neo-liberal policies after 22 years. At that time *i.e.*, 1991, the CAD was only 2.5 per cent of the GDP. But, now, it is 4.8 per cent of the GDP. Last year, it was 5.1 per cent of the GDP -- the highest in the history of our economy. Now, it is 4.8 per cent of the GDP. Sir, India never enjoyed a trade surplus after 1976-77. At the time of Independence, our share of exports was 2 per cent. It is fell down to below 1 per cent after implementation of all these policies by the Republic of India. Now, the growth rate is also the Hindu Growth Rate *i.e.*, around 5 per cent. I do not believe on the GDP and such things. Our hon. Finance Minister is also aware that the former French President, Mr. Sarkozy, constituted a Commission, under the leadership of Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze. The Report is available in the public domain which says that it is mis-measuring our lives. They clearly stated that the GDP is an indicator which is not reflecting the real picture of the economy. But, we are still focusing on the GDP factor. But, Mani Shankar Aiyarji has correctly stated whether we could use the GDP as an engine for the development. In the recent book "Uncertain Glories", written by Amartya Sen and Dreze, they analyzed the situation of India in 1991 and 2011 with South Asian countries and other developing economies. In 1991, the Indian life expectancy was the same as in Bangladesh; but in 2011, an Indian lived four years less than a Bangladeshi. Bangladesh is not an emerging economy; it is a very small country. But, in all human indices, our position is very bad compared to the South Asian countries; with regard to under-nutrition, underweighted children, our position is the least.

Sir, while we are functioning in the economy, the Constitution gave a direction under article 39(c). I have explained it while participating in the discussion on the Companies Bill. The function of the economy should not result in the concentration of wealth. But, as per the U.N. Report, the super rich, who constitute 10 per cent of the country's population, control 53 per cent of the assets of the country and the poor 10 per cent control only 0.2 per cent of the assets of the country. That is the picture after the implementation of the neo-liberal policy.

The Government opened the doors for foreign investment. The logic behind attracting investment is, it would create employment and it would lead to the growth. That was the propaganda at the time of implementation of the neo-liberal policy. Then, where is the market? You are focussing on the exports, export-oriented policies. The international economic crisis is still continuing. The world trade is declining. That means, the international market is contracting. Then, where are the

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

export-oriented policies taking us? What is the result of those policies after these twenty years? Then, what about the domestic market? What is the purchasing power of most of the people in our society? Seventy-nine per cent of the people are living with Rs.20 per day; that is the income per day as per the Government report. That is the status of the purchasing power of the majority of the society in our country.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one article in *The Economic Times* and the other article in *The Economist*, London. That is not a publication of the Left. As per the Sunday's *Economic Times*, they gave an analysis of the employment scenario in our country. Steel industry is downsized by 10 per cent; telecom and shipping saw a 17 per cent dip; paper sector saw 23 per cent; the corporate sector expects a loss of more than one crore jobs. This is the employment scenario in our country. Has the new FDI created any employment in our country? *The Economist* weekly published a very good article on how India is missing its opportunities. In that article, they gave a very good example of 570 million Euro Volkswagen plant in India. It is a totally robot-run factory. No job creation. This is the report in *The Economist*. No employment is created by this so-called FDI. The result is job loss; job loss is one of the significant feature of the economy in our country.

The agrarian sector has crashed and it is already explained by some of our learned colleagues. I would not like to go into the details of it. The real wages are also decreasing. That means, the purchasing capacity of the domestic market is declining drastically. That is the situation in our country. What is the remedy? I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to the first Budget Speech of our country by the then Minister, Shri Shanmugam Chettiyar. I quote:

"When a depression is on Government, it should launch bold schemes of public expenditure."

That is in 1947-48, at the time of the first Budget. Then, what is the strategy of the present Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram? Is the Ministry ready to increase the public investment? But, instead of that, the Government has again opened up our economy to foreign investment, foreign direct investment, foreign institutional investment, or any type of investment, at any cost and at any condition. Sir, this would lead to more and more crises. These policies, these tactics,

to overcome the situation would lead to another crisis in our country.

Sir, while demanding for more public investment, the reply from the Government is that there is no money for that. Sir, as per the last Budget, the revenue forgone is Rs.5,29,432 crores in 2011-12, which is six per cent of the GDP. Sir, this is higher than our fiscal deficit. As per the calculation done by well-known journalist Sainath, since 2005-06, taxes and duties for the corporate world and the rich have been written off at the rate of Rs.70 lakhs a minute on average. Sir, in a minute, the Government has written off Rs.70 lakhs in favour of the corporates in the country. That is the real picture. This Government stands for private interest. This Government does not stand for public interest. This Government is not ready to increase public investment to increase the dynamism of the economy.

Sir, we have other sources of capital for investment. As per the Public Enterprises Survey, our PSUs had a surplus reserve of Rs.5,60,203 crores in 2011, which is now Rs.6,13,949 crores in 2012. This is the cash reserve in public sector companies. It is lying there as dead money. Why is the Government not trying to utilize that money for investment in different productive sectors and for creating more and more jobs in our country?

Sir, one more point which I want to make is this. We are crying for the FDI. The Economist analysis says, 'Every dollar of FDI made by outsiders in manufacturing sector in five years to March, 2012, local firms invests 65 cents for manufacturing outside the country.' That is the reality. They are creating, as per the Commerce Ministry's analysis, 10,000 jobs outside the country in a short span of time. Why we could not utilize this capital for creating employment in our country?

Sir, then, there is Foreign Institutional Investment, FII. We are open for that. Actually, the FII is flowing from one country to another country wherever they get more and more benefits. They do not stick on the periphery economy. They always have the tendency to go back to the core economy, *i.e.*, the United States of America. That is happening and that is reflected in the depreciation of our currency.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have to conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would just make the points now. Sir, as per the Finance Ministry's explanation, this depreciation is due to the declaration of the

3.00 P.M.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

policy of the Federal Bank of the United States of America. If it is true, then, it reveals over-dependence of Indian economy on America. Actually, the rupee has been falling against the dollar for quite long time before Bernankeus announcement.

Sir, one question which I want to put to the hon. Minister is this. This current account deficit created pressure on the value of the currency. But my question is, in spite of Americaus facing a serious current account deficit, how can it maintain the strength of its currency? That is being done at the expense of the economy of the developing countries like India. For strengthening our currency, for meeting our economic issues, we open all our doors for the Foreign Direct Investment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to make one important point about the pricing of natural gas. What is the public interest behind that? The Government has decided to increase the price of natural gas. That means, the subsidy burden of the Government would be increased. Some analysts stated that it would be more than Rs.2.5 lakh crores. I do not know what the actual figure is. The increase in prices of fertilizers leads to subsidy burden and it leads to increase in fiscal deficit as power industry and steel industry would be compelled to move for imported coal. That would again lead to widening of current account deficit. Why did the Government take a decision to increase the price of natural gas when there is a complex economic crisis in our country? That shows that this Government is working for the private interest, not for the public interest, not for the national interest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. There are other speakers also.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, lastly, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the latest online survey of The Economist weekly. They predict that a credit downgrade is looming and, perhaps, a full economic crisis in India.

So, Sir, I urge upon the Government to review its liberalized economic policy. The politics should decide the economics. But, now, you have a very bad politics and bad economics. Thank you very much.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, they say, eleven months is a long time in politics. But we, from the Trinamool Congress, were actually walking the talk and making our actions louder than our words because, eleven months ago, we walked out of this Government and left the Congress to learn a minority-led UPA. And, it is interesting that we are discussing this subject today, that is, the state of the economy, because when we left the Government eleven months ago, we also had some very serious issues on the state of the economy. The core issue was especially the price rise, we will come to that later. But there were also issues of fertilizer price hike, the LPG cap, the petrol and diesel prices. But it pains me that even after eleven months, even after we moved out, and, now, even more and more people believe in what we said eleven months ago, the Congress party is still living in denial.

Sir, the economists have an index, which they call the Big Mac Index. The Big Mac Index is an index that gives you the purchasing power parity. When you look at the price of a hotdog or a hamburger in different countries of the world, you get to know what the local currency is, in response to the dollar. Okay, forget about the Big Mac Index. In India, our belief is, there is even a more important index, which is called the API, that is, the Aaloo-Pyaj Index. And, this Aaloo-Pyaj Index is something which this Government has never understood. They did not understand it one year ago. They don't even understand it today. The Aaloo-Pyaj Index is basically price rise in agri commodities.

Sir, here are two clear views. One, we believe that there has been a total negligence on capacity expansion. Second, there is a total lack of increased production. For onions, specifically, we understand and we appreciate that rainfall could be one of the reasons. But the second one, and the more important one, is the lack of logistics and not anticipating the problem before it actually comes. In case we mention something like this, an excuse may always be given that you know the Opposition parties did not allow the Walmart. We are looking for a good governance. We are not looking to outsource our problems to the Walmart. When it comes to anticipation, let me give you a small example of my own State, the West Bengal. In June 2012, knowing that something like this could happen, a Task Force was set up by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, headed by the Secretary (Agriculture). And, it had members from agriculture, horticulture, vendors and retailers together. That's why, today, in Bengal, there are still ten markets in Bengal

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

with mobile vans where onion is available at rupees 35-40 per kg. There are still fruit markets in Bengal, during Ramjan, through the same mobile vans where fruits are available at decent prices. I am not saying that that is the only solution. But the point I am trying to make is that there was some anticipation before the problem arose.

Sir, our Prime Minister keeps talking about the global economy. Actually I am beginning to believe him now. Because, nowadays, even in the price of onions, we are paying global prices; we are paying one dollar fifty cents for one kilogram of onions.

The erudite speaker Shri Mani Shankar Aiar is, obviously, still in denial because he selectively quoted certain growth rates. He said that in US it is 1.4; in UK, it is 1.2. So, we are doing very well with 4.7. But here are two points. One, on what we base we are talking about that these economies are growing at 1.2 and 1.4. And the second short point here, Sir, is, look at Indonesia, it is six per cent. Look at Phillipines, look at Sri Lanka and look at Vietnam. When the Congress Party decides to keep quoting selective figures, then, Sir, it really is a problem. The Finance Minister is here. I have some pointed questions which I hope he will address in his reply. Sir, the LPG cap is one of the issues on which the Trinamool Congress gave up one Cabinet Minister and six Ministers of State. Sir, how much have you saved in terms of real rupees from the time this LPG cap was fixed at 9 a year? Sir, what have you done with regard to the fertilizer prices? As far as fertilizer prices are concerned, the world knows, the biggest scam is 'gold plating'. Now, instead of being self-sufficient, we, still, have to pay for imported fertilizers.

So, my specific question is: What steps have you taken in the last one year for gold-plating of fertilizers? The previous speaker spoke about gas prices and I want to take that one step further. Gas prices are going up substantially. But what is the magic date, Sir? Please enlighten us about 1st April, 2014. Why not October, why not November? Some people would believe that by 1st April, 2014, you will not only play a cruel joke on the nation, but you may also not be in the Government. But that is another story, Sir. That is on the fertilizer prices. Sir, I would take a few minutes to share four figures, to tell you how my own State is doing. For GDP, the national average last year was 4.96 per cent – just four figures, –while Bengal's was 7.6 per cent. Now, I come to industrial growth. The national average was 3.12 per cent; in Bengal, it was 6.24 per cent. In agriculture,

the national average was 1.79 per cent while in Bengal, it was 2.56 per cent. And the most significant one -- that is why economies like that of Phillipines are growing so much -- is services. For services, the national average was 6.5 per cent while Bengal's average was 9.48 per cent.

