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23 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-31)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 31-64)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 64-251)

Re: Seeking Hon'ble Chairman's ruling in respect of Oral Questions (pages 251-252)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 252-258)

Message from Lok Sabha—

The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011 — *Laid on the Table*  
(page 258)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy — *Laid on the Table*  
(pages 258-59)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the  
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour — *Laid on the Table*  
(page 259)

Re: Zero Hour Mention (pages 259-261)

Matter raised with permission—

Neglect and Apathy towards family of ANI Press Cameraman who received bullet wounds in  
attack on Parliament on 13.12.2001 and died subsequently (pages 261-62)

[P.T.O.]

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Special Mentions—*Laid on the Table*

- Demand to take measures to ensure food security for the poor in the country (pages 262)
- Demand to pay royalty on crude oil to the State of Gujarat at market driven prices (pages 262-63)
- Demand to change the name the Bombay High Court as Mumbai High Court (pages 263-64)
- Demand to restore the facility of exemption from income tax to the Cooperative Banks in the country (page 264)
- Demand to set up a bench of Supreme Court in South India (pages 264-65)
- Demand to give proper technical training to the train drivers to prevent frequent train accidents in the country (pages 265-66)
- Demand to issue directions for debarring the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University from Chairing meetings of the Executive Council till the completion of inquiry by C.B.I. (page 266)
- Concern over the violation of Human Rights of Hindus living in Pakistan (pages 266-67)
- Demand to take steps for providing social security and welfare of the workers in unorganized sector (page 267)
- Demand for inquiry into the allegations of torture being given to Swami Aseemanand in Ambala Jail (pages 267-68)
- Demand to ensure the adequate supply of Urea to farmers of Bihar (page 268)
- Demand to make economic policies keeping in view the problems being faced by the common man of the country (page 268)
- Concern over the deteriorating current account deficit in the country (page 269)
- Demand for financial assistance for the State of Sikkim to rebuild the State devastated by earthquake (pages 269-70)
- Demand to provide financial and technical assistance for wind power generation in Andhra Pradesh (page 270)
- Demand to promote Urdu Language and accord it the status of Second Official Language (pages 270-71)
- Demand to allot the land of closed Indu Textiles Mill of NTC at Dadar in Mumbai to Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar Trust (page 271)
- Demand to exempt the members of Governing Body of Nehru Yuva Kendra from the office of profit by amending the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (pages 271-72)

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Demand to set up an Aviation University at Begumpet Airport in Andhra Pradesh (page 272)  
Demand to equip with weaponry and strengthen the Mumbai Coastal Police (pages 272-73)  
Demand to take immediate measures to prevent the spread of Kala-ajar in Bihar (page 273)

Government Bills—

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011 — *Passed*  
(pages 274-292)

The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 — *Passed* (pages 292-328)

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010 — *Discussion not concluded* (pages 328-339)

## RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, 14th December, 2011/23 Agraphayana, 1933 (Saka)*

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

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Stampede in Haridwar

\*301. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at least 16 persons were killed and about 50 persons were injured in a stampede at a mass 'Yagya' in Haridwar on 8 November, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident and proper compensation has been paid to the dependents of the deceased and injured persons;
- (d) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken if any thereon; and
- (e) the details of the compensation paid?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, a stampede had occurred in Haridwar on November 8, 2011 during a 'yagya' programme organized by the Vishwa Gayatri Parivar, Shanti Kunj, Haridwar. As reported by the State Government, 20 devotees (females-18, males-2) were killed in the stampede and 35 were injured.

(c) and (d) The District Magistrate *vide* order dated 08.11.2011 has ordered a Magisterial Enquiry. An FIR No. 680/2011 was registered and a case instituted under Section 304 of IPC against the organizers of this programme.

(e) A compensation of Rs. 2 lakh each was announced by the State Government to the next of kin of those killed.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the answer gives details of the stampede that took place in Haridwar. But this was not the first incident. Incidents of such kinds keep taking place in the country, not just in Hardwar but in several places of the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you confine your supplementary to the question?

SHRI D. RAJA: I am confining myself to it. I know my limits. My supplementary is whether the Home Ministry or the Government has made a comprehensive review of these incidents and worked out some advisories or guidelines to be sent to State Governments as to how to manage crowd on such occasions.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, these incidents have happened on many occasions in the past, and it is sad and unfortunate. We have reviewed the situation from time to time. Advisories were issued on 21st February, 2005, 1st October, 2008 and on 1st July, 2010...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मंत्री जी पर आरोप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : सर, आरोपी मंत्री ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : महोदय, ये स्कैम के आरोपी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये जवाब कैसे दे सकते हैं?  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)* बैठ जाइए  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : यह क्या मतलब है, क्या उनको बोलने नहीं देंगे आप? ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, three advisories have been issued...*(Interruptions)*... If the hon. Member desires, I can give the copies of the advisories...*(Interruptions)*... I can also give him the substance of the advisories...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the House wish the Question Hour to run? ...*(Interruptions)*... I ask this because the Chair is genuinely perplexed about the effort made by a section of the House to disrupt the Question Hour, and, therefore, I put the question to the wisdom of the House...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We do not disrupt unnecessarily. We do it out of reason.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are interested to run the Question Hour. We give our questions and we are here to put supplementaries...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary...*(Interruptions)*... I put a question to you...*(Interruptions)*... But you know the procedure...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have got a right to censure the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let Mr. Raja put his second supplementary.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are reports that security forces have blamed a particular Ashram for not involving the police in crowd control. I am expanding this aspect a bit. The role of police

becomes questionable because India is a vast country where we have religious functions and festivals on different occasions in different parts of the country.

Even today, *Dalits* are not allowed to enter into some temples. There are mobilisations on both sides. The Police comes into action and there are cases of Police firing in which people are killed. On such occasions, what guidelines are given by the Home Ministry to State Governments? In this case also, the State Government has constituted an inquiry committee. What is the outcome of the inquiry committee? Has the Home Ministry received any report from the State Government? I am saying this because in future we will have to see how people's safety could be ensured and how communal harmony could be protected. This is why I am asking this question.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** रामचन्द्रन जी, इसका जवाब आप दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is shameful that the *Dalits* are not allowed to enter temples. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये खुद आरोपी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** ये खुद आरोपी हैं, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It should be condemned. As far as this particular case is concerned, the District Magistrate has instituted an inquiry to be conducted by ...**(Interruptions)**

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... Question का reply देने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The same is in progress. ...**(Interruptions)**... The case is ...**(Interruptions)**... under the Cr.P.C. ...**(Interruptions)**... A case has been registered against the organizers of the birth centenary programmes of Acharya Sri Ram Sharma.

...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Rajniti Prasad.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, मेरे दिमाग में एक सवाल है, जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: On this question.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Yes, Sir. On this question. वैष्णों देवी में लाखों की भीड़ होती है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ एक भी injury नहीं हुई, क्योंकि वहाँ एक सिस्टम बनाया गया है। इनको पता था कि वहाँ यज्ञ में लाखों की भीड़ होगी। प्रशासन को इसका पता था। उनको एक ऐसा arrangement करना चाहिए था, जिससे वहाँ भीड़ कम हो। इस तरह के हादसे कई जगह हो चुके हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रशासन ऐसे मेलों में और ऐसे यज्ञों में लोगों के आने- जाने की, उनके रहने की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? मेरा यही प्रश्न है।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी, यह तो State subject है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: This is not a State Subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** Law and order तो State Subject है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहाँ 60 लोग मारे गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह स्टेट का क्वेश्चन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** स्टेट पुलिस क्या कर रही थी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** राजनीति जी, आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया। अब इसका जवाब सुनिए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, while law and order is, indeed, a State Subject but ...*(Interruptions)*... is naturally concerned with...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी :** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: At Vaishno Devi, there is a board under the Governor ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is the State Government which must put in place measures to control the crowd. They must anticipate the size of the crowd. They must deploy adequate Police force and they must take steps to see to it that such unfortunate incidents do not occur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I am grateful to you for your kind indulgence. But I am bound by certain rules of my own Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you don't wish to ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के धार्मिक आयोजन पूरे देश में होते हैं और अक्सर ऐसे हादसे होते रहते हैं, क्या इतने बड़े आयोजन की पहले से कोई परमिशन ली गई थी और परमिशन ली गई थी, तो Collector ने, वहाँ के प्रशासन से क्या कोई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की थी? अगर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों को दंडित करने के लिए आपके पास कोई प्रावधान है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, according to the report. ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी :** सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, according to the report, these celebrations were with the knowledge of the police. Adequate police forces were deployed at Laljiwala. Devotees started gathering in large numbers at the Yagashala site. ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** : सर...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, again it is the same story! ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस्तीफा दो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because of excessive amount of smoke in the Yagyashala, the devotees were suffocated and this resulted in the death of 20 devotees and injuries to 35. Since the inquiry is underway, it is premature to come to any conclusion about who should. ...*(Interruption)*... Once the inquiry report is made available, we will be able to tell the House who is at fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सर, यह तो बहुत गलत बात है। उनको अगर सवाल नहीं पूछना है, तो वे नहीं पूछें, लेकिन दूसरे members को क्यों deprive कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : आप उनको सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : वे कुछ नहीं कहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे कुछ नहीं बोले, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि कल हम सब एक साथ मिल कर इस्तीफा मांगेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** : धन्यवाद, सर। जहां-जहां इस तरह की यात्राएं होती हैं, वहां-वहां इस तरह के stampede होने लगे हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में दो दफा इस तरह हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जगह बड़ी-बड़ी यात्राएं होती हैं, क्या सरकार वहां सारी सुविधाएं देने, रास्ते का चौड़ा कराने, मैदान उपलब्ध कराने आदि के बारे में विचार करती है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. We have issued a detailed advisory to all the State Governments to take action according to that. ...*(Interruption)*...



श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।...(व्यवधान)... मेरा point of order है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : Question Hour में point of order नहीं होता है। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...  
Question No. 302.

#### **Weavers benefited under the loan write off scheme**

\*302. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of weavers to be benefited under the loan write off scheme;
- (b) the State-wise details with amounts to be written off; and
- (c) the criteria for providing benefits under the loan write off scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) The loan write off is one of the components of the scheme of "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector". This initiative is likely to benefit about 15000 handloom weavers' cooperative societies and approximately 3 lakh individual handloom weavers across the country.