Sir, I want to go back to the story of the onions, because there is a lot of pride with the phrase, "the aam aadmi". I know who the aam aadmi is. But there is a sense and there is a belief that the Congress also knows who the aam aadmi is. But that aam aadmi is in the grocery shop of Khan Market. Otherwise, we would not have had these figures of Rs.1/- to Rs.100/-. You can get a meal in some States, depending on your state of mind -- Rs.12/- in Mumbai or Rs.18/- somewhere else. Sir, the Egyptians worshipped this 'something' because it had concentric circles. The Greek's athletes ate this because they thought they would perform better. Roman gladiators rubbed its juice on their muscles. Sir, I am talking about the onion. But for the Indian housewife, it does nothing of this, Sir; it only brings tear to her eyes.

I want to finish, Sir, now by going back to my story of the API, which is the aaloo- pyaj index. Sir, in 1998, and before that in 1980, this aaloo-pyaj index benefitted the Congress Party. It gave them Delhi, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I am not an astrologer, Sir. But the people of this country who have been cursed by this shameless minority Government, insisting on staying on even when they are not wanted. By 2014 or before that, Sir, the same aaloo-pyaj index will send Congress where they duly belong to. Thank you, Sir.

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RESOLUTION

Resolution rejecting and deploring resolutions passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on August 13, 2013 and of Provincial Assembly of Punjab

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I move the following Resolution:—

"This House rejects and deplores the Resolutions passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on August 13, 2013 and of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab which make absolutely baseless and unfounded allegations against the Indian Army and the people of India.

There should be absolutely no doubt in anyone's mind, including Members of the Pakistan National Assembly, that it was the Pakistan Army that was involved in the unprovoked attack on an Indian Army Patrol on our side of the LoC on August 6, 2013.

It is unfortunate that Pakistan chose to indulge in such unprovoked attacks at a time when efforts were being made to establish a long-lasting framework of peaceful, friendly and cooperative ties so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their people.

India is not a threat to Pakistan or the people of Pakistan. It is the terrorist groups that have been nurtured by Pakistan to target India and have become the biggest threat to peace in the region.

This House also strongly condemns the action of the Pakistan Army and reiterates once again that the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir, including the territory forcibly and illegally occupied by Pakistan, is an integral part of India and will always remain so. India upholds the sanctity of the Line of Control and calls upon the Government of Pakistan to abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the international border and Line of Control both in letter and spirit.

This House pays tribute to the courage and valour of the Indian Armed Force personnel who laid down their lives while upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control. Our restraint should not be taken for granted, nor should the capacity of our Armed Forces to ensure the territorial integrity of our nation."

May I take hon. Members that this Resolution is adopted unanimously?

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution is adopted unanimously. We shall now continue with the discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Economic situation in the country - (Contd.)

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA), in the Chair]

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, thank you, very much. It is a privilege to me to participate in this important debate which deals with the State of the Economy. First and foremost, Finance Minister, I must say, you are not presiding over a bed of roses. Who sowed the thorns, I will not go into that issue. But really we are in a business cycle which has its own constraints -- which has its own constraints on the exogenous variable. But all is not gloom and doom. The fact remains that India's growth rate of an average of 7.6 per cent over the last decade has been an admirable performance. The fact remains, Sir, that with sustained efforts current account deficit in the quarter which ended April 13 is a significant reduction on the current account deficit which was experienced in the comparable period. The fact remains that in spite of all allowances given to External Commercial Borrowing, short-term debt has remained in control, debt as a percentage to GDP has remained stable and fiscal consolidation programme has remained on track. FDI is down but FDI is,

[Shri N.K. Singh]

more or less, comparable to what it was in 2010-11. So, I think in trying to view the economy, we must view it in the larger context and we must not be little the very important achievements which, I think, as a concerted effort, we have all achieved during the last ten years or so.

Having said this, Sir, on a prescriptive point, I have six suggestions to make for the Finance Minister's consideration. The first and foremost point is that I entirely agree with Ravi Shankarji and others that the crucial thing is the restoration of investor confidence. That, I think, is the central message which we need to give. And, this time, Sir, I will not make a mistake of wrongly quoting John Maynard Keynes to be corrected by the hon. Prime Minister because this is what John Maynard Keynes had said on investment, and John Maynard Keynes had said that investment is more an act of faith than a scientific calculation of probabilities. The important thing really is: how do we entice and incentivise investment as an act of faith. The fact remains that wherever I have travelled, Ravi Shankarji has travelled, the Leader of the Opposition has travelled and the Finance Minister has travelled, the one important question, which investors have repeatedly asked me is, "Why have you stalled all important legislations? Mr. Singh, you are an important Member of Indian Parliament, but you people don't function. You people do not enact legislation." People have told me that the crucial legislations on insurance, on pension, on GST, on important changes in the financial sector, on changes which were introduced by us when we were in office, some important legislations on coal, on banking changes, some suggestions which were introduced during NDA Government even on labour, all these remain stalled. I think that the fact remains and the Finance Minister will agree that important reforms of 1991 had an important bipartisan support. The fact remains that important reforms during the NDA Government had a degree of bipartisan support. So, how to really make institutions, which are designed to function, function in a manner which is appropriate and central for the restoration of investor confidence. And, I agree with the Finance Minister that he cannot do this alone. This requires the bipartisan support of all segments of Parliament to be able to take up this very important stalled process.

Second, Sir, I wish to request the Finance Minister that whereas he has done a lot for drawing a *Lakshman rekha* on the Current Account Deficit, given his commitment on sticking to and adhering to the path of fiscal rectitude, the fact remains that in an important legislation which is pending before us, namely, the

Food Security Bill, the issues of adherence to the fiscal rectitude will be in question. I request him and urge him that the path of fiscal rectitude must not be abandoned. Macro-economic stabilisation programme cannot be abandoned. And for this, if he has to rationalise the subsidy, compress his expenditure and take other measures so that monetary policy and fiscal policy can act in tandem, I urge him to do so. A disproportionate burden of a macro-economic stabilisation programme has remained with the Mint Street in Bombay. We need to make monetary policy act in tandem with fiscal policy to ensure macro-economic stabilisation.

My third important request to the hon. Finance Minister what we need to do the short-term and the long-term. In the short term, he knows, as well as all of us do, that stabilising the currency is an exceedingly important thing. We need to, therefore, shrink the supply of rupees, enhance the supply side on dollars and to manage the exchange rate in a manner which was preventing excessive volatility, and without excessive dependence on reserves is able to stabilise the currency. I urge him to consider many innovative measures for incentivising flows by, perhaps, an Incredible India bond of hundred thousand crores to finance India's important infrastructure, to look for arrangements in which we can have swap arrangements with other countries which have abundant foreign exchange reserves and who may want to do this in a friendly kind of way. All steps must be taken to stabilise the currency which, I believe, this must be a short-term goal which you cannot abandon. In this process, it is possible that difficult choices between growth versus inflation, between short-term volatility and growth may arise. I do not urge him to seek the path of raising interest rates which would completely cramp the growth, although this would be the function primarily of the Reserve Bank of India. I think, the Reserve Bank of India has a function which goes beyond mere inflation stability and which goes beyond the foreign exchange management. Growth, Sir, must be a centerpiece of any economic strategy in the medium term even though in the short term, currency stabilization has to be an important feature.

Mr. Finance Minister, you can consider the concept which was debated in the other House sometime ago on setting up a Bi-partisan Growth Commission. The Leader of the Opposition in the other House suggested that she was willing to accompany a Government delegation to assure foreign investors that we are one and speak in one voice when it comes to incentivizing foreign investment. You could consider, like many countries have considered, a bi-partisan Growth

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Commission and this would, Sir, buttress investor confidence in a significant way.

Finally, I would say that perhaps no person is better equipped, knows it better than the Finance Minister on what needs to be done to get the India story back on track. I agree that we are not like 1991. We have many strengths as compared to the 1991 situation. Sir, equally, there are many more vulnerabilities. India is far more integrated with the global economy that it was in 1991. As a rough figure, Sir, trade as a percentage of GDP which was just 10-11 per cent in 1991, is now 44 per cent. We are far more vulnerable today than we were in 1991. We have, of course, have got strength but the strength poses new challenges, and, therefore, Sir, I do believe that the Finance Minister might like to consider that, without going to the IMF, formally or informally, history has a terrible knack of a vicious cycle. I think, we need to adopt programme and policies which will prevent the recurrence of features, and, which will prevent really the full cycle of what this country experienced between 1991 and 1993. **...(Time-bell rings)...** This, Sir, is not something which can be left merely perhaps to the ingenuity and innovation of Government itself. It requires national efforts. It requires Bi-partisan support and I do believe that we would be performing our national duty to extend that support for enacting reforms, legislation and programmes, which would enable the economy to get back to the high noon of economic growth, which India has experienced for several years. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next speaker is Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to register my views on this important issue. Dear Finance Minister, Sir, we do respect you as a great leader of Tamil Nadu, next to our elder brother, late Murasoli Maran, who flew the Indian flag high in the Doha Conference while fighting for the rights of the developing countries. Sir, you command a great respect and love from our dear leader also.

Sir, during 2008-09, when the whole world was trailing due to the recession, because of the fiscal measures taken by you, India was able to not only survive but also register a very good and healthy growth rate of the GDP. While global factors are challenging Indian economy now, with your new fiscal consolidation, India is able to contain fiscal deficit at 4.9 per cent of GDP by effecting aggressive

expenditure cuts. But there are certain factors which do give us some concern like, inflation, high levels of debt, poor infrastructure, poor educational standards, Budget deficit etc.

These things do give us some concern about our Indian economy. In this regard, I would, very shortly, tell you about the domestic and global factors as also some other measures to come out of that. The Indian economy is at the crossroads largely because of various domestic and global factors. Definitely, with your guidance, we could come out of that. The domestic factors include indiscriminate Government spending essentially on non-plan expenditure. A recent survey says that out of every one rupee spent by the Government, only 25 paise reach the poor. Even that is not reaching the poor and the needy. Not only that, Sir, rampant frauds are taking place in non-Plan expenditure scheme.

The DMK Government is never against the non-Plan expenditure of the Government. We also incur expenses over this. In a particular district in Tamil Nadu, there was a rampant fraud of nearly Rs.135 crore in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* alone. Not only this, this is happening everywhere in India. We should be careful about the imperfect delivery model for social spending and subsidies. There is complete failure on the issue of developing petroleum resources locally. There is no concerted and time-bound policy for oil self sufficiency. Inability to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP makes the country driven by export of services which will take a hit as the conditions for export of services decline globally. High level of inflation is the cause of rupee losing its value. Any currency would depreciate if the inflation is consistently higher than real interest rate. In India, the difference has been consistently above five per cent every year since 1994 which would theoretically mean rupee will depreciate at the rate of not less than five per cent every year. In this scenario, the slide in rupee can be prevented only if imports are reduced and exports pick up.

Now, I come to global factors. One is the slowdown of economy in Europe and elsewhere. The U.S., which faced a tough economic situation, adopted some measures by pumping money into system for four years by mopping up outstanding Government Bonds at the risk of inflation. But the move paid off largely because the US is a manufacturing economy which is not the case with us. Quantitative Easing, which was the plan, is being withdrawn now which would mean global liquidity will be further squeezed resulting in recession across the world.

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

Two, international oil prices being consistently high because of reduction in supplies from Libya and Iraq and due to sanctions against Iran.

I would suggest some short-term and long-term solutions. Shoring up rupee can be done only through reduction in current account deficit for which measures need to be initiated by providing disincentives for import of gold -- that has already been done -- and other items of non-essentials. Perfumes and bikes come under the category of non-essentials. Some things, which are being produced by our small manufacturers, like locks and pens are being imported from China. If more tax can be levied on these items, definitely, our economy will improve. We need to take measures by providing disincentives for other items of non-essentials and conspicuous consumption.