(b) The .State -wise details of amounts projected to be written off are given in Statement-I (*See below*). It needs to be noted, however, that the amounts are tentative, and that the scheme is essentially "demand-driven", *i.e.*, all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers who fulfill the criteria will have their overdue loans and interest as on 31.3.2010 waived off. The actual amount of such waiver will be known only after the special audit and scrutiny of all such claims is completed in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(c) The criteria for providing benefits under the said scheme including the loan write off is detailed below:

- (i) All viable and potentially viable primary weavers' cooperative societies and state level apex societies would be benefited under the, scheme. The definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" societies is given in Statement-II (*See below*). However, the amounts on account of fraud and embezzlement, and amounts of subsidy etc. due but not paid to these organizations by the government will not be paid under this scheme.
- (ii) In addition, the individual handloom weavers, weaver entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups who have taken loans for handloom weaving

purposes would also be covered under the scheme. In such cases, there would be an overall ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per individual beneficiary for write off.

- (iii) Funds will be provided under the scheme for repayment of 100% of principal and 25% of interest as on the date of loan becoming NPA and which is overdue as on 31.3.2010 in respect of individual weavers and their self help groups, cooperative societies etc. The balance amount of interest and penal interest will have to be written off by the Banks concerned as a precondition.

***Statement-1***

*State-wise Estimates of Loan Waiver and Recapitalisation*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grand Total (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	506.64
2.	Assam	72.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	499.38
4.	Tamil Nadu	548.35
5.	Kerala	557.16
6.	Orissa	320.59
7.	Meghalaya	2.56
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.09
9.	Chhattisgarh	34.70
10.	Karnataka	41.55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	66.91
12.	West Bengal	420.66
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03
14.	Maharashtra	128.35
15.	Bihar	20.88
16.	Tripura	17.92

1	2	3
17.	Mizoram	1.76
18.	Other States	273.67
GRAND TOTAL		3520.98

Note: The amount is tentative, and the scheme is essentially "demand-driven", *i.e.*, all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers who fulfill the criteria will have their overdue loans and interest waived off. The actual amount of such waiver will be known only after the audit and scrutiny of all such claims is completed in accordance with the procedure outlined in this proposal.

#### *Statement-II*

##### *Definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" weavers' cooperative societies*

(a) **"Viable" cooperative societies:**

- Capacity utilization during the last 3 years should have been equal or more than economic level of operation (Break even level).
- Net Disposable Resources (NDR) and net worth should be positive.
- Sales should be at least to the extent of 75% of average production for the last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least twice in a year.

(b) **"Potentially viable" cooperative societies:**

- Net worth should be positive but incurring operative losses in not more than two of last three years.
- Sales should be at least to the extent of 50% of average production for last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least once in a year.

(c) **Non-viable** societies are those which do not fall under the above two categories.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: As for the interest of weavers, will the Government right to the banks to waive the penal interest and the balance interest?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as per the Third Handlooms Census of India, 43.32 lakh weavers and ancillary workers are engaged in about 24 lakh handlooms. Many of them are

from the rural areas. Nearly 40 per cent of the people are from the rural India. Sir, a hundred per cent loan waiver is given by the Government of India. We have sanctioned Rs. 3,884 in that; Rs.3,137 crores is the share of the Government of India and Rs.747 crores is from the State Governments. We instructed all the banks to clear the loan waiver issues.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Government consider sufficient allocation of funds to help weavers and their societies, to get loans for their revival?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as per the Census, we circulated a proforma. Through that, we collected the data on the number of borrowed persons. As per the guidelines, we sanctioned that amount.

**श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद :** सभापति महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश का कुल्लू शॉल बहुत फ्रेमस है। वहाँ टोपी और शॉल का निर्माण होता है, जिनका उत्पादन वहाँ छोटे-छोटे घरों में ही होता है। मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद भी करना चाहती हूँ कि उसने 2.03 करोड़ का कर्जा माफ किया, परन्तु मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि 50 प्रतिशत से कम आमदनी वाले जो बुनकर हैं, क्या उनके लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, this loan waiving is for all the weavers, including the shawl weavers. We can give loan waiving to individual weavers also.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान :** चेयरमैन सर, मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नवम्बर 2011 में 6234 करोड़ का पैकेज बुनकरों के लिए अनाउंस किया गया, जिसमें 3884 करोड़ की माफी दी गयी। इससे 13 हजार लोगों को फायदा हुआ। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2012 का जो पैकेज है, क्या वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बुनकरों के लिए अनाउंस हुआ है और अगर हुआ है, तो वह कितना अनाउंस हुआ है?

**جناب محمد علی خان :** چیئرمین سر، میں وزیر موصوفہ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نومبر 2011 میں 6234 کروڑ کا پیکیج بنکروں کے لئے اناؤنس کیا گیا، جس میں 3884 کروڑ کی معافی دی گئی۔ اس سے 13 ہزار لوگوں کو فائدہ ہوا۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ 2012 کا جو پیکیج ہے، کیا وہ آندھرا پردیش کے بنکروں کے لئے اناؤنس ہوا ہے اور اگر ہوا ہے، تو وہ کتنا اناؤنس ہوا ہے؟

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, we have allotted nearly Rs.506.64 crores to Andhra Pradesh for Andhra weavers. Not only that, Sir. This amount is tentative, and the Scheme is essentially demand-driven. All eligible persons will get the benefit of the Scheme.

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† [ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD: Sir, I have a very small question. Will the honourable Minister reply as to how many families have benefited from this Scheme in the State of Bihar?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as far as Bihar is concerned, we have sanctioned Rs.20.88 crores for the beneficiaries in the State.

#### **Slum dwellers in major cities**

\*303. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of slum dwellers in major cities in the country;
- (b) whether steps have been taken by Government to provide housing to slum dwellers;  
and
- (c) if so, how many houses have been built and handed over to slum dwellers in major cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a), (b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) The percentage of slum dwellers in major cities in the country as per Census 2001 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is from 2005-2012.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs.5,000 crores. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the

Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor which allows 5% interest subsidy on loans upto Rs. 1 lakh and the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme which encourages public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, has been dovetailed into RAY.

The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States. Rs. 99.98 Crores has been released to 34 States/UTs for 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(c) So far 10,21,064 dwelling units have been sanctioned for urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 major cities under the BSUP component of JNNURM. As per the reports received from the States of the total houses sanctioned, 3,60,339 houses have been completed and 2,02,194 houses have been occupied.

***Statement***

*Slum Population and Their Percentage in Municipal Corporation -2001*

Name of the City	Slum Population	% of Slum Population to Total Population.
1	3	4
Agra	121761	9.5
Ahmedabad	473662	13.5
Bangalore	430501	10
Bhopal	125720	8.7
Chennai	819873	18.9
Delhi	1851231	18.7
Faridabad	490981	46.5
Greater Mumbai	6475440	54.1
Haora	118286	11.7
Hyderabad	626849	17.2
Indore	260975	17.7

1	3	4
Jaipur	368570	15.9
Kalyan-Dombivili	34860	2.9
Kanpur	367980	14.4
Kolkata	1485309	32.5
Lucknow	179176	8.2
Ludhiana	314904	22.5
Meerut	471581	44.1
Nagpur	737219	35.9
Nashik	138797	12.9
Patna	3592	0.3
Pimpri-Chinchwad	123957	12.2
Pune	492179	19.4
Surat	508485	20.9
Thane	351065	27.8
Vadodara	186020	14.2
Varanasi	137977	12.6
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>17696950</b>	<b>24.1</b>

Source: Slam Population, Series-1, Census of India, 2001

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Minister in her response has said that Phase-I of the Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the Scheme with a Budget of Rs.5,000 crores. Could you please highlight, Madam, where and at what stage are the approvals awaited, and when will your Ministry accrue the same?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, first of all, I would like to compliment the hon. new Member of the House for having focussed on this subject, which very often gets neglected, the issue of the urban poor, especially the slum dwellers.

Sir, the UPA Government undertook a massive programme of urban renewal. It was the biggest initiative ever in the history of urban India under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Sir, having learnt from our experience of the Mission, now we have started a

new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. Sir, what we have discovered is that all too often when we undertake new schemes, the preparatory work is not in place. Sir, when we started the Rajiv Awas Yojana, we have, first of all, earmarked more than Rs.100 crores for the preparatory schemes, for the slum survey to be undertaken in about 250 major cities in the country. Sir, Rs.99.98 crores have been disbursed to the States. Sir, about 157 cities undertaking this survey, and we are eliciting pilot projects. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of the House that they should pursue with the State Governments to give us pilot projects. As of now, only about five good pilot projects have come to us. So, the real progress has to be based on the real survey on the ground, real work on the ground, participation of the community on the ground. And I hope that in the near future, we will get some more pilot projects from State Governments. In fact, yesterday, Sir, the Prime Minister addressed the States, various stakeholders, State Ministers, Mayors, a lot of representatives of local bodies, etc., and in his speech also he emphasised the need for undertaking all these activities. I am sure that the States will gear up and they are gearing up. A lot of work is underway and we shall certainly help the States as early as possible and as soon as they give us the project.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, while I thank the hon. Minister for her compliments, I wonder whether her grace would extend to the project cost when it approved. We all know project costs are approved one time and I am wondering whether inflation is taken into account when project costs are approved because due to increasing input cost like the price of cement and steel, it is often seen that implementation is adversely affected when the project cost goes up. So, would you consider revising project cost during the project period due to increase in cost of inputs so that projects can be implemented effectively? In your response to my question, you spoke of pilot projects. I would like to invite you to Gujarat which is successfully implementing these projects in the State.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, a lot of States are undertaking their own projects, their own programmes which are actually supplementing and complementing what the Government of India has undertaken in its initiatives under JNNURM and RAY. Andhra Pradesh is one, Gujarat is one and many other States are undertaking their own projects which are very good. In fact, I think the MPs should go and visit all the States and see the kind of work that is being done. Having said that, Sir, the first part of the hon. Member's question is about escalating cost. This was deliberated upon yesterday. A lot of States have brought it to our notice and we are also aware of it. But, Sir, you will understand that when we make allocations, we have to make allocations with limited sums of money. Many States have found this difficulty of cost escalation and many projects do remain incomplete. This has come to our notice. But the States had undertaken this when they agreed to this programme of the Government of India that cost



escalation would be factored in by the States themselves. But we do understand that this is a problem and under Rajiv Awas Yojana, we hope to take care of many of these like problems.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you very much Sir. Like unemployment, housing in the major cities in the country is also becoming very acute. We are getting contradicting pictures. On the one hand, in the cities there are multi-storeyed buildings, estate agents are acquiring the land more and more with the connivance of political class in the country mainly and with the bureaucracy, and on the other hand, people are just pushed to the footpaths. For a city like Mumbai, more than ten lakh people are living on footpaths alone. I am closely aware that the Government is adopting some policies for giving houses to the slum-dwellers. But, Sir, this piecemeal approach, according to me, will not help. Through you, I would ask the Minister whether the Government will seriously consider giving houses at affordable prices to the slum-dwellers and treat it as a national problem. Will the Government consider making it an integral part of planning process in the country? Thank you very much.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this point is well taken. In fact, in his address the P.M. himself has said and I quote, 'the city planners must rethink about traditional town planning.' Sir, what we are faced with today is a result of a faulty planning. We adopted some Western model, some other models of planning in our country which were totally unsuited. Our climate is very different, our needs are very different and our livelihoods are very different. Somehow, those models, we have found, have not worked in our country. That is why we must think of it afresh. We have to plan afresh and we have to take the human factor into account. That is the reason why under the new initiative of Rajiv Awas Yojana, we have made the programme which is extremely flexible. It also factors in the needs of such people who need rental housing, affordable housing. We also need to tackle the reasons behind what the situation is today. Sir, we have a multi-pronged whole city, whole slum approach and city planning also occupies centre stage of this programme and I am sure, Sir, that with the active cooperation of the State Governments they will be in a position to assign property rights to the poor people. We hope to see a brighter and better future for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in the country.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, through you, while complimenting the hon. Minister for a number of steps that she has shared with this House, I would specifically like to know what progress, if any, has been made on the world's largest slum, the Dharavi project which has been talked about for the last twenty years.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will collect that information and give it to him.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, will the Minister tell us if she is aware of the promise made by the Government in the beginning of this Government's term to have a slum free