Cutting down CAD through sovereign and non-sovereign bonds for NRI and overseas investors will plug a part of the CAD. We have to step up vigilance on speculative transaction which will increase volatility in the Indian Rupee.

Sir, long-term measures include initiating time-bound steps through administrative reforms for preventing wastage of money in areas of social spending. We need to step up domestic oil production and strengthen our manufacturing capacity. Agriculture production needs to be increased through innovative techniques as well as better storage facilities. I would like to underline here that on FDI our leader has reiterated that the interests of the small traders have to be taken into consideration. I would like to register it here, Sir.

With this observation, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that the Indian economy can definitely emerge more stronger if proper steps for recovery are taken in time. Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this important problem of our economy. Sir, I feel very disheartened by the state of our economy. The rosy picture, which was depicted a few years back regarding the high growth of our economy, controlling prices, controlling inflation and protecting our economy from the influence of global situation or global crisis, is gradually fading. The hope is fading. The rate of GDP growth of Indian economy declined from 6.3 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.5 per cent this year. Growth of agriculture, industry and service sectors is declining in our country. Capital goods production which provides the largest number of employment is now

at its lowest level. It was just six per cent last year. We failed to control the price rise and inflation in the period 2011-13. The utter mismanagement of economy led to widespread corruption from the lowest level to the highest level of our administration and economy. The real income of the people and the purchasing power of the common man are decreasing day by day. Value of rupee is declining in comparison with the US dollar, affecting our economy. America is trying to solve its economic crisis at the cost of our interest. Our hope of bringing FDI into the country is becoming a day dream now.

Why are FDI investors not feeling safe to come to India? It is because of our mismanagement and corruption in every sphere. They do not have confidence in us now and largely, it is affecting our hope of getting more investment from the foreign countries. Arcelor Mittal, the largest steel magnate of the world, has recently withdrawn their investment in Karnataka and Odisha. Future investment of Posco, one of the biggest steel magnates in the world, in Odisha is also not yet clear. It is happening due to the faulty policy of the UPA Government. The contradictory policy of different Ministries, environment clearance from other Ministries, the economic policy, the industrial policy, etc., are the main obstacles in the way of foreign investment in our country. Unemployment is growing day by day in our country. In this period, only four lakh jobs were created in India by the UPA Ministries. On the other hand, 1.26 lakh workers lost their jobs during this period. The unemployed youth of the country are impatient and frustrated, and they are gradually attracted to the extremist forces like Naxalism and other forces in our country.

The farmers are frustrated and NREGA is a failure. How far will the food security programme, which you are going to introduce very soon, be fruitful? There is also a doubt..... because of the failure of the public distribution system and corruption everywhere. So, that will not lead to a solution to the poverty, or, the starvation problem in our rural areas.

Another thing is that we are claiming we will be allocating Rs.2,00,000 crores for our social welfare programmes. As some of my friends have quoted the famous saying of late Rajiv Gandhiji, only 25 per cent of a rupee reaches the targeted people. Nowadays corruption is much more widespread, and I am having a doubt

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

whether allocation of funds reaches the rural poor people. My hon. friend, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar was talking about Panchayati Raj. **...(Time-bell rings)...** I will take only one minute. We are proud of our Panchayati Raj system. We have introduced this system to implement the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, that is, Gram Swaraj.

The Panchayati Raj system has not led to decentralisation of power, but it has led to decentralisation of corruption. From top level to the lower level, the corruption has spread; and all the villages are divided over it. There are lots of litigations filed. This has disturbed our social life also. So, we must give more attention to how to improve the Panchayati Raj system and how to eradicate the corruption. Unless we control corruption, unless we improve our managerial capacity, we can't improve our economy. Once the economy becomes crisis-ridden, it will affect the political system and destabilise the country. Thank you very much.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Short Duration discussion on the economic situation of the country. The Indian economy is not exempted from the world economy. As a matter of fact, the world economy also has been facing severe problems. The Indian economy is not different from the world economy, particularly when we are in the global village economic stand. While that is going on, in the year 2008, the UPA-I Government kept on saying that we were fully insulated, as well as, decoupled. Today, we have discovered that our economy is not insulated. As a matter of fact, our eyes and ears have been insulated. The manner in which the rupee got devalued shows the health of our economy.

Many countries, particularly the USA, went through this. Though they have gone out of track mainly because of too much dependency on the service sector and reduction in manufacturing, they have quickly worked out on these areas and invested in shale gas and natural gas. They have started exploring; and that is going to be the game changer for the U.S. economy and in order to keep up their economy. We have been facing problems continuously because of the inconsistent policies. We are neither exploring our natural resources nor are we boosting our exports. It is mainly due to lopsided policies like building dams without understanding where the water is going to come from, and creating projects without getting environmental clearances.

In Andhra Pradesh itself 6,000 MW power plant has been set up. Neither is there gas nor is environmental clearance. Though sometime back the environmental clearance was given, but unfortunately for various reasons it was cancelled. Similarly, so many highways were planned, but unfortunately a lot of infrastructure projects and companies are in trouble mainly because of the inconsistent policies about the right of way, etc. So far as the banking sector is concerned, Indian banks are the backbone of the Indian economy, which are really in trouble today. As a matter of fact, in the last year's Budget speech, I had mentioned that under the gamut of Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), a lot of companies were queuing up there. If the Government does not come out with any concrete policies, probably we would require a cell for restructuring the banks, which has already arisen today.

Infrastructure is the most important issue, but in our country, we have always defocussed because of our lopsided policies. Infrastructure requires a long tenure and low-cost funding, which has not been looked into. Fundamentally, there is no equity. While we all agree that the Railway route is the most efficient route, we have hardly developed it. Post Independence, we have not even doubled our railway tracks. Sir, 70 per cent of our crude oil is imported and our entire forex is going for that. The current account deficit is mainly arising out of that. I do not want to go into other statistics. So far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is like adding fuel to the fire. Our UPA Government has taken a drastic decision, which has led to further problems. Not even a single sector, whether farmers or small and medium industries, is doing well. It has totally broken. The Government has broken, the industry has broken. People are losing jobs.

I think the Government has failed in every front. Our CAD is increasing, GDP is going down, fiscal deficit is also increasing year after year, whereas, the corruption index is really going up. **...(Time bell rings)...** Sir, please give me a minute. I am unable to understand what the Government is doing for the last one decade, whether UPA-I or UPA-II. The way they are working, I think, the Government has no moral right to continue. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the state of the economy. The state of the economy is in a very bad shape. The economy is in a deep crisis. Every speaker has pointed it out. The Indian economy is slipping to less than 5 per cent growth rate. The problem of current account deficit, depreciation of Indian rupee, inflation and price rise, decline in industrial output,

[Shri D. Raja]

decline in manufacturing sector, decline in agricultural production are all major concerns in addition to the growing unemployment and the decline in purchasing power of our toiling people. But many speakers have given their good wishes for the revival of the economy. Even Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar spoke from the Congress Party. It is a different thing that he was not in his self. The reasons are very obvious. But he has appealed to Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to join hands for the revival of the economy. It exposed one reality.

Both, the Congress Party and BJP have no problem on economic policies or fiscal policies. This situation demands a serious introspection. The way the corporate houses are dictating terms to the Government or deciding and influencing the policies of the Government, I do not foresee any revival of our economy. This requires a paradigm shift, an alternative policy framework. The Congress (I) Party lacks such an alternative policy framework. In fact, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar referred to 1990s , and he even referred to the Welfare State. I think, 1990s were the beginning of the Congress (I) Party moving forward from the Nehruvian model of economic development, from the Nehruvian principles of Welfare State. Now, slowly, the Indian Government is emerging as a neoliberal Government, not having any concern for the poor, not having any concern for the toiling people.

Sir, this situation is very alarming and let us look at the reality as reality. It is of no use closing our eyes and blaming it on others as they are all on a denial mode. It is a reality. The current account deficit is used as an excuse by the Finance Minister or by the Government as a whole for opening up our economy for FDI in various sectors. Already the retail trade has been opened up. Now the Government has proposed to increase the FDI ceiling in insurance sector from 26 per cent to 49 per cent, and it has proposed to increase the FDI in defence production and in all public sector banks.

Sir, these are all very disastrous moves in the given situation as the CPI and other Leftist parties are opposed to these kinds of proposals that the Government has been making. This is not the way to revive the economy. Look at the FDI. Even my good friend, Shri N.K. Singh, was referring to the FDI. In fact, the FDI declined from 15.7 billion dollars in 2011-12 to 12.8 billion dollars in 2012-13. But the Government has been hiding behind its own inability to control imports of luxury items such as gold and jewelleryes. Now the Government has taken some steps to control imports of gold and jewelleryes.

4.00 P.M.

The fact is that the Government has been giving tax sops to the gold and jewellery sector to the extent of more than Rs. 50,000 crores. And this situation is likely to worsen with the depreciation of rupee. Sir, when I come to depreciation of rupee, -- if my facts are wrong, the Finance Minister has the right to correct me -- the rupee value is going down. In 1947, when we got independence, the rupee value was equal to the dollar value.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

One rupee was equal to one dollar. That was the situation in 1947. Now, one dollar is equal to Rs. 61. When our economy is growing, as per the Government statement, at five per cent, and the economy of the U.S. is growing at two per cent, then, why is our rupee falling in value? What is the secret? The American dollar value has not fallen, but the Indian rupee value has been falling. What is the logic and how is the Government going to explain this?

Sir, the other issue is that the Government has not been talking about the black money. In the earlier Sessions of Parliament, there used to be uproar in the House on the issue of black money which had been stashed to foreign countries. Now nobody knows what the Government is doing on black money.

On the question of non-performing assets of banks, it is a very serious issue, and the Government is not saying anything about non-performing assets. Loans in banks are increasing. The official figure is 1,64,000 crores. This does not include loans restructured and shown as good loans. If you include both these, the total bad loans will be more than Rs. 2,50,000 crores.

But Government still wants to loan to big corporate houses, big business Houses. Sir, when I talk about slow-down, the biggest failure of the Government has been ignoring the structural weakness of the economy. Even though the country claims that we have adequate growth rate, the economy has failed to create jobs. In fact, in the last seven years between 2004-05 and 2011-12, only nine million jobs were created. This confirms the story of jobless growth. In addition, every year we have more than 12 million people joining the ranks of unemployed people in this country. Sir, what has also compounded the matters is the fact that most of the jobs that have been created are in unorganised sector and in low productivity sectors.

[Shri D. Raja]

This has also been accompanied by suppression workers' rights in big companies such as Suzuki, which we witnessed. Sir, the Government continues to provide benefits to the corporate sector and corporate sector is given all kinds of exemptions, all kinds of tax exemptions. There is no additional tax on the corporate sector. How the revenue foregone has been increased,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. **...(Time-bell rings)...**

SHRI D. RAJA: ...my previous speakers have pointed out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: We are discussing the state of economy. If economy is in good health, we all can be in good health. The country can be in good health. Now if you don't want to discuss, let us leave it to destiny, to fate. What is going to happen, let it happen to the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should practise economy.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a serious subject. In fact, this date has been chosen for discussion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, try to practise economy here also.

SHRI D. RAJA: What I am trying to say is, the Government now will have to unleash some serious, major measures. Government will have to tax....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. Government will have to tax the corporate sector, widen the tax-base. Government will have to restore subsidies. Government is cutting down the expenditure or spending on social sector, on health and education and Government should restore subsidies. Government should increase the public spending on poor people. Government should strengthen the manufacturing sector in order to create jobs and Government should stop disinvestment in public sector industries, public sector banks. They are the strength of our economy. Government should not weaken the public sector. Sir, I cannot have any hope that this Government is going to realise what their faults are, or whether they will review their neo-liberal economic policies. Unless a review is done, unless Government goes for mid-course correction, economy cannot be saved. If Government

is not prepared, people will have to provide an answer by change of Government. Thank you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important debate. I am sure all sections of the House are very concerned and disturbed at the state of the economy. It is not a question of the Government or the Opposition. Today it is a question of the future of our very nation and it is with great deal of concern that I rise today to make a few observations. My very good friend, Shri N. K. Singh, was very laudatory in his comments about the good effort that the hon. Finance Minister made to contain the fiscal deficit. I thought the first thing I will do is just highlight to the hon. Members what really the hon. Finance Minister did, more a sleight of hand than really doing something good for the nation. He finally landed up by reducing Rs. 60,000 crores in the receipts of his Government, which is something we had kept telling the Government even at the time of the Budget that you are over-emphasizing on your receipts. You are budgeting more receipts than you will get. It was obvious they could have never met that target when the economy was in downturn mode and where the growth had fallen so drastically to sub-5 per cent level. Obviously, the receipts were down by Rs. 60,000 crores. They claim to have cut the expenditure of the Government. But, what did they do? They cut the Plan expenditure by Rs. 92,000 crores, but increased the Non-Plan expenditure by Rs. 32,000 crores to show a balanced revised budget. All in all, what they have done is, they have increased the subsidy burden by Rs. 67,000 crores reduced expenditure on Defence, which is the prime need of the nation to protect our boundaries where we see incursions every day, by Rs. 5,000 crores on revenue account and Rs. 10,000 crores on capital account. We need to modernise the Armed Forces.

They have also reduced the grants to the States by Rs. 6,000 crores and assistance to the States by Rs. 17,000 crores. Worst of all, they have reduced the capital expenditure of the Government of India by Rs. 77,000 crores. Instead of creating assets for the future, instead of creating assets for posterity, they are borrowing, they are increasing deficits, they are living hand-to-mouth and using that money only to pay salaries and imprudent expenses, but not investing in infrastructure that this nation needs.

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

Further, we have a lot of Minority Members here who often talk about the injustice meted out to the Minority. My side is often blamed for being anti-Minorities. But the track record of this Government shows that even on Minority affairs, they have not spent approximately Rs. 1,000 crores which was available in the Budget. On tribal affairs, they have not spent approximately Rs. 1,000 crores available in the Budget.

My good friend, Mani, stood to defend the Government. We don't know how much he defends and how much he attacks the Government. But, in Panchayati Raj, which is so dear to him and his late friend, they have not spent Rs. 1,300 crores. All in all, this Government, which is in power for over nine years, has brought down the capital expenditure, as a percentage of Budget expenditure, from 23.1 per cent, which the NDA had left behind, to 11.72 per cent last year. Effectively, they have halved the expenditure on capital investments in the country in the nine years they have been in power. Certainly, I am sure, my dear friend, Mr.N.K. Singh, will not give them any brownie points for this complete mismanagement of the economy.

A lot was said on inflation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a speech by his predecessor way back in 1947 when India got Independence. In 1947, the then Finance Minister recognized that inflation cannot be curtailed by monetary policy alone. He said, 'the present inflation is not due to further increase of currency, but to a steady fall in the supply of goods.' It is, Sir, elementary that unless supply side is tackled, inflation will never get controlled. I urge the hon. Finance Minister to focus on the supply side if at all they are looking to sort out the important problem of inflation.

Of course, a lot of Members have talked about the world economy. I wonder when the Indian economy was doing well, whether that also must have been due to the world economy, because if the downturn is due to the world recession, then the upside must also be due to the world doing very well. I think, in effect, the Government has decided to acknowledge that they have no role to play in the Indian economy and they are only subservient to whatever happens in the rest of the world. But the fact is to the contrary. The Indian rupee is depreciating against all major currencies -- be it Dollar, Euro, Pound, Yen, and worst of all, the Renminbi. The highest depreciation is against the Chinese Renminbi. In fact the Chinese Renminbi has appreciated against the US dollar by about 6 per cent.

They cannot justify their mismanagement of the economy by just blaming the world for all this. China, in a similar situation, invested in infrastructure when they gave fiscal stimulus to their economy in the last three or four years. They didn't waste away money to just distribute it for mere vote bank or votes politics, just to earn some votes. They, in fact, strengthened the economy to be prepared for better times to come. We are, today, in a situation where the world will rebound but we will not get the benefit of that rebound because we have painted ourselves into a corner where the country can't, in fact, invest anymore in the infrastructure needs of the nation.

What is the current situation as per Mr. N.K. Singh? He tried to say that important legislations were not being passed. I would like to remind the House that the fact is that this Government in UPA-I brought no legislation for reforms before the House. In UPA-II, all that they did was instead of focusing on issues where consensus could be built, instead of focussing on things which could be done outside the House--which are bureaucratic in nature, administrative in nature, governance in nature--they only focussed on the contentious issues. If there was a general mood in the nation that multi-brand retail should not be permitted, there was no need to vitiate the atmosphere of the House and spend a whole month or two to do a thing, as my senior colleague said, to pass a legislation which has got them zero FDI. There was no need at all to lose precious time of this House in not allowing a prestigious law, as the Lokpal, to be passed in this House; but they just dilly-dallied and took months and months and finally let down the people on the streets who were hoping for some accountability from this Government.

Sir, against the reforms the NDA did--the reforms in insurance, the reforms in banking, the reforms in pensions, the reforms in telecom, airport privatization, disinvestment of sick public sector units, power sector reforms, road projects in a massive way--all that this Government has left behind or will leave behind, as soon as they leave and make way for a better Government to come, will be a series of scams, and scams in the garb of so-called public good. In the garb of employment, they introduced MGNREGA. Member after Member has spoken about money under MGNREGA being withered away rather than creating assets for the nation. You don't pay people for the work not done. You pay people for work done. You don't create a country which institutionalizes poverty. You don't create a country where it is good to be called poor so that the entitlements of the Government will take you along. We want an empowered nation.

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

We talk of becoming a super-power. We will be a super-power only when every youth of this country gets good education, gets good health, gets a job or has a working opportunity, lives a life of pride and not a life dependent on doles of this Government. In the garb of power, in the garb of providing Power for All by 2012", they gave us the coal scam. If only they had auctioned those coal mines, we could have today got Rs. 5 lakh crores into the Government treasury and would not have to see the day where the Government is cutting capital expenditure and causing losses to the nation. In the garb of security, they do transactions like Tatra trucks, Agusta Westland; there are scams upon scams in the defence sector. In the garb of giving cheap telephony, they do the 2G Scam, they do the Dewas Antrix Scam. In the garb of growth, they give us consumption-led growth, but there are no jobs. Against 6 crore jobs provided by the NDA regime, they provide only 27 lakh jobs. Every one of their actions loses the investors' confidence.

The investor loses confidence not because a legislation is not passed. One or two more legislations passed are not going to change the face of this nation. But, if this Government was to get out of its paralysis, was to get out of fighting with each other, was to start taking decisions, was to stop taking retrospective tax amendments which caused the investors to completely lose faith, when they overturn judicial judgments, if they were to stop smuggling of gold rather than increasing the taxes on gold, if they were to make the housewife and the young woman feel secure in this country, if they were to make investors have confidence that when they invest in India, they will not lose their money in depreciation, then let me assure you Sir, India would not be in such a dire state. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Sir, I had requested the Chair, before you came, for two-three minutes more. Sir, please give me two-three minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you have taken extra six minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* You didn't sacrifice your time but. Everybody wants to talk more.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I want to make a couple of suggestions. Sir, the fact is that this Government in the garb of financing current account deficit has made claims, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister are making claims, that they have protected the foreign exchange reserves of this country. I feel very sorry that my Ministers, that my hon. Prime Minister are misleading the nation. They have not protected the foreign exchange reserves of this country. I can keep

my forex reserves at 280 billion dollars, but keep increasing my debt from 200 billion dollars to 300 billion dollars, now 390 billion dollars, in another year, it will be 490 billion dollars. Is that protecting the foreign exchange reserves?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, when NDA left the power, the net forex reserves vs. external debt, was surplus by one billion dollars. Today, the nation is 100 billion dollars negative on forex reserve net of external debt.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: That is what we are leaving behind for the people. Sir, I just want to make a couple of quick suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you have taken extra seven minutes. Please conclude, Mr. Goyal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: If at all the Government is serious that they want to solve the problems of the nation, first of all, they will have to give *bharosa*, they will have to give confidence to the world, that this is a sincere Government; it is an honest Government; it is a Government which will act and not allow a Pulok Chatterjee Committee to take fifteen months against the slated three months.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: They have to go with the Opposition, with other parties to build a national consensus on policy-making. Now, look at how they are playing with food security. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In the garb of food security, they are making a fool of the poor. They have to instead address the genuine problems of the people.

Lastly, a small submission, Sir, I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister, please acknowledge where you have gone wrong and rectify your mistakes. Show the world, you are not dogmatic. That will separate the boys from the men. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the debate.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You were the first speaker, where were you?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I heard your speech completely when I was preparing my... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wanted to reply to you. That is why he waited.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I heard carefully the speeches of the hon. Members of the Opposition, and I should say with all humility that there was nothing substantially new because the Government itself is closely aware of some of the problems that you have been raising. The Government is seized of the problem and trying to find out proper solutions. Sir, mentioning the problems facing the Indian economy is different from painting the picture of the Indian economy that the Indian economy is bankrupt.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair]

It is different to say that the Indian economy is dead and everybody should be ready for joining the funeral. Mere history of economic development after thirties' shows that if the world economy has survived with the greatest possible depression, which prolonged for seven years or eight years, it is not very difficult for an economy like ours, which is 1.7 trillion dollars, to survive the problems which the Indian economy is facing at present.

Sir, the able Finance Minister will reply to some of the questions probably in a holistic manner. But it is my responsibility to reply and settle some of the issues, probably permanently for this House to debate. I begin with the performance of the NDA during five years and the UPA, so far as the rate of economic growth is concerned. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji mentioned the rate of growth in the last year when they demitted the office, and today, in 2012-13, the rate of economic growth in India is five per cent. Sir, everybody knows, an elementary student of statistics and economics knows that statistics is the most deceptive discipline.

Therefore, rather than going for the starting point and the closing point, and rather than discussing the debate in the Chartered Accountant manner, I would simply take five-year period preceding the NDA. Take the NDA's five years; the average annual rate of growth between 1999-2000, 2004-05 was 5.9 per cent. In the preceding 5 years, the rate of growth was 6.5 per cent. In the succeeding 5 years,

the rate of growth was 8.5 per cent. For the period 2004-05 to 2010-11, it was 8.5 per cent. Fortunately, the BJP-led NDA Government demitted the office and the Indian economy really started growing after they were thrown out of the political power. Of all the social sciences, the economics is more precise because of the role of money. And, it is more causal science. It is not only dismal science. Any discussion on economy, without contextualizing, I fear, becomes irrelevant. The global financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 changed the entire map of the world economy. We are talking about recession. Now, there is no doubt about it. All documents of the Government say it. Neither we nor you are manufacturing it. The rate of growth is decelerating.

The World Development Report and the IMF's Economic Watch Report have shown that every economy in the world, during the last two years, has deceleration, including the economy of China. I don't have time to go into the details. But so far as 2012 and 2011 are concerned, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, every country has witnessed deceleration. Even the China witnessed deceleration in 2001 from 9.3 per cent to 7.8 per cent. After the economic integration, after 1991, there cannot be even a single economy which can be immune or exempted from the repercussions that the world economy will be suffering from.