India in five years and is she also aware that because of the schemes not being finalised, hardly any progress has been made and you are coming to a pilot stage. Will this Government be able to ensure a slum free India by 1914, as was promised, and if not, why?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, may I point out that while on the one hand the slums, colonisation of land is solely with the State Government, on the other hand, Government of India has taken great initiatives. As I said, we took the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and now, when the President in her speech — at the beginning of this Government's tenure — spoke of slum free India it also entails, let us not forget, that we need active cooperation of the States and it was also said that those States which are willing to assign property rights to its people, to the slum dwellers, only there we will be able to achieve success. Here Government of India is willing to help the State Government and I would like to set the record straight, Sir, let there not be any misgivings on this account because State Governments are cooperating, State Governments are going ahead with the surveys. You will appreciate that without data on the ground it is very difficult to deal with these subjects and especially when it comes to dealing with the poor, when you don't even know the exact data. So, we are undertaking surveys, we are undertaking all kinds of preparatory work so that the poor people actually become participants in this great initiative which has been promised by not only our Government but also the State Governments because they will have to be active participants in this and the States will have to cooperate and the money will not be found wanting.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: How can you say that this Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 304.

#### **Rising crimes against minorities**

\*304. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rising crimes against Christians and other minorities, particularly in the States of Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) It is not true that crimes against Christians and other minorities are rising in the country, particularly in the States of Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. As per

information available, the number of communal incidents in these States has gone down from 204 in 2010 (upto October) to 170 during the corresponding period in 2011.

(b) "Public Order" and "Police" being State subjects as per the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for registration, investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alerts messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony, to the States and Union Territories in 2008.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am happy that the hon. Minister said that the number of crimes have come down. But, Sir, I am sure this is not the actual representation because there are certain crimes which are not reported and even if they are reported they are not recorded and not registered.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panyji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please sit down? Sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I think, Sir, that should be removed from record. It is unauthorised and kindly see that it does not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not go on record. Please go ahead with the question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is not only entrusted in three to four States. I am talking about the country as a whole. What the hon. Minister has...

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल** : नॉन-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट वाले राज्यों में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी** : आपकी intention खराब है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the supplementary question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am saying that crimes are taking place in all the States. In every State, it is happening. Let me correct myself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Home Minister has mentioned various police measures. But I would like to say, Sir, that there are preventive measures, punitive

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\*Not recorded.

measures and deterrent measures. Those details have not been furnished here. I would like to ask, Sir, that similar to NIC recommendations, are there any peace committees at various districts, especially the crime-prone districts, as could be proved from records for the last 10 years? Those measures are important for a long-lasting peace because this country cannot afford to ignore the crimes against the microscopic minorities in some States. It is a heinous crime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister to kindly elucidate as to what are the preventive measures, punitive measures and the deterrent measures to stop these crimes against the helpless minorities in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*....

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Panyji, don't come into the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप यहाँ well में नहीं आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please do not come into the well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, action should be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तारिक अनवर** : इनको बांधकर रखिए, ये हमेशा well में चले आते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Government has always been very deeply concerned about the attack on minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*... The minorities, in India, are entitled to protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This country believes in secularism and this country will never bow down to a majoritarian or authoritarian regime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as guidelines are concerned, in June, 2008, the Government of India issued revised guidelines on communal harmony. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am willing to place a copy of this on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This details the preventive measures, the administrative measures, the personnel policy, the participation of the stakeholders, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: ... and monitoring of cases. ...*(Interruptions)*... This details the measures to be taken for relief and rehabilitation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But anyone who subscribes to the secular interests ...*(Interruptions)*... in this country will condemn the atrocities on minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Governments, I hope, will implement these measures in order to protect the minorities in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am happy, Sir, that the hon. Minister has clearly stated the administrative measures, the various preventive measures and the various deterrent measures that are there, and he also stressed the need to protect the legitimate interests of the minorities.

While thanking the hon. Home Minister for his reply, as my second supplementary, I would like to know the legislative measures that the Government proposes to take. For instance, when some *Dalit* Christian woman is raped, the relief is not given under the Prevention of Atrocities Act because she is a Christian. So, at least, for the limited purpose of protecting the *Dalit* Christian woman from being raped, will you amend the Preventive Atrocities Act to include the *Dalit* Christians and the *Dalit* minorities who are raped and who are subject to heinous crime not only by individuals but by organized groups in this country? There is a need of this. I want a categorical answer on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, action is underway to redefine 'rape'. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are introducing legislation to define 'sexual assault.' 'Sexual assault' is sexual assault whether it is committed on a woman belonging to one community, one religion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Action is underway and those amendments will strengthen the law in respect of sexual harassment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Balbir Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No; Sir, we will not allow him to ask the question. They are not allowing the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he would be asking a question. I hope, he would listen to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR K. PUNJ: Sir, I do not wish to put any question to Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BALBIR K. PUNJ: Sir, I had a question to ask, but I would not be putting that to Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, then please, sit down. Mrs. Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of an incident that took place during September, 2011, in Paramakudi in Tamil Nadu. There, a Dalit leader, Emanuel Shekaran, had been brutally murdered in the year 1957. Every year, Dalit Christians and other members of the Dalit community gather in Paramakudi, very peacefully, to pay their tributes to him. The Police fired at the people who had gathered there to pay their tributes, and more than seven people were killed. Has the Ministry taken note of the incident? Have they taken any action against them and tried to inquire what had happened there? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a law and order subject and it is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, she has no *locus standi* to ask that question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, Emanuel Shekaran was a Christian. ...*(Interruptions)*  
He belonged to the minority Christian community. People had gathered there to pay tributes to their leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: A commission of inquiry is on which has not...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Government reply to it. Why are you anticipating the response?  
*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, she has no *locus standi* to ask that question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he is not the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request all concerned to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: What is this, Sir? They are interrupting on every issue.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, more than seven people got killed in firing by the Police. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, people who had gathered to pay tributes.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: No rule was followed, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, a commission of inquiry has been. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given. If you have any objection, then...  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, has the Ministry taken cognizance of the incident?  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a State subject. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : चेयरमैन सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

**جناب محمد علی خان: چیئر مین سر، ... مداخلت۔**

श्री सभापति : खान साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, that incident was not a communal incident. That incident was a law and order incident, and to the best of my information, the State Government has instituted an inquiry, and after the inquiry is completed, we would know the facts.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, ज्यादातर फसादात में पुलिस वालों पर इल्जाम पाया गया, चाहे मलियाना हो, हाशिमपुरा हो या हैदराबाद की मक्का मस्जिद हो, पुलिस इसमें इन्वॉल्व्ड है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज तक किसी पुलिस वाले पर कोई ऐक्शन हुआ है और पुलिस वालों को कोई सज़ा दी गयी है? यदि नहीं दी गयी है तो क्यों नहीं दी गयी है?

**جناب محمد ادیب : سر، زیادہ تر فسادات میں پولیس والوں پر الزام پایا گیا، چاہے ملیانہ ہو، ہاشم پورہ ہو یا حیدرآباد کی مکہ مسجد ہو، پولیس اس میں انووٹڈ ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آج تک کسی پولیس والے پر کوئی ایکشن ہوا ہے اور پولیس والوں کو کوئی سزا دی گئی ہے؟ اگر نہیں دی گئی ہے تو کیوں نہیں دی گئی ہے؟**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is not correct to blame the Police in every riot situation. The Police are doing an unenviable task. In many cases, the Police is wrongly blamed, but there are cases where the Police may have used excessive power. In such cases, if a magisterial inquiry or any other judicial inquiry finds fault with the Police, the State Government is obliged to take action against the Police and we insist that action be taken against the Police. But, I do not think it is correct to say that in every riot situation the Police is wrong. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, as mentioned by the hon. Minister, such incidents involving Christians and other minorities happen in various States, but the question is that of crime against people. A criminal has no religion, no language. What has happened in Delhi? If you look at the cases of harassment of people belonging to the North-eastern region, including victims of rape, 60 per cent of them were Christians. This trend must be curtailed and

the hon. Minister should ensure that measures are taken for their protection and proper inquiry is made against people involved in such criminal activities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the main question concerns communal incidents in States and atrocities in States...*(Interruptions)*... I do not think the harassment of north-eastern boys and girls will qualify as a communal incident...*(Interruptions)*... Delhi Police has been instructed to ensure that all the north-eastern citizens are protected in Delhi and they have taken a number of measures for their protection ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Deaths in police and judicial custody**

\*305. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have died while in custody of the police or of judicial authorities in the country in the last one year;

(b) a State-wise break-up of the custodial deaths; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to ensure that people do not get killed in jail or in police custody?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) A Statement indicating the State-wise details of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding custodial deaths in the country during the last year (01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action with respect to crime. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in the matters of custodial deaths, but does issue advisories from time to time, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths, whether natural or otherwise, while in custody, within 24 hours of its occurrence. The NHRC also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servants, which may have resulted in custodial death.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended *vide* Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry; and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of the death.



**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise number of cases of custodial deaths registered by  
National Human Rights Commission during 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Police custody deaths	Judicial custody deaths	Defence/ Para-Military custody deaths	Number of cases of custodial death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	92	0	106
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	25	1	33
4.	Bihar	6	130	0	136
5.	Goa	2	3	0	5
6.	Gujarat	9	66	0	75
7.	Haryana	3	42	0	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	0	6
10.	Karnataka	5	15	0	20
11.	Kerala	2	45	0	47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	79	0	84
13.	Maharashtra	31	99	0	130
14.	Manipur	1	0	0	1
15.	Meghalaya	0	3	0	3
16.	Mizoram	2	2	0	4
17.	Nagaland	1	5	0	6
18.	Orissa	7	48	0	55
19.	Punjab	6	90	0	96
20.	Rajasthan	2	83	0	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	0	1	0	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	71	0	77
23.	Tripura	1	1	0	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15	316	0	331
25.	West Bengal	5	67	1	73
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	0	5	0	5
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	3	19	0	22
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	2	0	2
33.	Chhattisgarh	1	36	0	37
34.	Jharkhand	6	54	0	60
35.	Uttarakhand	4	15	0	19
TOTAL :		146	1426	2	1574

SHRI H.K. DUA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has laid the statement of custodial deaths for the last year in the House. They are horrendous figures. 1574 people died in India in one year under police and judicial custody. This amounts to more than four deaths a day. This is a shameful record of police administration across the country. People think that the judicial custody is safer than the police custody. Out of these 1574, as many as 1426 died in the judicial custody and 146 died in police custody. Even judicial custody is not safe in India. Has the Minister some explanation for this?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the judicial custody deaths include the natural deaths also...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have a small supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to find a solution. These are all very important questions and we should know what the Government is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर यह क्या हो रहा है?...(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد ادیب : سر یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ --(مداخلت)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... Don't interfere. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair wishes to clarify the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... The procedures are very clear. The hon. Member has addressed the question to a specific Minister of the Government, and it is incumbent on the Minister to reply. So, there should be no confusion about it. Questions are not addressed vaguely or generally. They are addressed to specific Minister. Please go ahead...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, जब सदन व्यवस्थित नहीं है तो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is the end of the matter. उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मंत्री जी क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं, सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपको रिकॉर्ड से मिल जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : फिर हम सप्लीमेंट्री क्या पूछेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI H.K. DUA: Para 2 of Minister's statement says, whenever there is a death in police custody or judicial custody, there is mandatory judicial inquiry which is followed by action against culprits. Can the Minister give the figures how many policemen have been punished for deaths in their custody, whether in police custody or judicial custody, in the last one year? That figure should be available to us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That figure is not available with us. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Minister has given an elaborate answer but it is missing some details. It is a matter of real concern that within a period of one year 1,574 people died in custody. This may include natural death. I think this figure is upto March, 2011. Couple of months have passed. Out of 1574 deaths, how many are natural deaths and how many are unnatural deaths and in the natural deaths, what is the role of the concerned custodian of those prisoners? At least, you can provide a break-up of natural and unnatural deaths. If you can provide that, I think, it will be useful in understanding the depth of the problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is based on the statistics compiled by NCRB. ...*(Interruptions)*... We collect information from the State Crime Record Bureau. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, bulk of the deaths in judicial custody are natural deaths. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I cannot give a break-up of the exact number of natural deaths. ...*(Interruptions)*... It can be collected. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take time to collect. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, bulk of them are natural deaths. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bandyopadhyay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : माननीय सभापति जी, एक मिनट।

**श्री सभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Questions have to be rotated around the House. आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, since autopsy is mandatory under the guidelines given by the National Human Rights Commission, I would like to know one thing. Out of the custodial deaths, how many of them died because of body injury and torture?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, it is very difficult for me to compile information about the nature of the deaths. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are State matters. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jail is State Subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can compile the information. ...*(Interruptions)*... Specific information may be available with the States ...*(Interruptions)*... and we are ready to ask the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I cannot give information about each State and what happens all over the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is simply not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, will the Minister enquire about it? ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will collect the material and provide it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जुडिशियल कस्टडी डेथ 1426 उत्तर दिया है, उसमें ज्यादातर मौतों का कारण अधिक उम्र के लोगों को जेलों में बंद रखना बताया है।

माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आजीवन कारावास को 14 सालों से हटाकर till the last breath कर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जुडिशियल कस्टडी में इतनी अधिक डेथ्स को देखते हुए आप क्या कोई ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं कि जो 70 साल से अधिक उम्र के कैदी जेलों में बंद हैं, उनको सरकार छोड़ देगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no proposal under consideration to that effect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : फिर ये मौतें कैसे रुकेंगी? मौतें रुकने का उपाय तो बता दें? यदि आप इनका उपाय नहीं बताते हैं, इतनी डेथ्स पर आप कोई न कोई निर्णय तो ले सकते हैं कि जो 90, 95 उम्र के लोग जेलों में बंद हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : आप यह तो inhumanity वाली बात कर रहे हैं! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सवाल पूछ चुके हैं।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : यह हठधर्मिता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी के इस रुख पर हम सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

### उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए अमरीका से मांगा गया सहयोग

\*306. श्री रणजितसिंह विजयसिंह मोहिते-पाटील : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने महंगे और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के विनिर्माण और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए अमरीका से सहयोग मांगा है;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में हुई चर्चा में दोनों देशों के बीच उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए बेहतर तरीके से भागीदारी करने हेतु कोई सुझाव दिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग को अमरीका में कई संरक्षणवादी उपायों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिसमें वीजा शुल्क और पेशेवरों के लिए वीजा हासिल करना शामिल है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले पर अमरीका के साथ बातचीत की है अथवा बातचीत करने का विचार रखती है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आनंद शर्मा) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) भारत और अमरीका ने विनिर्माण तथा शिक्षा सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक द्विपक्षीय तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं। इनमें से कुछ नीचे दिए गए हैं:-

- इंडिया-यूएस ट्रेड पॉलिसी फोरम
- सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में संयुक्त दल
- उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी सहयोग समूह
- इंडिया-यूएस सीईओ फोरम
- इंडिया-यूएस शिक्षा वार्ता

इन समूहों ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए दोनों देशों को सुझाव दिए हैं।

(ग) अमरीका द्वारा कुछ वैधानिक उपायों के तहत एच1बी तथा एल श्रेणी वीजाओं के लिए लागू वीजा शुल्क बढ़ा दिया गया है। भारतीय आईटी कंपनियों ने बताया है कि वीजा के मामले में इंकार तथा विलंब, अपतटीय आउटसोर्सिंग के विरुद्ध उपायों आदि के कारण उनको कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

(घ) सरकार ने एच1बी तथा एल श्रेणी वीजा के लिए शुल्क में वृद्धि तथा भारतीय कंपनियों को प्रभावित करने वाले अन्य ऐसे उपायों के बारे में अपनी चिंताओं से अवगत कराने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर अमरीका के साथ इस मुद्दे को उठाया है। दोनों तरफ से व्यवसायिकों के और अधिक आवागमन को सुकर बनाने पर सहमति है, ताकि उनकी आर्थिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय भागीदारी को बढ़ाया जा सके। भारत तथा संयुक्त राज्य ने कोन्सलर संबंधी मामलों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक संयुक्त कार्य दल गठित किया है। इन मामलों को ट्रेड पॉलिसी फोरम सहित द्विपक्षीय व्यापार संबंधी चर्चाओं के दौरान भी उठाया है।

#### Cooperation sought from US for manufacturing of high-end products

†\*306. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought cooperation from US for manufacturing of costly and high quality products and for reforms in the education sector;

(b) whether the Ministry has given any suggestion for partnership in a better manner for manufacturing of high-end products between both the countries in a discussion held in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian IT industry has been facing many protectionist measures in US which include Visa fee and Visa for professionals; and

(d) whether Government has taken up/propose to take up this matter with US?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) India and US have established several bilateral mechanisms for increasing cooperation in different sectors, including manufacturing and education. Some of these are listed below:

- India-US Trade Policy Forum
- Joint Working Group in the field of Information and Communications Technology
- High Technology Cooperation Group
- India US CEOs Forum
- India-US Education Dialogue

These Groups have made suggestions to both countries for enhancing cooperation in the different sectors.

(c) The visa fees applicable to H1B and L category visas have been increased by the United States under some legislative measures. Indian IT companies have also conveyed that they are facing difficulties due to denial and delays in the issue of visas, steps against offshore outsourcing, etc.

(d) The Government has taken up the issue at various levels with the United States Government to convey its concerns over the increase in fees for H1B and L category visas and other such measures affecting Indian companies. Both sides have agreed to facilitate greater movement of professionals to enhance their economic and technological partnership. India and the United States have set up a Joint Working Group to discuss consular matters. These issues have also been raised during discussions on bilateral trade, including the Trade Policy Forum.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Sir, whether any other country has done such type of agreement with the US and what is their experience?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the question is very focussed on our ongoing suggestion mechanisms with the United States of America. We have a very structured process by which we are engaging with the US on many, many issues. Part of that structured process involves not only the Government but also the private sector. There is a Trade Policy Forum that has been set up and I am going to elaborate on this in a very succinct manner. Both, the Commerce Minister and the US Trade Representative, are chairs of that Trade Policy Forum. There is a private sector advisory group that has been set up within that Forum which has six members from the private sector, from both the Indian side and the US side. There is also a CEO Forum that has been set up from both the Indian and the American side. There is a very specific agenda of CEO Forum that looks at biotechnology, infrastructure, clean energy and education. There have been multiple meetings of that CEO Forum till date.