The second important point is that this is not only the rate of growth in general, but when I calculate the rate of growth of agriculture and allied services, when I calculate the rate of growth of manufacturing sector, all the data suggest that even the sub-sectors of the economic growth rate, during earlier five years and the later five years of the NDA period, are substantially better. That's why, Madam Chairperson, I request the House that we should settle the debate permanently that NDA has no business to say that they had better performance, at least, so far as economic growth is concerned.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan has suggested inclusive economic growth. Probably, the member has suggested about how the Planning Commission was virtually out of the line, so far as the poverty line is concerned. The point of debate is about twenty-seven rupees, per capita rural expenditure, and thirty-three rupees, per capita urban expenditure. What is the unit of measurement in economy? Suppose, for example, in 2008 and 2009 you consider average height of men or women is 5 feet and 4 inches as the eligibility height for a man or woman to

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

contest an election. Can you suddenly change it into 14? I will be disqualified to contest the election because my height is 5 feet and 4 inches. Tomorrow you may decide 500 dollars per day expenditure. I am not agreeing to rupees twenty-seven. Yesterday, I was on a television channel. The television channel was saying that people were depositing onions into safe deposit lockers. I said if people repeat it, the onions will be rupees three hundred per kilogram because they were creating fear psychosis. Economics is not only dealing with what is exactly happening at a point of time. Celebrated economist Keynes underlined the role of expectations. And, the entire stock exchange market functions on expectations. It is absolutely unrealistic. But economy also functions on expectations. Now, it is from that point of view, I was saying that I don't mind if you want 500 dollars per day. But the Planning Commission had given at two points of time. For the first time, it is possible that by those measures the poverty has declined. You are free. And, I do not understand that any point of time the Tendulkar Committee had adjusted and made improvement over ...*(Interruptions)*... How much more time is available to me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I think if you can conclude fast, then, we can take another speaker.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Okay. But our Party was given one hour time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Yes, but there are other speakers also.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: But the previous speaker was given seven minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am trying to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... My only point is that between 2004-05 and 2011-12, if you take even 500 dollars per annum, still, you will be getting poverty reduction, because the rate of reduction will be similar though not identical. That is the precise meaning of unit of measurement in Economic theory.

As far as another problem is concerned, investment is still 30 per cent plus. The gross domestic saving is around 32 per cent plus. As far as the Foreign Direct Investment is concerned, it was referred to again and again. I would like to say that the Foreign Direct Investment, during the four years before the UPA period, that is, from 2001-2004, was barely 19.4 billion dollars. Out of 256 billion dollars Foreign Direct Investment that has come into the economy, 230 billion

dollars came during the last nine years of the UPA rule. As far as Foreign Exchange reserves are concerned, my friend Ravi Shankar Prasadji was talking about the time they demitted the office. In 2003-04 or 2004-05, when you demitted the office, the foreign exchange reserves were Rs. 6,191 billion. In 2012-13, despite adverse Current Account Deficit of 4.8 per cent, today, the country is having foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 15,884 billion. It is in multiples of what it was in 2003-04 or 2004-05.

Sir, the third important point is about inflation. There is no doubt that inflation hurts poor more than the Members of Parliament. We have assurance that whether Parliament functions or not, our allowances are continuing. Therefore, inflation is not affecting us, except in discussion. But let me tell the House that during 2009-10 and 2012-13, the Minimum Support Prices of agricultural commodities were raised by nearly 70 to 75 per cent. Is there anybody in the House who would say that farmers' Minimum Support Price should not be increased? That is the political economy. When the Minimum Support Prices of certain commodities are increasing, then, basically, they are sending signals to the market.

As far as Current Account Deficit is concerned, it is, basically, because of the gap between the imports and exports. Precisely, because of the global recession, the demand for India's export is receding and our imports are inelastic. Over a period of time, we have developed our industrial structure in such a way that our imports are inelastic.

Sir, I have two more points to make. We are importing 70 per cent of crude oil. There has been global depreciation of currency. We are talking about depreciation. My friend, Mr. Piyush Goyal, just now was talking about every currency. Rupee has been depreciated. Not a single currency in the world during the last two years remained immune from depreciation -- from six or seven per cent to even sixteen per cent. Therefore, the basic question is, in order to reduce the current account deficit, when the Government tries to raise the prices of petrol and diesel, you are making a hue and cry, despite the fact that international prices are rising. I should put on record that during NDA regime, for the period of five years, petrol prices were raised 21 times and diesel prices were raised 24 times including kerosene prices, despite the fact that crude oil prices in the world economy were 16 dollars per barrel. You want to control fiscal deficit, you want to control current account deficit but you don't want to touch petrol and diesel prices. This is

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

unacceptable. Whatever capacity of the Finance Minister may be, we would find difficult to simultaneously cure the economy when certain objectives are conflicting.

Madam, my last point is about the inclusive growth. In this country, it has become intellectual fashion, particularly among Economists followed by politicians that whenever something is given to poor, it is considered as dole. It is considered unproductive expenditure; it is considered wastage; it is considered scam. Madam, two minutes, please. People have gone on record saying that even MGNREGA Scheme is a scam. Madam, 4-5 crore rural poor households are getting jobs and about 3-4 crore mandays of jobs are created every year at the expense of 35,000-40,000 crores of rupees. That is the reason. Due to various measures that are being taken, the poverty in rural areas has declined faster than in the urban areas. How do you consider that that is a wastage? When all kinds of incentives are given to the privileged people, this House passes the Resolution, raising the emoluments and privileges of the Members of Parliament with a complete consensus, within a fraction of second. And, when poor agricultural labourers, farmers, etc., are getting Rs. 75-80 a day, there is a hue and cry. Basically, one of the factors for the inflation is also the increasing purchasing power of the rural people. That is why not only UPA has succeeded in achieving a rate of growth of 5 per cent today despite the slowdown, but the UPA has also succeeded in making growth 'inclusive'.

Madam, thank you very much for your magnanimity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Now Trivediji. I request you all to please speak to the point so that we can have the Minister conclude everything by 5 o'clock, if you don't mind. Yes, Trivediji.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Madam, I will be as brief as possible. I am very much obliged for giving me this opportunity. They say, "economics is the science of applying scarce means to alternative ends." But, here, in the name of economy, we have been discussing politics to a large extent that whether NDA Government was better or whether UPA Government was better, UPA-I or UPA-II. Let us now discuss on economic issues which are before us.

Madam, I was reading an article last week in 'The Economist'. We talked about the BRIC - Brazil, Russia, China and India, and it described them as 'sprinters' who came with great hopes but could not live up to the expectations. It is a fact that the expectations with which we rose, to a certain extent, we have

slowed down. Whether it is a temporary halt or whether we are going to again march forward is one of the ideas which were picked up in that article.

Madam, a lot of statistics have been given here. I have also got my bag full of statistics, but I think so much has been spoken by Shri N.K. Singh and others also; so I don't want to repeat those statistics. There is a talk of fiscal deficit, current account deficit, revenue deficit, purchasing power parity and all that. So, I will try to avoid them as far as possible. But I will ask a fundamental question that to what extent these statistics are dependable. As Mr. Ram Gopal rightly stated, we have a parallel economy. There are goods which are manufactured; without payment of excise duty, they enter the market. There are trading activities which are not recorded. To the extent to which we know there is a parallel economy going on in our country, can we say that all these statistics which are given are totally dependable? When we know that the velocity of black money is higher than the velocity of white money because it moves very fast, do we know what happens? What is the result of this black money which is in the process of production, in the process of trading, in the process of the service activities? I think, a suggestion was made that, somehow or other, this extent or the spectre of black money has to be tackled. In what way, it will be tackled, whether it will be a voluntary disclosure scheme or whether it will be some scheme by which these black moneys are brought out in the regular money, is something for which the Finance Minister will have to address his mind.

Madam, I am only giving suggestions which are relevant for the purpose of reviving the economy if it has slumped to a certain extent. Then, it is an accepted position that apart from the structural changes which may be necessary in our economy, there is a need for a massive dose of Foreign Direct Investment. So far as the US and Europe are concerned, it is more than 30 per cent; we are at about 11 per cent. So, I personally believe that a massive doze of foreign investment is necessary. Now, what is it that is holding up the foreign investments? The main reasons are procrastination, red-tapism, controls and unnecessary laws. Some of them require to be strongly dealt with. I can tell you, we, in Mumbai, require 37 permissions for opening a grocery shop. For starting a construction activity we require more than 80 permissions. Now, what is this? First of all, at least, 30 per cent of the laws at the Central level and 40 per cent at the State level need to be scrapped. In Mumbai, we have a law that if there are ten couples on the dancing

[Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi]

floor and the eleventh couple wants to join, it has to obtain a permission because it is violating some old archaic law. Now, these laws require to be scrapped. If we want to invite foreign direct investments, there is no use talking only about one-window selection. If man has to go to China, Indonesia or India and if he finds that he gets clearance in China within one month and in India it takes six months, he would definitely go to China. So, I think such unnecessary laws which are clogging the flow of foreign direct investments should be...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Madam, I would take just one minute more.

Then, the article also mentions about a comparison with China, Russia, Brazil and India. It says that India has one potential, a young population which can be effectively harnessed. Now, this young population has got expectations. This is what is known as the revolution of rising expectations. They have got a divine discontent amongst themselves. The media, the television, gives them hopes of various luxury items and we have to somehow or the other fulfill them. How do we do it? I think this is important. I have full faith in the hon. Finance Minister. He is one of the most brilliant persons we have in our country and he should be able to tackle these problems which are before us. I would once again quote Keynes; he had said that a donkey remains stationary unless it is moved either with a carrot or a stick. Man is no different. You must either give him the carrot of profit or the stick of regimentation. See to it that we move. We, as a country, should move as fast as possible. And I have full faith that our Finance Minister, if he is determined, could do that. We have to take bold steps. If he does it, the country would again be able to move further and we would be able to have double digit growth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you. Now, Mr. Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Madam.

It is ironical that every time the Congress Government demits office, or is about to demit office, it leaves the country's economy and its finances in a total shambles. You would recall that in 1989, the Congress Government had bankrupted the nation, so much so that the succeeding Government had to sell our gold to England to raise some foreign exchange, and thereafter, we had gone to the IMF

with a begging bowl. Today, the situation is even worse. The country's economy has been brought to its knees by the irresponsible policies of this Government. We are sandwiched between low growth on the one side and high inflation on the other, especially high food inflation. The *aam aadmi*, whom they claim to represent, can't keep his body and soul together. Sixteen crore people are either under-employed or unemployed. Our youth has lost all hope. Small factories and small businesses are closing by the day, especially, the labour-intensive, export oriented industry is in a total mess. The rupee is tumbling against all foreign currencies and the artificial means by which the Reserve Bank is trying to resurrect it has only led to increased interest costs and sucking of the liquidity from the system, which hurts both production as well as consumption. Manufacturing sector has declined for 13 straight quarters and the capital goods output contracted for the third month in a row to 6.6 per cent in June reflecting the subdued investment climate.

Our industrialists are not investing in this country at all. They are all going abroad because they are fed up with the ineptitude and the fact that there is no decision-making happening in the Government added to the crony capitalism that we all witness. I am very happy that this Government added 75,000 megawatts of power generation capacity in the last three to four years for which I compliment them. But it is very sad to see that almost 50,000 megawatts we cannot operationalise because of lack of fuel. This is putting a huge burden on our financial institutions and many PSUs like BHEL. And there is a huge risk of their going under because of rising NPAs. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The hon. Finance Minister has announced some steps recently, but this will only postpone the liability and the succeeding Government will have to face the music. I will not be surprised if very soon we have to rush to the IMF again to bail us out as our reserves are dwindling by the day. The current account deficit just does not go below 13 billion dollars a month.