There is a commercial dialogue between both the Governments — the US and India. There is a Joint Working Committee. There is a group on IT and communication, which has been set up. This had met seven times till December, 2010. There is a Hi-Tech Committee between the two countries, which is working on three-four very, very key areas, primarily defence and strategic issues, on bio-technology, on nanotechnology and on communication. Finally, there is an Indo-US Education Dialogue which has also been set up following President Obama's visit. We had the first Indo-US Education Summit, which was held in October, 2011, details of which I can provide to the hon. Member.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Sir, my second supplementary is this. What are the steps that the Government is taking to solve the visa issues and what is the outcome?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, this is a very, very important issue for the Government of India and for the private sector of India. There are five or six major issues that has come up with regard to visas and movement of services and professionals. The first is the whole issue of the Zadroga Act which has been promulgated by the United States, which is a 4.2 billion dollar health and compensation Act, formulated by their House. This, in effect, has also raised the fees for H1B, meant for professionals travelling from India, and L category visas. This is a very, very serious issue and we are taking it up. We are also experiencing the fact that there is a centralized blanket kit 'L' category visa centre at Chennai, which implies, in many ways, that people from the North-East and other parts of the Northern India have to travel for almost 2000 km. to get the centralized blanket visa form. Also the Ohio Order is impacting our IT companies. With regard to all these issues, the Government of India has taken a very, very serious and firm stand with the US Government. These issues were raised during US President Obama's visit in 2010. It is very important that greater movement of professionals across the border is, in every way, encouraged by both the countries. Following that, the External Affairs Minister met with the

Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, in New Delhi, on 19th July. He raised these issues once again. She had assured us that she will convey these concerns to her Government, following which, I think, the Joint Working Group between both the Governments has been constituted on consular matters. The first meeting was held on 25th July, 2011. Also, our Commerce and Industry Minister, my senior colleague, had met with the USTR in September, 2011 and raised these issues. What we have emphasized through all these meetings and through the consular dialogue recommendations is that this is not only an issue for India, but over the long term this is also going to become an issue for the US because by allowing Indian professionals to be able to contribute, it is also helping the US becoming much more competitive on the global front. So, it is something that will hit the interests of the US also in the long term. Therefore, it is important to be able to resolve these issues at the earliest.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the experience of the visa seekers, particularly in the city of Mumbai is very humiliating. Those people who want to go to America for jobs, they have been treated shabbily by the US Consulate there. Not only that, a few years ago, a folk artist wanted to go to US. She applied for the visa. The reply given was, "We don't think you can dance". These types of answers are given. A social activist, a social worker, a Magsaysay Award winner was denied visa only because sufficient bank balance was not found. The point is that there is not even a note or protest from the Government on this type of behaviour on the part of visa consulate. What is the Government's reaction to this?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, unfortunately, my mandate is very limited with regard to visas because only H1B and L category visas come under the domain of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The rest of the visa applications will come under my senior colleague's domain, who is in-charge of the Ministry of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am trying to satisfy you. Please allow me to reply. It is a very important issue that has been raised by the hon. Member. This is an issue that, I think, affects not only India.... but also globe on a major scale, not only from business angle, but from cultural angle and from many other angles where, I think, India has tremendous repository of strength. I think, these issues must be raised and resolved. On our side, I have in a very detailed manner outlined the steps that we have taken between ourselves and the MEA to highlight the issues and make sure that early resolution takes place on these issues. Needless to say the Government of India is committed to ensure that movement of professionals across the board happens, at the earliest, and happens in a most facilitative manner from India to other parts of the globe because we believe that India has tremendous amount of soft power that India can export to others.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir,..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot continue with that.



DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I had asked a question about H1 visa. There are problems in getting H1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a discussion. Please understand that.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास :** धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इन प्रयासों की तो सराहना करता हूँ कि ये विषय उठाए गए हैं, परन्तु आपको पता है कि अमेरिका की आर्थिक प्रगति में हमारे आईटी इंजीनियर्स का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। इसको ध्यान में रख कर क्या आप हमें आश्वस्त करेंगे कि अगली बैठक में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ दोहराए न जाने का वे हमें आश्वासन दें?

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** सर, यह बड़ा गंभीर मुद्दा है, जो सांसद महोदय ने उठाया है। सरकार भी बड़ी गंभीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार कर रही है और इस पर एक्शन भी ले रही है। मैंने अपने उत्तर में बड़े डिटेल्स में बताया है कि सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मैं इस हाउस को आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इस विषय पर हर कदम पर प्रयास किए गए हैं और हम इस मामले का हल जल्द-से-जल्द निकलवाएँगे।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My query will remain confined purely to commerce and industry. I think some of the issues that we have raised at the bilateral level, we appreciate that. But I hope you will appreciate the issue is political particularly in the USA. In view of the economic slow down in the USA, now a demand is coming repeatedly of blocking Indian business, commerce and entrepreneurs. I do not want to name any Indian big business leaders how they have shared their concern. In the light of this, how best the Government is meeting this challenge at the political level? These kinds of voices in America to contain Indian commerce and industry in the USA are stopped at the earliest.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised an important point. From Indian perspective, we are very, very committed and very, very clear in our articulation that movement of services and professionals is very, very key for us. We have outlined details. It is important that the dialogue, for the first time, in the history of both countries at the Counselors' dialogue has been set up. That committee has met a number of times. As I mentioned, the latest meeting was held on the 25th July. As I mentioned to the Member earlier, we are committed from Government's point of view to provide free movement of services and professionals between the two countries. I think, the USA also realizes that it is in its long term interest. Today, we have close to about 45,000 people that are moving from India. Not only this but there is also another issue which I would like to highlight which is as important which is the whole issue of the Totalisation Agreement where social security tax is paid by our professionals when they are in the U.S. Now, we have brought this to the light of the U.S. as well, similarly, social security tax is paid by their professionals while they are in India. Therefore, a Totalisation Agreement is also in the interest of both the countries. We have also decided to start the dialogue towards pursuing of that and we are hopeful that we will be able to achieve that at the earliest possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q.No.307

### Construction work by China along border

†\*307. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the neighbouring country China is speeding up the construction works on the border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of Government's approach in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) to (c) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : सर, पहले तो मैं सदन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इतने disruptions के बाद भी हम सातवें क्वेश्चन पर आ गए।

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी से सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भारत और चीन की चार हजार किलोमीटर की सीमा में पूर्व में अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर पश्चिम में लद्दाख तक जो वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा है, उसका अभी ठीक तरह से निर्धारण नहीं हुआ है। उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि चीन उस नियंत्रण रेखा के अन्दर चला आता है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चला जाता है और कई बार तो वह अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर अपना अधिकार जताता है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Violence and atrocities on women

\*308. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the State-wise details of FIRs of violence against and atrocities on women, during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise disposal of above FIRs, challan/conviction, category-wise;
- (c) the details of recent infamous Banda rape case, allegedly committed by an MLA; and
- (d) the steps taken to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,95,587 cases of crime against women were reported in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases of crime against women were reported in the country in 2010. Details of crime against women during 2008–10 under different headings, State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the said case was investigated by State CID and all the accused, including an MLA, were arrested and sent to jail. Chargesheet has been filed in the court. The police officials, including an Additional SP have been suspended for neglect of duties and a departmental action has been initiated against them. As per Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction dated 12.09.2011, the matter has been handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by the State Government. As per information furnished by CBI, it has registered a case against all the accused and has also filed a status report in the Supreme Court where the matter presently is *sub-judice*.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs have sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila/children help desk' at police station level.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme wherein it is proposed to establish 335 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country.

**Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Increase or decrease in number (I/D), Percentage variation over previous year (%VAR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total crimes against Women \* during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	I/D	%VAR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	I/D	%VAR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	1458	6.0	36465	34101	4118	27244	23851	3166	1675	6.6	38570	39417	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	-11	-6.3	182	158	25	190	117	11	26	15.9	197	138	12
3.	Assam	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	1599	19.7	11810	6435	892	11555	6293	522	1834	18.9	12996	7496	833
4.	Bihar	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	141	1.6	14457	12000	1822	8471	5281	861	-332	-3.8	13134	12422	1554
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	40	1.0	6337	6259	866	4176	3917	860	174	4.3	6577	6481	1343
6.	Goa	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	34	26.2	235	158	27	140	127	13	-24	-14.6	214	217	16
7.	Gujarat	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	-607	-7.0	21170	21336	825	8148	7690	228	139	1.7	20459	20277	974
8.	Haryana	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	170	3.3	7350	7371	1403	5562	3960	903	250	4.7	7540	7232	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	-25	-2.6	1428	1527	122	1028	817	51	74	7.8	1481	1464	97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	329	14.3	4095	4086	362	2611	1813	145	-13	-0.5	3569	3544	215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
11.	Jharkhand	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	-162	-5.1	4309	4205	1645	3087	2607	618	66	2.2	5172	6031	1156
12.	Karnataka	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	962	14.0	13941	13432	833	8807	7282	511	955	12.2	15179	13880	868
13.	Kerala	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	-68	-0.8	11132	11694	1068	9463	8871	637	1414	17.6	13253	13471	886
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	919	6.2	28262	28193	6430	16468	16083	4177	641	4.1	27814	27837	7525
15.	Maharashtra	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	-814	-5.1	41095	39858	1116	15737	14661	565	689	4.6	40377	39236	1073
16.	Manipur	211	6	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	-17	-8.1	183	10	0	190	6	1	-4	-2.1	141	7	1
17.	Meghalaya	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	29	13.9	178	190	12	261	133	7	24	10.1	228	130	8
18.	Mizoram	162	147	125	177	159	.134	150	160	117	-12	-7.4	165	235	123	170	171	159	20	13.3	194	210	250
19.	Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	-1	-2.1	72	62	54	41	39	33	-5	-10.9	66	54	18
20.	Orissa	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	-183	-2.2	11346	11142	742	8501	8635	485	381	4.7	16112	16298	932
21.	Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4	0.2	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932	497	222	8.4	4646	4367	1084
22.	Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	2825	19.5	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232	2072	866	5.0	15335	15321	3720
23.	Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	-7	-14.6	76	66	25	42	58	6	1	2.4	68	57	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	-1169	-16.2	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780	1749	657	10.9	9649	8841	2809
25.	Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	101	7.1	2727	1910	121	1678	1360	95	161	10.6	2127	1611	144
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	-315	-1.3	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401	10307	-3085	-13.3	58330	41235	27706

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	37	3.2	2064	1963	974	1074	864	499	-114	-9.6	1750	1683	1075
28.	West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	2395	11.5	20671	19766	651	26125	23528	435	2818	12.1	26549	28005	628
TOTAL STATE		191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	7652	4.0	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509	29613	9510	4.8	341727	316962	61116
29.	A&N Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	12	15.0	126	108	2	85	68	0	-7	-7.6	131	112	0
30.	Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	7	4.9	158	148	69	141	90	44	-9	-6.0	138	124	57
31.	D&N Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	-8	-28.6	20	34	4	30	17	6	10	50.0	46	31	8
32.	Daman and Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	-2	-13.3	38	17	0	14	11	0	1	7.7	51	42	0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	313	7.9	2753	3339	800	4518	2428	586	267	6.3	3040	2852	997
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	-3	-75.0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	-23	-17.8	152	176	47	115	109	21	9	8.5	205	203	48
TOTAL UT		4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	296	6.8	3249	3825	922	4904	2724	657	271	5.8	3612	3365	1110
TOTAL ALL INDIA		195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27977	7948	4.1	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233	30270	9781	4.8	345339	320327	62226

Source: Crime in India

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

\*Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Impersonation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act and Sati Prevention Act

### Tackling naxal problem with the help of States

†\*309. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the scheme which the Central Government was planning to chalk out with the help of State Governments for tackling naxalite menace;
- (b) whether the scheme is not moving ahead with desirable pace; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. The State Governments deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government provides requisite assistance to the State Governments. This, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools; reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremist affected States; and construction/strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts.

An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 LWE affected States was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs.25 crore and Rs.30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The nature of projects envisaged under the IAP include public infrastructure and services which are perceptible on ground to the local communities. The implementation of the IAP has since commenced and the first instalment of Rs.1500 crore @ Rs. 25 crore per district was released on 8.12.2010. The districts immediately finalized projects to be taken up and completed the tender processes wherever required. The projects on the ground commenced immediately in all the 60 districts. Currently, the implementation of IAP in the districts is in full swing. Keeping in view the progress, an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has also been released to the districts for the implementation of the IAP in 2011-12. As per the information uploaded by the districts on the MIS, as against Rs.2500 crore

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

released to all the 60 districts during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the expenditure has already reached at Rs. 1413.05 crore (as on 09.12.2011) which works out to about 56.52%. The 60 districts put together have taken up 61111 works/projects, out of which 26946 works/projects have already been completed. The nature of major works/projects taken up by the districts under the IAP include construction of School Buildings/School Furniture, Anganwadi Centres, Drinking Water Facilities, Rural Roads, Panchayats Bhawan/Community Halls, Godowns/PDS shops, livelihood activities, skill development/trainings, Minor Irrigation Works, Electric Lighting, Health Centres/Facilities, Ashram Schools, construction of Toilets, construction of multi-purpose chabutra, construction of passenger waiting hall, special coaching classes for students, construction of ANM Centres, development of play grounds etc. The balance funds for the year 2011-12 will be released on the basis of progress of expenditure by the districts concerned. The success of the IAP has been widely recognized by the local communities.

#### **Steps to attract more FDIs**

\*310. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India slipped from being the 8th largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2009 to the 14th largest in 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to make India a more attractive destination for FDI; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that many countries are offering more sops for FDI than what India offers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) According to the UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2011, India's global ranking, in terms of FDI inflows, was fourteenth in 2010 and eighth in 2009.

(b) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, economic environment in the host and investing countries, investment policies of transnational corporations and other commercial considerations.

(c) The Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, upto 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly.



Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India. Joint commissions and joint working groups have been established for promoting investment, technical and scientific cooperation with partner countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' Forums/Business Leaders' Forum with some countries for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and investment promotion. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to investment promotion both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

The Government also takes up investment and economic cooperation related issues in Bilateral/Regional Economic Cooperation Agreements. Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements are entered into, with the aim of ensuring greater investor confidence, thereby attracting increased inflows of FDI. 'Invest India', a joint-venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI has been set up as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors.

The Government of India, in partnership with various State Governments and Business Associations, is also making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. An important initiative in this regard is the e-Biz Project, to provide online registration and filing services, to investors and business houses.

(d) Government has not conducted study in this regard.

#### **Simplification of official language, Hindi**

†\*311. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has felt the need for simplification of official language, Hindi;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government;
- (c) whether Hindi used in the official work is colloquial Hindi language used by common people;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to make official language more user-friendly and simple?

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

(b) to (e) Instructions have been issued from time to time by the Department of Official

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Language that simple and easily intelligible Hindi should be used. It has been advised that (i) simple Hindi should be used in writing notes and letters so that it is easily understood by all. It is important that the reader should understand what the writer actually wishes to convey; (ii) words which are commonly understood should be increasingly used in official work and there should be no hesitation in using popular words of other languages in Devanagari; (iii) wherever it is felt that the reader may find it difficult to understand a particular technical word or designation in Hindi, it would be helpful if its English equivalent is used in Devanagari.

The adoption of commonly used words from regional, local or foreign language adds to the enrichment and development of a language.

#### **Roads constructed by BRO**

\*312. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number and details of roads constructed by the Border Road Organisation (BRO) in the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise amount sanctioned and utilized for such projects during the said period;

(c) the present status of each project; and

(d) by when the pending projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Border Roads Organisation is working in different regions of India. 145 roads have been completed under various projects-15 strategic roads, 8 Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) I, 111 GS roads, 2 PM's Package for J&K and 9 other roads have been completed. Other roads are under various stages of progress.

(i) 27 strategic roads are likely to be completed by 2013 and rest 19 by 2016.

(ii) 26 roads LTPP-I roads are likely to be completed by 2012 and other by 2022.

(iii) 5 roads of PM's Package for J&K are likely to be completed by 2016.

**Statement-I**

*(A) State wise number and details of roads (single lane equivalent) constructed by BRO in the country during last two years and current year:*

Name of State	No. of roads and length constructed by BRO								
	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (up to November, 2011)		
	No. of roads under construction	Formation Completed (Km.)	Surfacing Completed (Km.)	No. of roads under construction	Formation Completed (Km.)	Surfacing Completed (Km.)	No. of roads under construction	Formation Completed (Km.)	Surfacing Completed (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J&K and Ladakh region	63	531.58	912.96	64	685.80	640.24	62	505.05	494.01
Uttarakhand	8	138.8	256.75	9	195.3	165.40	10	105.77	70.34
Himachal Pradesh	9	125.56	128.63	10	76.57	142.9	10	37.15	78.08
Sikkim and West Bengal	11	69.81	43.18	10	86.00	40.01	10	29.63	20.51
Arunachal Pradesh	57	128.93	425.58	55	149.41	428.47	58	49.69	202.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh	1	17.68	133.75	1	1.52	44.00	00	0.28	00
Rajasthan and Punjab	27	205.00	705.75	30	209.3	707.63	28	124.82	219.10
Assam	6	183.28	70.00	6	150.04	78.00	5	89.76	40.00
Nagaland	6	89.09	100.16	5	133.12	63.32	5	55.61	20.00
Manipur	6	40.2	100.17	6	38.155	63.33	5	15.545	27.06
Tripura and Meghalaya	5	25.07	107.53	4	21.67	69.42	3	8.56	22.51
Mizoram	9	40.02	190.64	8	38.155	69.27	7	15.545	28.22
TOTAL	208	1595.02	3175.1	208	1785.04	2511.99	203	1037.41	1222.71

**Statement-II**

*(B) State-wise and Year-wise details of amount sanctioned and utilized during the said last two years and current year:*

State	Amount sanctioned and utilized (Rs. in Crore)					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (up to October, 2011)	
	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized
Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh Region)	1207.36	1139.07	1405.10	1422.90	1431.55	553.44
Uttarakhand	420.25	396.62	528.69	430.35	472.95	134.10
Himachal Pradesh	401.18	397.31	566.06	532.33	462.74	93.65
Sikkim	182.80	176.23	209.72	195.02	249.07	81.24
Arunachal Pradesh	592.48	562.38	699.46	429.67	860.82	317.84
Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh (NH-16)	149.40	118.00	52.40	49.70	5.00	3.13
Rajasthan and Punjab	237.84	235.24	252.81	214.21	251.49	78.00
Assam	99.29	98.79	142.18	128.73	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	99.31	77.10	114.89	100.20	97.60	44.20
Manipur	188.19	199.54	209.99	184.25	200.38	80.76
Tripura and Meghalaya	124.23	117.44	155.97	117.41	221.69	53.37
Mizoram	88.88	83.875	95.10	83.96	102.78	36.56
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3791.2</b>	<b>3601.6</b>	<b>4432.4</b>	<b>3888.8</b>	<b>4356.1</b>	<b>1476.3</b>

**Implementation of recommendations of Wage Boards for  
the journalists**

\*313. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has approved the recommendations of the Justice G.R. Majithia Wage Boards for the journalists and other employees of the newspapers/news agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards as contained in Chapters XIX and XX of the Majithia Wage Boards Report and notified the Wage Boards Awards on 11.11.2011 under Section 12(1) of The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The details of the recommendations as accepted by the Government are available at [www.labour.nic.in](http://www.labour.nic.in). The awards of the Wage Boards are implemented by the respective State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UTs have been forwarded a copy of the notification with the request to take appropriate action for its implementation. In addition, a copy of the notification has been sent to employers' associations and employees unions.

**Investment under JNNURM**

\*314. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ` 10,00,000 million would be invested during the seven year period from 2005 to 2012 for improvement of urban infrastructure and providing basic services in urban areas under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise amount invested so far and the parameters adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a seven year mission (2005-06 to 2011-12) with the objective of reforms driven and fast track planned development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban

infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. The total investment envisaged during the 7 year Mission Period is ` 1.00 lakh crore. A provision of ` 50,000 crore has been made as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the entire JNNURM for the Mission Period. A corresponding amount of ` 50,000 crore would come from the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Under JNNURM, States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. The first installment for projects sanctioned is released on signing of MoA. Release of second and subsequent installments of funds is subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA and furnishing of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) as per the guidelines. Details of ACA committed under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme of JNNURM are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*Details of ACA Committed under (UIG) Sub-mission*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment upto 30.11.2011 (Amount Rs. in Lakh)			Total ACA Committed
		ACA Committed for Projects	ACA Committed for Buses	ACA Committed for e-Governance	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205,346.11	17,650.00	646.28	223,642.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,243.38	374.00		16,617.38
3.	Assam	28,449.64	4,729.00		33,178.64
4.	Bihar	39,475.73	2,535.00	684.75	42,695.48
5.	Chandigarh	15,295.68	3,420.00		18,715.68
6.	Chhattisgarh	24,291.20	1,188.00		25,479.20
7.	Delhi	251,897.80	27,475.00		279,372.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Goa	289.80	616.00		905.80
9.	Gujarat	238,568.62	8,820.00		247,388.62
10.	Haryana	34,860.35	2,730.00		37,590.35
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11,759.25	608.00		12,367.25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	46,946.80	2,376.00		49,322.80
13.	Jharkhand	49,936.43	2,390.00	1,003.00	53,329.43
14.	Karnataka	145,137.68	15,904.00		161,041.68
15.	Kerala	64,554.60	7,822.00	1,513.56	73,890.16
16.	Madhya Pradesh	125,920.43	10,112.00		136,032.43
17.	Maharashtra	513,373.25	29,960.00	1,860.54	545,193.79
18.	Manipur	13,856.10	608.00		14,464.10
19.	Meghalaya	19,616.15	1,476.00		21,092.15
20.	Mizoram	1,513.62	293.00		1,806.62
21.	Nagaland	10,434.72	270.00		10,704.72
22.	Orissa	63,712.53	1,584.00		65,296.53
23.	Punjab	36,269.50	4,925.00		41,194.50
24.	Puducherry	20,244.80	1,292.00		21,536.80
25.	Rajasthan	76,555.99	7,757.00		84,312.99
26.	Sikkim	8,688.30	270.00		8,958.30
27.	Tamil Nadu	212,677.11	19,235.00	422.34	232,334.45
28.	Tripura	16,043.40	1,465.00		17,508.40
29.	Uttar Pradesh	269,660.10	14,292.00	1,253.49	285,205.59
30.	Uttarakhand	31,806.60	2,174.00		33,980.60
31.	West Bengal	210,045.20	14,540.00		224,585.20
TOTAL:		2,803,470.87	208,890.00	7,383.96	3,019,744.83