I don't know how he has predicted that he will be able to contain it at 70 billion dollars. We are importing coal worth 20 billion dollars this year. Last year the figure was 15 billion dollars. And if we have to give or provide fuel to our existing plants and the capacity which is being built, this will touch triple digits in the future. If the Mumbai market is to be believed, 170 billion dollars of foreign exchange loans have to be repaid this year.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Madam, I have spoken for three minutes. Large parties speak for half-an-hour. Do you think that they only have all the wisdom and all the knowledge? You must give some time to small parties also. ...*(Interruptions)*... This happens every time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please try to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I also want to say that the Finance Minister had very optimistically predicted six-and-a-half per cent growth when he presented the Budget and all his deficit figures were based on that. Thirty-three per cent of the planned fiscal deficit was used up only in the first two months of this fiscal year. The structural changes, which are required, and the decision making, which is required, both at the political and at the bureaucratic level, are completely missing. In fact, the Food Security Bill, with which the Government hopes to win the next election, will add another Rs.80,000 crores to our fiscal deficit. While I welcome the Bill, they have only taken care of the consumption part. The supply side is completely neglected. Where will this food come from? Today, we may have the reserves. And I know that just in Punjab and Haryana eighteen-and-a-half million tonnes is lying in the open. While the rains are going on, a lot of that will rot. They are not planning anything for that. What about the farmer who has to provide the food in the future? We are refusing to increase MSP. It is being fixed arbitrarily.

The Swaminathan formula, which everybody has been requesting for, has been ignored. If this goes on and if we have two or three bad years of rainfall, I am afraid, the so-called food security that we are all very proud of will not be visible. I will only urge my friends here in Mayawati's party and Samajwadi Party to end the country's vows quickly and vote out this Government so that we have a proper Government which can lead the country forward. Thank you. Sir, on the issue of economic situation of the country, inflation, the price rise, is the biggest worry of one and all in the country. Today, in the morning, when I was watching TV, I saw a very different way of selling automobile tyres in Jamshedpur. A retailer was selling automobile tyres and he was giving 5 kg packet of onions free against that. Maybe, it is satirical but that reflects the situation in the country and the economic health of our country. Prices of essential commodities were really under control when NDA regime was on. Now, it is posing problem by the day in the UPA Government. You name the product, you name the service, you think of the fuel, it

is ever increasing and that is the cause of worry for the common man who is supposed to be represented by the UPA Government as they claim tall. Be it Wholesale Price Index or the Consumer Price Index, you cannot convince the common man by giving different kinds of figures and indices.

They are not considered because the common man is living from hand to mouth and his problems should be addressed by the UPA Government. Now, how they will address their problems is left to the wisdom of our learned and very experienced Finance Minister.

Now, if you happen to see infrastructural development, it has been experiencing hurdles every time any policy is put into practice. It is because of the apathy and indecisions of the Government with respect to roads, electricity and water management. Despite their coming in succession, the people of the country have seen that scams have come to the fore. You can take any sector. In every single important sector, like roads development, telecommunications and coal, there is a scam. The scam in Defence procurement has shaken the psyche of the nation.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Industrial growth is in the negative. Apathy towards farmer fraternity has resulted in poor output in the agricultural sector. The Public Distribution System is a thing that we have to really concentrate on. Housing schemes are not coming or are not offered to the poor people. Education sector, health sector and EGS, about which much has been spoken in the House, are yet to be seen. Now, introspection on the part of the Government is a serious thing which the Government should do and the key to it is good governance. Good governance should come not only by defining it or putting it on the paper but it should also be seen by way of action. Strict steps need to be taken to improve the economic health of the country.

Now, there has been failure in achieving the targets, whatever targets are set for achieving the GDP. The slow economic growth is the worry in front of the country. After 2010, if you see, total decline in economic growth has been there. The RBI has been painting a very pessimistic financial picture of the economy of our country. Fiscal deficit is posing a serious problem. Falling rupee, sluggish exports and the rising dependence on imports have widened the Current Account Deficit. Domestic industry, which has been neglected by the Government, should be given proper boost. Foreign investment, that is, FIIs, the way they have entered the

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

capital market, that is, stock exchange, and any movement, the exodus or the way they move out of that, is seen and the brunt is borne by the small investors, common people. If the Government really thinks that the focal point of progress should be the common man, then the Government should see as to what is seriously wrong with its policy which need to be corrected.

Now, the FDI in retail, multi-brand retail, has also failed where you have given many concessions but foreign players are not ready to come. They do not have faith in the policies of the Government. Similarly, in FDI, you are thinking of increasing it from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in the insurance sector. That is completely unwarranted. If you give boost, or, if you give impetus to the Indian public sector companies, they are really in a position to perform in a much better way because every year, public sector insurance companies give crores by way of dividends to the Exchequer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, employment is the biggest problem. If you do not have industrial growth, if you do not see your domestic industry growing, employment remains a larger question, and, that has to be attended by the Government because employment is on the decline for the last five-six years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, now I come to the definition given by the Planning Commission. Taking into account the way the Tendulkar Committee has submitted its Report, it is arguable; its arguments are there, and, the way you define or decide the 'Below Poverty Line', that has to be considered. **(Time-bell rings)** Sir, the things which are happening now are not in the interest of the nation. The UPA Government has to take some strict decisions. They have to come up not by depending upon foreign investment to come but you have to concentrate your attention on whatever resources are there within the country. Sir, India is a resourceful country, and, we can make progress and we can set an example for the world by becoming a super power. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am happy that we are having a debate on the state of the

economy. Although attendance is sparse, I think, the speakers from all political parties have contributed to this debate. I am grateful to all of them beginning from Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and ending with Shri Anil Desai.

Sir, the Deputy Leader of the main Opposition party, I think, wanted to make a thoughtful speech on the economy but fell to the temptation of straying into political arguments from time to time, and that is perfectly understandable. It is acceptable. After all, economics cannot be divorced from politics, and, it is the politics of a political party or the politics of a Government that decides the course and direction of an economy. There can be no economic policy debate without a political or an ideological context. What was sadly missing, of course, was the political and ideological context that he ought to have set at the end of his speech, and, I am afraid, it is something which I find in most well-meaning criticisms. At the end of a speech, at the end of an article, or, at the end of an essay, what is the political and ideological context that you are setting for future policy? I think, he was tempted to begin to compare the five years of the NDA Government, leaving out the first year, the short period of 13 months, with the nine years of the UPA Government and part of the tenth year. I am afraid, if you do that, you will fail. I will demonstrate by numbers. That kind of comparison will only end with egg on your face.

I know, there is a popular phrase in Hindi, "बुद्धि बूढ़ों की" I do not want to do that, but the fact remains that if the Deputy Leader was indeed correct in his assessment of the kind of economic growth and stability and progress and development that the NDA delivered, why did they lose the election of 2004? And, if he is correct in his argument that the first five years of the UPA were an utter disaster, why did they lose the 2009 elections even more disastrously? So, I think, once and for all, we must put an end to this kind of odious comparisons because each period of five years of each Government is determined by a context in which the Government holds office. But since he started the argument, it would be unfair to my colleagues in the Treasury Benches, it would also be unfair to the rest of the House if I do not answer some of those charges with some facts and figures.

Let's take growth. I put it in three columns. Imagine three columns. One is for five years of the NDA from 1999 to 2004. Another one is for five years of the UPA-I from 2004 to 2009. And the last one is for the UPA-II from 2009 to 2013. Let's take growth. It was 5.9 per cent followed by our 8.4 per cent. And even in this four-year period, it is 7.3 per cent.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Take coal production. In 2003-04, when they left office, it was 361 million tonnes. In 2008-09, it was 492 million tonnes. And in 2011-12, it was 540 million tonnes.

Take electricity, capacity installed. In 2003-04, it was 1,12,000 megawatts. By the end of 2008-09, it was 1,48,000 megawatts. By the end of 2011-12, it was 2,00,000 megawatts.

Take generation of electricity. In 2003-04, it was 558 billion kWh. In 2008-09, it was 724 billion kWh. And in 2011-12, it was 877 billion kWh.

Take foodgrain production. In 2003-04, it was 213 million tonnes. In 2008-09, it was 234 million tonnes. In 2011-12, it was 257 million tonnes.

Take steel. In 2003-04, it was 38.6 million tonnes. In 2008-09, it was 63.4 million tonnes.

Take cement. In 2003-04, it was 117 million tonnes. In 2008-09, it was 207 million tonnes. In 2011-12, it was 230 million tonnes.

You can't win this argument by saying that nothing has happened in nine years, that we have not added to capacity, that we have not increased production, that we have not provided growth, and that output has not increased. In every measure, any Government that delivers any kind of growth will indeed add to capacity, will indeed add to growth, and will indeed add to output. I think we should give up these kinds of comparisons and ask ourselves what can be done to accelerate growth.

But I come back to my first point. None of us would be any wiser if we don't set the context and say this is the context, this is the policy that has to be followed, this is the course you should adopt, and whatever we get out of that is for the benefit of the whole country.

Now let me ask five questions, On fiscal deficit. Here in this House we have heard -- I have heard it before and I have heard it today -- that fiscal deficit is myth-making by economists; it is irrelevant; and that we are all fiscal fundamentalists. Now I ask myself this question. Is fiscal deficit a relevant factor or not in order to make policy?

5.00 P.M.

And when I returned to the Finance Ministry, please remember I knew I was returning not to a bed of roses. I was returning under very challenging circumstances. I came back to the Finance Ministry on the 1st of August and on the 6th of August, I made my first statement where I said that the biggest challenge facing this country is fiscal deficit and we have to get back on the path of fiscal consolidation. I know I was savagely criticised in the Press. They said that fiscal deficit will go to 6.1 per cent. The Kelkar Committee recommended that we should peg it at 5.3 per cent. When I presented the Budget, I was able to say that we have contained it at 5.2 per cent, but the actual numbers are even better. We have pegged it at 4.9 per cent. Why does that not deserve any kind of credit? I want to know that. If you were in Government, you would have to do the same thing. I find myself in a situation where the fiscal deficit is getting out of hand. I proposed a path of fiscal consolidation. Any responsible Finance Minister would do that, and working together, you supported me when I presented the Budget, I thanked you for that and I said so in the statement I made three days ago, I thank you for your support. But, that is the path we have to go or the alternative is, do not care about the fiscal deficit that is a myth-making by some economists and forget the fiscal deficit. I think, each one must take a stand. I take a stand; my Party takes a stand; my Government takes a stand. We must put this country back on the path of fiscal consolidation and contain fiscal deficit to below three per cent of the GDP, which we did. When? Not during the NDA Government; we did it in 2007-08. For the first time, fiscal deficit came below three per cent.

Question no.2 is: What does the Deputy Leader want to say about Monetary Policy? You heard different voices here, but what is his Party's position? Do you want a tight Monetary Policy? Do you want a loose Monetary Policy? What is the aim of the Monetary Policy? Is it only to control inflation, as most Central Bankers will say? Now, my Government believes that while the mandate of the Central Bank is indeed price stability and containing inflation, much water has flowed under the bridge since this principle was laid down. Today, the mandate of price stability must be seen as part of a larger mandate and the larger mandate is growth and employment. President Obama two weeks ago said, "My next Fed Chairman must have two objectives -- one is price stability and the other is employment." I believe that the time has come for us to ask ourselves seriously: What is the mandate of

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the Central Bank? Yes, the mandate of the Central Bank traditionally has been price stability. In fact, there are many who argue that that should be the only goal of the Central Bank. Shri N.K. Singh is nodding his head. Many argue that. But, I believe, my Party believes and my Government believes that price stability must be seen as a part of the larger mandate of growth and employment, and I wish each party takes a stand on this. Let Parliament take a stand on this so that a message will go to the country, a message will go to the Central Bank that price stability is important. It is the primary mandate of a Central Bank, but it is part of a larger mandate of promoting growth and employment.

Question no.3 is: What kind of growth do we want? Do we want growth for the sake of growth? Do we want unbridled growth? Do we want unregulated growth or do we want inclusive growth that is sustainable? We believe growth is a necessary condition. We must have growth. It is because of growth that millions have been lifted out of poverty, and I will come to poverty in a moment. I am not subscribing to the theory of the poverty line. But I will tell you what my take on poverty is. We believe in growth, but that growth must be inclusive; and that growth must be sustainable. I do not know how many of you have got a chance to read parts of my speech that I made in Ahmadabad. I am not taking names of States; and I am not taking names of Chief Ministers. The difference between a single-minded pursuit of growth and growth with inclusiveness as a goal is the difference, I believe, between Maharashtra and Gujarat; and I believe that must also be sustainable where environmental concerns, ecological concerns must be taken into account. Therefore, let us take a stand on growth. I believe, my party believes and my Government believes we must have a growth but it must be inclusive and it must be sustainable. If that means...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Goyal, I am sorry, I am not yielding. If that means we may have to sacrifice some growth so be it. What do I do? What can we do? The people who have lived for thousands of years near Niyamgiri Hills say that they will not allow bauxite to be mined. We have to respect that. If that means an alumina plant has to be closed down, so be it. We have to sacrifice some growth. We have to find alternative sources of raw material. Therefore, let us take a stand on what kind of growth we want.

Question No.4 is on investment. There are people who say FDI is necessary. There are people who say FDI will enslave this country; and we are throwing open the doors to the FDI. How do you then bridge the deficit? I will come to the

Current Account Deficit in a moment. In very simple terms, as I understand it, the Current Account Deficit is this. And I am using dollars as synonym for foreign exchange, I am not entirely attached to the dollar. I am using the word 'dollar' as a synonym for foreign exchange. What is the Current Account Deficit? The dollars we earn, the dollars we spend, the difference is the Current Account Deficit. There is only one way to bridge it. Earn more dollars, than you spend dollars. If you can't earn more dollars, spend fewer dollars. Import less oil, import less capital goods, import less gold, import less silver, remain within the limit of your capacity to earn dollars, you will not have the Current Account Deficit. You have a Current Account Deficit because you have to import oil. We have to import oil for \$160-170 billion. We have to import coking coal. If you have to import edible oil, if you have to import capital goods, if you have to import electronic software, hardware, if you have to import defence equipment, if you don't have dollars, the only way you can pay for those imports is to allow foreign capital flows to come to the country; and capital flows will come to the country only in one of three ways. FDI, FII or ECB. Among them, Economics 101 tells you that FDI is higher in the hierarchy than FII and ECB which is why we have to attract FDI because there is no other way we can pay for our imports. So, let us take a stand.

What is our stand on foreign investment? Are we shutting our doors to foreign investment? Please remember there is an ODI, Overseas Direct Investment. Indians are investing abroad. Indians are acquiring companies abroad. Indians are acquiring assets abroad. Indian companies are acquiring coal mines and petroleum fields abroad. That is good for India. Like China is doing, India should do it. We are encouraging the ONGC to do it. We are encouraging the OVL to do it. Just as we are acquiring assets abroad, when the FDI comes in, they will come here to acquire assets, or, create new assets. That means more employment, more output, more wealth and more per capita income. So let us take a stand on FDI. But we hear different voices here. The last question is on prices. Let us take a stand. Are we going to give our farmers a generous MSP? Or are we going to be parsimonious with them? The NDA was extremely parsimonious; Rs. 10 a year. I have got the numbers; Rs. 10 a year. Since my friend, the Deputy Leader, is vigorously shaking his head, I am afraid, I have no option but to read the numbers on MSP. As Dr. Mungekar said, we have virtually doubled MSP. Take wheat; in 2001-02, it was Rs. 610 per quintal; in 2002-03 - Rs. 620 per quintal; in 2003-04 - it was kept at Rs. 620 per quintal. So when we came to office, the MSP of wheat

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was Rs. 620 per quintal. This year, we are giving Rs. 1,350 per quintal. The point is, whatever is the reason....(*Interruptions*)... Yes, the input costs have gone up. I know that. Of course, it has gone up.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: At least say that, hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am saying it. But that does not mean that in between 2001-02....(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Deputy Leader, please resume your seat. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, in a two year period, was the cost only rising by Rs. 10 a quintal? ...(*Interruptions*)... Did it rise only by Rs. 10 a quintal? Today we are giving good prices to farmers, the same approach applies to MGNREGA. There are people who say you should not give those wages to rural India, there are people who say you should not give MSP to farmers. If poverty has declined, nobody can argue that poverty has not declined. We can argue about the delta, how much has it declined, nobody can say poverty has not declined. If poverty has declined, it is because it has declined more in rural India than in urban India. It has declined more in rural India because of MGNREGA wages and because of MSP. Rural India today has more income than it had before, one in the form of wages for rural workers and one in the form of better MSP for farmers. Poverty has declined.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Why do they sell their land and come to cities?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They sell the land because 60 per cent of the rural labour force is still dependent on agriculture. As the population rises, the land area does not increase and more and more people burdening the land and some will have to migrate. Why do they migrate in China? It is for the same reason they migrate here too. They will have to move from rural parts to urban parts. Urbanization, in fact -- we can argue it on some other day -- is an inevitable concomitant of progress. There is no other way. Show me any country which has made economic progress without urbanization. Anyway, that is a different matter.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Just a minute, hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me complete this part and then I will yield to you. Therefore, Sir, we have to take a position. Are we going to be generous towards those who are extremely poor by giving them better wages, better prices even if it means, and I say this with responsibility, a slightly elevated inflation? I am

not defending inflation. Our inflation is high. Consumer price inflation is high. In the last 12 months, we have been able to moderate wholesale price inflation to below five per cent. We have been able to contain core inflation to two per cent. But consumer price inflation is high. I take the point that unless we address the supply side constraints, consumer price inflation is not likely to fall. But even if there is slightly elevated inflation, are we going to deny to our people better wages and better prices? Let us take a stand. I have raised five questions. Why? I have raised these five questions so that we know what is the context in which policy is being made. What are the principles that should drive the economic policy? What is the ideology that will point to the direction in which the economic policy in this country should go? As I have said, I believe, my party believes, my Government believes, that we must proceed on the path of fiscal consolidation and that we must have a monetary policy, the prime objective of which is price stability. But that must be seen as a part of the larger mandate of growth and employment. We must have growth. But the growth must be inclusive and sustainable. We must promote investment, both domestic investment and foreign investment into India. We cannot shut our eyes to foreign investment. We must show concern for the poor and give the very poor better wages and better prices. It is in that context that we are trying to make a policy. Since Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad wants me to yield, I am yielding.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, there is a World Bank Report of 2013, prepared by a very close friend of yours, which must be well known to you, which says that one-third of the world's poor live in India. And it has been written by none other than Mr. Kaushik Basu, who is the Chief Economic Advisor of the World Bank and who was the Chief Economic Advisor of the Government of India, known to have worked with you. Therefore, should I take your point as solid or should I believe him? I ask this because years ago, India was found to have only 20 per cent of the poor. Anyway, I leave it to you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is true that one-third of the world's poor live in India, but one-sixth of the world's population also live in India. We are a large country. That is why when we talk, we compare ourselves with only large countries. And we have to understand that we are steering a large country's economy, in a democratic framework, where laws can be made only by consensus and not by a fiat, where policies can be implemented only after consultation and consensus, not by a fiat. These are complex tasks, the tasks which you performed, to the best of

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your ability, in the six years that you were in the Government, and the tasks that we have performed, to the best of our ability, in the ten years that we are in the Government. That is why, I said, we should not constantly compare ourselves with China. In China, I don't have to sit and plead with everybody saying, "Please pass the Insurance Bill." I have to only plead with two people, the General Secretary of the Communist Party and the Prime Minister of the country! Here, I do plead with two people, the Leader of the Opposition of this House and the Leader of the Opposition of the other House. But we don't have a consensus yet. If you stand up and say, "Yes; we must have the Insurance Bill", then, I will bring the Insurance Bill immediately. But what is the guarantee that the Insurance Bill will be passed by this House? Therefore, I don't think that we should compare ourselves with China.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Before you come to us, you need a consensus in the National Advisory Council.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me assure the Leader of the Opposition, Sir, that when I go to him, it is after there is consensus in the UPA. But after I go to him, I would still have to go to my other friends which they pointed out yesterday and I replied. First, let me get over the principal Opposition and then, I will have to go to others as well. I will have to go to them and talk to them. But unless I cross the first hurdle, how do I go to the other hurdles? So, all I am saying is that we have consciously chosen to be a democracy about which I am proud of. We believe that we must have this system where we speak freely; we argue and quarrel, noisy sometimes, sometimes extremely petulant and troublesome. But we believe that this Chamber must reflect the plurality of India and must have an opportunity for different voices to be expressed. That is something which we have, consciously, adopted. Given that context, what are we trying to do? Are we trying to do our best? That is the point.

Now, Sir, I made three statements as Finance Minister, after I returned to the office. The first was on the 6th of August, 2012, when I emphasized the fiscal deficit. Then, on 31st July, 2013, I recalled all that we accomplished in twelve months and the path forward. Then, on the 12th of August, 2013, I made a statement about the current account deficit. I would, respectfully, urge upon the hon. Members, when there is an opportunity -- these are on the website -- to read those three statements. India faces many challenges. There are domestic challenges and there are external challenges, as Dr. Mungekar and Shri N.K. Singh pointed out.

Please do not under-estimate the external challenges. The external challenges are very grave. Let me quickly come to the current account deficit. The current account deficit, as I said, is the difference between dollars earned and dollars spent. In the last nine years, excepting two years, we have fully and safely financed the current account deficit and we have added to our reserves. In the previous six years also, the current account deficit was fully financed. I am not taking away credit from the NDA for that.

We have only failed to finance the current account deficit in two years and which are those two years? The two years in which we failed to finance the current account deficit are the two crisis years, namely 2008-09, when the US crisis hit the world and 2011-12 when the Eurozone crisis hit the world. Every other year we have financed the current account deficit. So why assume I won't succeed in financing the current account deficit this year? Last year also, I was told, you can't finance the current account deficit. In the previous year, the crisis year 2011-12, we had a current account deficit of 78.2 billion dollars. We were not able to finance it. We drew down our reserves by 12.8 billion dollars. Last year, we had a larger current account deficit, 88.2 billion dollars, ten billion dollars more. Yet, we not only fully financed the current account deficit; we added 3.8 billion dollars to our reserves. So, why do you assume that I will not finance the current account deficit this year?

Just as I made a commitment on fiscal deficit, I make a commitment on the current account deficit on behalf of the Government. We will leave no stone unturned to contain the current account deficit at about 70 billion dollars. We will fully and safely finance it and, with a little luck, I may be able to add some amount to my foreign exchange reserves. Just as the fiscal deficit line is a red line, which I said, we will not breach, the current account deficit is also a line and we will make every endeavour not to breach that line also. It does not matter who comes into Government next year. Whoever comes into Government will have to address the same problems. The problems may become more acute sometimes, less acute sometimes, but, similar problems have to be addressed in a developing country. But it is my duty as Finance Minister to ensure we are not only back on the path of fiscal consolidation, which we were in 2007-08, before the crisis hit the world, we are also back on the path of fully and safely financing the current account deficit.

Sir, a number of measures have been taken. I don't want to get into all that. I

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only want to address two issues. One is poverty. I don't subscribe to this poverty line theory. You draw the line wherever you think is appropriate. You draw the line at one dollar; you draw the line at 1.25 dollars. You draw the line at two dollars or five dollars or, as Dr. Mungekar said facetiously, even 500 dollars. The point is, what have we done in the last 15 years or 16 years or rather 20 years after liberalisation? Can anyone deny this fact? Wherever you draw the poverty line, over the years that poverty line and the new population below that poverty line, that delta is what we have accomplished as a functioning democracy that is committed to progress and our claim is, in the years we were in office about 140 million people have been lifted above the poverty line. Our claim actually is, we have lifted about 140 million people. Wherever you draw the line, the number may be more by a couple of millions or less by a couple of millions but nobody can deny that 'X' million people have been lifted above the poverty line. You take the poverty-wise population, you take the income-wise population, stratify if, draw the line anywhere you like.

I request the Deputy Leader to attempt that this evening. Draw the line anywhere, at two dollars, at three dollars and then, what was the population below that line ten years ago, what is the population below that line today, and the delta, the difference is about 140 million people. My Government is proud that 140 million people have been lifted out of poverty. I am sure, the work will continue. The work will continue after me. The work will be continued by my successor, the work will be continued by the successor Government, whoever the successor is. The work must continue. Our work will not end until everyone is lifted above the poverty line.

Sir, the last point I want to make is on the rupee. I have seen so much writing about the rupee in the last several days. I think, they have to go back to the drawing board to understand what the rupee is and how the rupee behaves. Yes, people have said that one rupee was equal to one dollar. Of course, it was in 1947 that one rupee was indeed equal to one dollar. Ten grams of gold costed Rs.88.62 in 1947, Today, ten grams of gold is about Rs.29,000. The rupee has depreciated. Do you not like the rupee? Don't take the rupee. I will give you 88 dollars. Please go and buy ten grams of gold today. We will give you 88 dollars. Please go and buy ten grams of gold today. If the rupee has depreciated against the dollar, the dollar has depreciated against gold. Why? It is because in 1947 and

earlier, nobody bought gold, there was no demand for gold. The per capita income was low. Wealth was concentrated in a few hands. There was nobody buying gold. There was a certain amount of gold supply and the demand was a certain demand and gold was available at that price.

But, today, the supply of gold may have increased a little more or may have decreased, I don't know. The demand has increased; more and more people worldwide, not only in India, but all over the world, are buying gold. In China too they are buying as much gold. Despite fifty years of communism, they are not able to desist. They are the people who were away from the attachment to gold. So, China is buying gold, India is buying gold and gold is today Rs.30,000 per ten grams. I don't think we should look at what was the dollar and what was the rupee. I have got the figures on how the rupee behaved for the last ten years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Gold standard was removed before 1947. We are talking about 1947 and thereafter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The analogy doesn't help.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because you say that the rupee was one dollar in 1947. I am trying to answer that argument. If one rupee was one dollar and the dollar was such a strong currency, do your arithmetic, at 88 dollars you should be able to buy ten grams of gold today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The point is, how has the rupee behaved in the last few years. I think, we need to look at that. I will tell you. Sir, the rupee was, in April, 2004, Rs.43.77 to the dollar. In April, 2010, it was Rs.44.77 per dollar. The rupee was remarkably stable during 2004-2010. Between August, 2011 and August, 2012, the rupee depreciated from Rs.44 to about Rs.55. That is when the Euro Zone crisis hit the world. From 1st August, 2012 to 22nd May 2013, the rupee was remarkably stable. It was about Rs.54-55 to the dollar. For full ten months, the rupee was remarkably stable. Then came the Fed Chairman's famous statement, and all currencies in the world depreciated because of a hint that quantitative easing will be withdrawn. Sir, it is not as though the Indian rupee alone is affected. I was patting myself on the back thinking that in another six weeks I could claim that the rupee has been remarkably stable for one year. But, then came the statement. Every currency has depreciated. In fact, the rupee's depreciation is smaller than the depreciation of some other currencies and worse than the depreciation of some currencies.

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The point is, given our inflation, given our fiscal deficit, given our current account deficit, there will be some pressure on the rupee and the rupee will indeed depreciate a little. All that we are saying is, we can't allow the rupee to go into a free fall. We are not arguing for and against a strong rupee. We are arguing for a stable rupee. We cannot allow the currency market to be destabilized or the currency market to be volatile. So, the measures that we are taking are to reduce the volatility in the currency market, to quell speculation in the currency market so that the rupee is stable. But the rupee must indeed find a level given the demand and supply and given the objective financial conditions. But if our fiscal consolidation takes place at a rapid pace, if we are able to contain the fiscal deficit, and if we are able to carry conviction to the world that we will contain the current account deficit and finance it safely, and if the flows return to India, you will find the rupee is strengthened. It is not as though the rupee has not strengthened in the past. For example, in April, 2009, the rupee had hit fifty. But by April, 2010, it had strengthened to 44. Therefore, my respectful request is, please don't get carried away by what you read and what you hear about the rupee. The rupee will find its level, but we try to do what has to be done to keep the economy stable and growing; the rupee will find its correct level. Nobody can predict what the correct level is. It depends upon the objective economic conditions and the demand and supply for foreign currency. Suppose, our exports improve dramatically; suppose we are able to reduce our dependence on oil which is imported or coal which is imported, it will change. It will change overnight. Therefore, my respectful submission is, while the debate on the rupee is a welcome debate, it should not become a debate about the pride or prestige of our country. Yes, we all want a stable currency, we also want a currency that has a high purchasing power, but we have to address the fundamental issues. The fundamental issues are fiscal deficit and the current account deficit. These are being addressed, and as we address these issues, I assure this House, we will find that the country's economy becomes stable, more strong and we become more prosperous.

Finally, Sir, let me conclude by saying that there is a raging debate between Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati and Dr. Amartya Sen. I think this debate makes for good theatre, but I think this debate must be seen in the context. I hold both of them in high regard. I know one of them rather closely; I am acquainted with the other distinguished gentleman. But, I think, we must understand what they are talking about. I think, Dr. Bhagwati and Dr. Panagaria are emphasizing how growth is

absolutely necessary for a developing country. Let us not underestimate their arguments. Growth is absolutely necessary. It is a necessary condition. What Dr. Sen and Dr. Dreze are saying is, while growth is necessary, growth must be inclusive, growth must be sustainable, growth must embrace larger and larger sections of the people. Nobody can be left behind. The poor cannot be left behind; the Scheduled Castes cannot be left behind, the Scheduled Tribes cannot be left behind; the minorities cannot be left behind, the women cannot be left behind, the disabled cannot be left behind, the marginalized people living in the remote parts of India cannot be left behind. Try to embrace as many people as possible in your growth process. I think both of them are concerned about both prosperity and the abolition of poverty.

I don't think their goals are different. They just lay emphasis on one aspect, a little more than emphasis on the other aspect. I was tempted to describe one as having a passion for growth, and describe the other as having the compassion for the poor. That doesn't mean that those who are passionate about growth have no compassion for the poor. At the same time, it does not mean that those who have compassion for the poor are not passionate about growth. I believe that this country will be served well if all of us agree that we must combine our passion for growth with compassion for the poor. That is the policy of our Government and I ask you to support it.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Shri Khekiho Zhimomi.

**Demand to uphold the inviolability of the provisions of Article 371A
of the Constitution in respect of the State of Nagaland**

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas to his letter, dated 13th June 2013, addressed to the Chief Minister of Nagaland requesting to withdraw the Notification issued by the Government of Nagaland in December, 2012, inviting expression of interest for the oil & natural gas exploration production etc. in the State of Nagaland and also to rescind the Nagaland Petroleum

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and Natural Gas Regulations, 2012, as well as related resolutions which have created the panic in the minds of the Nagas. As the Constitutional provision of Article 371 A, which protects and safeguards the Rights of Ownership of Land and its Resources, has unceremoniously infringed and thereby undermined the supremacy of Parliament, only Parliament can take away Article 371A if it so decides.

Sir, the then Hon. Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2423, dated 10th March 2011, put by Dr. Mahesh Joshi, said, I quote, "However in accordance with Article 371A of the Constitution of India, the Nagaland State Assembly on 26th July 2010 had passed a Resolution that in respect of 'Ownership and transfer of Land and its Resources', including Mineral Oil, no Act of Parliament shall apply to the State of Nagaland". In this regard, Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India, is of the opinion that the term 'Land and its Resources' in Article 371A would include mineral oil and their resources and the State of Nagaland would have the power to frame its own law, regarding ownership and transfer of such land and resources under Article 371A. So, the resolution passed by Nagaland Assembly is constitutionally correct and its validity is unquestionable.

Hence, the Government of India is urged upon to respect and honour the Constitutional provisions of Article 371A in our future relation in both, letter and spirit.

Demand for creation of separate States of Jammu, Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని ఉత్తరాంధ్ర ప్రాంతం (ఉత్తరాంధ్ర ప్రాంతం): ప్రాంతం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని ఉత్తరాంధ్ర ప్రాంతం ఉండే త్వరలోనే ప్రాంతం ఏర్పడే విధంగా ఉండేలా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని ప్రాంతీయ నేతలు కోరుతున్నారు. ప్రాంతం ఏర్పడడం వల్ల ప్రాంతం యొక్క అభివృద్ధి, సాంస్కృతిక వారసత్వం, ప్రాంతీయ పరిపాలన మరియు ప్రాంతీయ సేవలను ప్రోత్సహించే అవకాశం ఉంది. ప్రాంతం ఏర్పడడం వల్ల ప్రాంతం యొక్క అభివృద్ధి, సాంస్కృతిక వారసత్వం, ప్రాంతీయ పరిపాలన మరియు ప్రాంతీయ సేవలను ప్రోత్సహించే అవకాశం ఉంది.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambeth Rajan, not here. Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not here. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, not here. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, not here. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala.

Demand for setting up an effective mechanism to curb the sale of spurious medicines in the country

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, due to increase in various diseases in masses, rising population, there is an increase in demand for various medicines, which results in availability of duplicate medicines in the market which severely impacts human health. Due to lack of awareness about duplicate medicines and drugs, people are buying medicines from the market. Further, pharmaceutical companies are also increasing their production capacities without any control or clearance from any Government agency. Due to the increase in demand for generic drugs, the gap between demand and supply has also increased. As per the World Bank report, 35 per cent of medicines are produced in our nation and thousands of crores of duplicate medicines are also manufactured in our nation.

Due to lack of proper mechanism to trace out duplicate medicines, precious human lives are in danger. I request the Central Government to take urgent fruitful action at the earliest so as to curb these activities in consultation with the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.M. Ramesh, not here. Shri Chaudhary Munavver Saleem.

Demand for instituting an inquiry and taking strict action against officials responsible for custodial deaths of prisoners belonging to minority community in Tihar Jail recently

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نیائے دلانے کی دشا میں قدم اٹھائے گی، تاکہ پوری دنیا میں بھارت کی نشپکش چھوی قائم ہو۔ ایک شعر کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات کا خاتمہ کرتا ہوں:

وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتی
ہم آہ بھی بھرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
بہت بہت شکریہ، دھنیواد۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 P.M. on Monday, 19th August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 19th August, 2013.