**Statement-I**

*Details of ACA Committed under (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment upto 30.11.2011 (Amt. Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199157.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3542.38
3.	Assam	18953.14
4.	Bihar	21119.94
5.	Chandigarh	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	13472.92
7.	Delhi	0.00
8.	Goa	2211.00
9.	Gujarat	35195.58
10.	Haryana	13277.69
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4961.88
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	36294.40
13.	Jharkhand	7861.94
14.	Karnataka	55116.01
15.	Kerala	34532.14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	86348.91
17.	Maharashtra	220410.05
18.	Meghalaya	1289.93
19.	Manipur	5670.09
20.	Mizoram	1399.54
21.	Nagaland	381.50
22.	Orissa	18171.55

1	2	3
23.	Puducherry	3134.40
24.	Punjab	31785.23
25.	Rajasthan	49063.07
26.	Sikkim	3617.25
27.	Tamil Nadu	70618.38
28.	Tripura	7100.13
29.	Uttar Pradesh	94447.49
30.	Uttarakhand	4938.60
31.	West Bengal	49414.20
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1491.78
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	753.90
TOTAL:		1095732.35

#### Protection of historical monuments

\*315. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to protect and maintain places/sites which are a source of inspiration to the civilization and culture of the country, including Sidhpur and Patan in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the site-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the history of Indian civilization and culture has captured the attention and interest of the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to preserve relics/remnants of Indian culture and civilization located in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India conserves, preserves and maintains all such monuments/sites that have been declared to be of national

importance under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Out of the 3,677 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the country, 202 monuments/sites are located in the State of Gujarat. The State-wise list of centrally protected monuments is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of monuments/sites in Gujarat is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Currently, a number of other monuments/sites are under consideration for declaration as of national importance; the list is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The history of Indian culture continues to be a subject matter of study by scholars from all over the world. Numerous research articles, publications are brought out from time to time on Indian culture and civilization, and this is a matter of pride and satisfaction.

With regard to preservation/protection of cultural heritage located outside India, action is taken from time to time under the aegis of various International conventions.

***Statement-I***

*List of Centrally Protected monuments under the Archaeological  
Survey of India — State-Wise*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	163
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	133
TOTAL :		3677

***Statement-II***

*List of Centrally Protected monuments under the  
Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat*

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Three gates besides Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Bhadra gate beside Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Sidi Saiyad's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
4.	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Shah Kupa Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Jami Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10.	Panch Kuwa Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11.	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14.	Sidi Bashir's Minars and Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
15.	Delhi Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
16.	Kutub Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17.	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18.	Dada (Bai) Harir's Stepwell	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19.	Kalulpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20.	Sarangpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21.	Dariyapur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22.	Premabhai Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
23.	Mata Bhawani's Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26.	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
27.	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28.	The Shahpur Kazi Mohamad Chisti's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
29.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
30.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
31.	Small Stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
32.	Rauza of Azam Khan Mauzzam Khan	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34.	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35.	Astodia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37.	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38.	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
39.	Bibiji's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
40.	Haibatkhan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
41.	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
42.	Nawab Sardar Khan Masjid and outer gate in survey No. 6814.9%	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
43.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Rouza with its compound bearing C.S. No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
44.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
45.	Jethabhai's Stepwell	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
46.	Small Stone Masjid (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
48.	Great Mosque	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
49.	Great Tank, Palace and Harem	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
50.	Pavilion	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
51.	Roza of Baba Ishaq and Bawa Ganj Bhaksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
52.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
53.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
54.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
55.	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
56.	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
57.	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
58.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
59.	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
60.	Ancient site at Lothal	Saragwala	Ahmedabad
61.	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Ahmedabad
62.	Jami Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
63.	Kazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
64.	Saiyad Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
65.	Mansar Talav and Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66.	Ancient site Gohilwad Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
67.	Fresco on the wall of Kashivisvanath Temple	Padar Singha	Amreli
68.	Ancient Site	Venivadar	Amreli
69.	Stepwell	Borsad	Anand
70.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
71.	Ancient site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
72.	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar
73.	Ancient site/Mound	Vala	Bhavnagar
74.	Jain Temples	Talaja	Bhavnagar
75.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
76.	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
77.	Old Ruined Temple of Mahadev	Bawka	Dahod
78.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra
79.	Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
80.	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
81.	Tomb	Halol	Godhra

1	2	3	4
82.	Helical Stepped well (With 50 feet space around at pathway 10 feet wide to nearest road)	Champaner	Godhra
83.	Sakar Khan's Dargah	Champaner	Godhra
84.	City Gate	Champaner	Godhra
85.	Citadel walls	Champaner	Godhra
86.	City walls at S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill	Champaner	Godhra
87.	East and South Bhadra Gates	Champaner	Godhra
88.	Sahar ki Masjid (Bohrani)	Champaner	Godhra
89.	Three cells	Champaner	Godhra
90.	Mandvi or Custom House	Champaner	Godhra
91.	Jami Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
92.	Stepwell	Champaner	Godhra
93.	Kevada Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
94.	Tomb with a Brick dome in the centre and small corner domes	Champaner	Godhra
95.	Canatoph of Kevda Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
96.	Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
97.	Cenatop of Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
98.	Lila Gumbaj	Champaner	Godhra
99.	Kabutarkhana Pavilion	Champaner	Godhra
100.	Kamani Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
101.	Bawa Man's Mosque	Champaner	Godhra
102.	Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two gateways)	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
103.	Gate No. 2 (with three gateways) Budhiya gate	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
104.	Gate No. 3 Moti gate Sadanshah-Gate	Pavagad Hill	Godhra



1	2	3	4
105.	Gate No. 4 with big bastion with cells in the interior	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
106.	Sat Manzil with steps right upto bastions	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
107.	Mint above Gate No. 4	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
108.	Gate No. 5 Gulan Bulan Gate	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
109.	Gate No. 6 Buland Darwaja	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
110.	Makai Kothar	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
111.	Patai Rawal's Palace with tanks	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
112.	Gate No. 7 Makai Gate	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
113.	Gate No. 8 Tarapore Gate	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
114.	Fort of Pavagad and ruined Hindu temples and Jain temples on the top of Pavagad Hills	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
115.	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
116.	Walls of fort on top	Pavagad Hill	Godhra
117.	Rudra Mahalaya Temple	Desar	Godhra
118.	Kankeshvara Mahadev Temple	Kakanpur	Godhra
119.	Ratnesvara Old temple with sculptures screen	Ratanpur	Godhra
120.	Rudabai stepwell	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
121.	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram and its site	Pindara	Jamnagar
122.	Kalika Mata Temple	Navi Dhrewad	Jamnagar
123.	Gokeshwara Mahadev Temple	Lowrali	Jamnagar
124.	Gandhi fortress and temple in Survey No. 106	Old Dthink	Jamnagar
125.	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Jamnagar
126.	Dwarkadhish Group of temples with its outer compounds S.No. 1607, 1608, 1609.	Dwarka	Jamnagar
127.	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
128.	Rukmini Temple	Dwarka	Jamnagar
129.	Dharashnvel Temple (Magderu)	Dharshnval	Jamnagar
130.	Guhaditya temple in S.No. 655	Varvada	Jamnagar
131.	Junagadhi (Jain) Temple	Vasai	Jamnagar
132.	Kankeshvara Mahadeva temple and other shrines	Vasai	Jamnagar
133.	Gop (Sun) Temple	Nani Gop	Jamnagar
134.	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
135.	Buddhistic Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
136.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
137.	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
138.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
139.	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
140.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
141.	Ranchhod Rayaji Temple with wasterland around the chowk of Mahadeva Temple	Mul Dwarka	Junagadh
142.	Vithalbai Haveli	Vasco	Kheda
143.	Bhamaria Well	Mahamadabad	Kheda
144.	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
145.	Tomb of Saif-ud-din and Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
146.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
147.	Rao Lakha Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
148.	Siva temple	Kotai	Kachchh
149.	Excavated Site	Surkotada	Kachchh
150.	Malai Mata Temple	Paladdar	Mehsana
151.	Hingloji Mata Temple	Khandosan	Mehsana
152.	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) and the ancient shrines	Khandosan	Mehsana

1	2	3	4
153.	Jasmalnathji Mahadev Temple	Asoda	Mehsana
154.	Ajpal Kund	Vadnagar	Mehsana
155.	Inscription and Arjun Bari Gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
156.	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana
157.	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
158.	Sun temple, Surya kund with adjoining other temples and loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
159.	Gateway of Khan Sarover	Patan	Patan
160.	Rani-ki-vav	Patan	Patan
161.	Sahastralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anavada	Patan
162.	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Patan	Patan
163.	Jami Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
164.	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya Temple	Sidhpur	Patan
165.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev Temple	Sunak	Patan
166.	Sivai Mata Temple	Sunak	Patan
167.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev Temple	Ruhavi	Patan
168.	Two small shrines Sanderi Mata Temple	Sander	Patan
169.	Sitamata Temple	Piludra	Patan
170.	Torana with a Sun image	Piludra	Patan
171.	Limboji Mata Temple	Delmal	Patan
172.	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	Porbandar	Porbandar
173.	Old Parsvanath Temple	Vadodara	Porbandar
174.	Caves	Miyani	Rajkot
175.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
176.	Group of Temples	Khed and Roda	Sabarkanta
177.	Dargah known as Khawaja Dana Saheb's Rouza	Surat	Surat

1	2	3	4
178.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
179.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
180.	Old Dutch and Armenian Tombs and Cemeteries	Surat	Surat
181.	Ancient site comprising S.Plot No.535	Kamrej	Surat
182.	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Surat
183.	Ranak Devi's Temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
184.	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Surendranagar
185.	Sun Temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
186.	Navlakha Temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
187.	Ancient Site/Mound (Ganesh temple) in village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
188.	Darbargarh	Halwad	Surendranagar
189.	Ananteshwara Temple	Bhadia Anandpur	Surendranagar
190.	Fresco Rooms in Bhau Tambekar's Wada	Vadodara	Vadodara
191.	Historic Site S.No. 431, 435	Vadodara	Vadodara
192.	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmad Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
193.	Ancient Site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
194.	Gateway of Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
195.	Ancient site of Samshyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
196.	Vadodara Gate and its adjacent construction Hira gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
197.	Hira Gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103.	Dabhoi	Vadodara
198.	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate and adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
199.	Nandodi Gate with adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara

1	2	3	4
200.	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
201.	Microlithic site S.No. 311, 12, 13 and 298	Amarjapura	Vadodara
202	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Locality- Dholavira, Tehsil-Bhachau	Bhuj

***Statement-III***

*List of Monuments/sites under consideration for declaration as of  
National Importance*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/site with Locality/District	Name of State
1	2	3
1.	Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, Kutch	Gujarat
2.	Palace building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hissar, District Hissar	Haryana
3.	Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi	Jharkhand
4.	Shahpur Quila, Shah-pur, District Palamu	Jharkhand
5.	Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla	Jharkhand
6.	Tiliagarh Fort, Sahebganj	Jharkhand
7.	Fort and Jain Rock Cut sculptures at Koluha, Hill, Chatra	Jharkhand
8.	Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad, District	Kerala
9.	Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad	Kerala
10.	Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	Maharashtra
11.	Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda	Orissa
14.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharia, District Bolangir	Orissa
15.	Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur	Rajasthan

1	2	3
16.	Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur	Rajasthan
17.	Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Bala QiJa in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar	Rajasthan
19.	St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
20.	Excavated Site, Sringaverapura, District Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, District Murshidabad	West Bengal
22.	Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinapur	West Bengal
23.	Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Bardhaman	West Bengal
24.	Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple District Bankura	West Bengal
25.	Motijhil Jama Masjid, Murshidabad	West Bengal

**Procurement of rail fastenings from Vossloh by DMRC**

\*316. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has procured rail fastenings from Vossloh for its First and Second Phase;

(b) if so, the cost of procurement for both the Phases, Phase-wise including escalation, if any;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Vossloh is also supplying rail fastenings to Bengaluru Metro; and

(d) if so, the cost at which Vossloh is supplying to Bengaluru Metro or the present market price?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) procured rail fastenings for Phase-I and Phase-II from M/s Patil Vossloh Rail System Pvt. Ltd., a joint venture of Vossloh Fastening System, GmbH, Germany and Patil Rail Fastening System Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India.

(b) DMRC has informed that the cost of Vossloh 336 rail fastenings in Phase-I and Phase-II was as under:-

Phase	Procurement Cost per rail seat	
	For Indian component (in Rs.)	For imported component (in Euro)

**Phase-I**

1. Contract RC-3

(a) With 2 Anchor Bolts	2444	Cost combined in Rs. only
(b) With 4 Anchor Bolts	3017	Cost combined in Rs. only

2. Contract SYS 3C

(a) With 2 Anchor Bolts	1189	11.4
(b) With 4 Anchor Bolts	1589	13.3

3. Contract 3T-04

(a) With 2 Anchor Bolts	1359	12.3
(b) With 4 Anchor Bolts	1807	14.35

**Phase-II**

1. Contract BT-4

(a) With 2 Anchor Bolts	1530.04	12.66
(b) With 4 Anchor Bolts	2034.42	14.77

(c) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL) has informed that they entered into a contract with M/s ITD-ITD (Cem) for Track work, which included supply of Vossloh-336 fastenings for ballastless tracks and Mark-III Fastening for ballasted track by the contractor M/s ITD-ITD (Cem). BMRCL doesn't have any contract with Vossloh 336 fastening system supplier.

(d) The contract cost at which M/s ITD-ITD(Cem) is supplying the Vossloh-336 Fastening system to Bangalore Metro is as under:-

Description of item	Cost per item (in Rs.)
Vossloh fastening assembly 336 with 2 anchor bolts for one rail seat	4,000
Vossloh fastening assembly 336 with 3 anchor bolts for one rail seat	4,600
Vossloh fastening assembly 336 with 4 anchor bolts for one rail seat	5,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,800</b>

These items are not subject to Price Variation Clause. The cost at which M/s Vossloh is supplying the Fastening system to M/s ITD-ITD(Cem) is not known. The present market rates are also not available.

#### **Kochi Metro Project**

\*317. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finally cleared the Kochi Metro Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total investment needed and Central Government's share in the project;
- (d) whether Government has sanctioned its share for the project;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time-frame by when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala has revised the Detailed Project Report (DPR-August, 2011), therefore, the proposal for Kochi Metro Rail Project is required to go through various stages *e.g.* appraisal/comments of various Agencies/Ministries/Departments, approval at the level of Ministry, Public Investment Board (PIB), circulation of draft Cabinet Note for comments of various Ministries/Departments and then submission to the Cabinet for decision. Pre-PIB meeting has been held on 08.11.2011.

(b) to (e) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

(f) It is premature to indicate the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved (or not) by the Government. Metro projects generally take five years for construction from the date of sanction.

#### **Punitive action against police involved in human rights violations**

\*318. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases of violation of human rights have been reported from different parts of the country during the year 2010-11;
- (b) out of them, in how many cases police authorities were involved; and
- (c) in how many cases punitive action has been initiated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the year 2010-11, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had registered 84,403 cases of alleged violation of human rights all over India.



(b) Out of above 84,403 registered cases, the number of complaint cases registered against police authorities was 29,167.

(c) NHRC has recommended to the State Government concerned, action in one case registered against the police during the year 2010-11. In addition, the data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) shows that during the year 2010, 37 cases were registered against policemen for human right violations, out of which 14 policemen were charge-sheeted and 4 policemen were convicted.

#### **No SEZ in Bihar**

\*319. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why not a single Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has been approved in Bihar, which is the most backward State in the country;

(b) how many SEZs have been sanctioned all over the country, so far, and out of them how many SEZs have already been developed, State-wise;

(c) how much investments came to those SEZs, so far; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many approvals of SEZs have been surrendered by the promoters; if so, the details of those SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) A SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. No such proposal recommended by the Government of Bihar is pending with this Department.

(b) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 582 proposals out of which 382 SEZs have been notified. A total of 148 SEZs are already exporting. A statement containing state-wise distribution of SEZs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As on 30th September, 2011, the total investment of Rs. 2,77,259 crore approximately has been made in SEZs. SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven.

Upto 10th December, 2011, upon the requests of the developers, the Board of approval on SEZs has approved 39 cases of denotification of SEZs subject to the refund of duty benefits availed, if any, by the developer. Out of 39 cases, 23 relate to information technology/information technology enabled services, five are biotechnology and two each are

engineering and textile industry and one each are power, apparel, handicraft, stainless steel and ancillary/downstream industry, agro, gems and jewellery and services SEZs. Reasons given for these requests include economic meltdown, imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on SEZs etc. In all such cases, either the developers have not availed of duty benefits or the developers are willing to refund/refunded benefits if availed.

***Statement***

*State-wise distribution of approved SEZs*

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Government + State Government/Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	109	75	37
Chandigarh	2	2	1
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	45	30	14
Haryana	47	36	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	60	38	20
Kerala	28	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	14	5	1
Maharashtra	102	63	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0

1	2	3	4
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	10	9	4
Tamil Nadu	71	57	30
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	22	11	5
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>148</b>

**Impact of curb on iron ore export**

\*320. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after increasing export duty on iron ore from 5 per cent to 20 per cent during the last few years, Government's objective to curb export of iron ore, has been achieved; and

(b) if so, the details of the likely impact of curbing of iron ore export on mining sector, *i.e.* on export of iron ore/lump/fines etc.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The export of iron ore has been curtailed to a significant extent due to increase in export duty, restrictions by State Governments on movement and export of iron ore.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Setting up NID in States**

2326. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up National Institutes of Design (NID) in some States;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up National Institute of Design (NID) in Assam in the Eleventh Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose for the period; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007. The salient features of the Policy envisage setting up of four more National Institutes of Design.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Assam has allotted 30 acres of land for setting up of an NID at Jorhat, Assam. Possession of the land allotted for setting up of an NID at Jorhat was taken over on 16.02.2011. Hon'ble PM has laid foundation stone for setting up of a new NID in Jorhat on 19.02.2011.

(d) Rs. 1,89,92,200/- has been released in November, 2011 for construction of the boundary wall at site Jorhat, Assam, through Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Revival of National Advisory Committee on International Trade and  
Inter-state Trade Council**

2327. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to revive the National Advisory Committee on International Trade and Inter-state Trade Council for better coordination and working relation with States, stake holders and experts;

(b) if so, what is the criteria fixed for nomination in those bodies and composition of it; and

(c) whether some meetings were earlier held and what were the agenda and follow up made through such bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) There are three Advisory Bodies in Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. These are Export Promotion Board, Inter State Trade Council and Board of Trade. Export Promotion Board functions under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to provide policy and infrastructural support through greater coordination amongst concerned Ministries for boosting exports. All Ministries directly connected with facilitating foreign trade are represented on the " Board by their Secretaries. Inter State Trade Council was constituted to ensure a continuous dialogue between Union and State Governments/Union Territories. The Council is chaired by Commerce and Industry Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States or State Cabinet Ministers nominated by Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors or Administrators of Union Territories or their nominees, Secretaries of various departments and Chairperson of some trade/industry bodies are its Members. The Board of

Trade, *inter-alia*, advises the Government on policy measures connected with the Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objectives of boosting India's exports. The Board is chaired by Commerce and Industry Minister. As per present constitution, the Board of Trade has 17 Non Official Members, 15 Ex-Officio Members and 14 Official Members. The last meeting of Board of Trade was held on 11.10.2011. Inputs received in the meeting were taken into consideration in the announcements made by Commerce and Industry Minister on 13.10.2011 on policy initiatives to further encourage foreign trade.

#### **Special bonus benefit scheme for emerging export sectors**

2328. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a special bonus benefit scheme to provide assistance to emerging exports sectors including engineering, chemicals and pharmaceuticals for the next six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is providing this special incentive to exporters to capture new markets as the competition is very high in these sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has announced a Special Bonus Benefit Scheme to provide duty credit scrip @ 1% of FOB value of exports to 49 products in Engineering, Pharmaceutical and Chemical sectors for six months from 1.10.2011 till 31.3.2012. This scheme alongwith the newly introduced Special Focus Market Scheme will help Indian exporters to compete globally with other countries in exploring new markets.

#### **Streamlining of exports of food items**

†2329. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand is being made at international level that countries should streamline food export instead of imposing ban on food export or increase the taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the countries making such demand; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard to such demand?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) At their Summit held in Cannes, France on 3-4 November, 2011, the G20 group of countries, including India, agreed, *inter alia*, to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme and agreed not to impose them in the future. They also encouraged the adoption of a Declaration by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for the Ministerial Conference in December, 2011.

(c) In the WTO, India has taken the stand that the policy space available under the relevant WTO agreements that allows countries to take care of their domestic concerns, must not be curtailed in any manner.

#### **Exports *vis-a-vis* imports**

2330. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of imports in the country is greater than the exports;

(b) if so, the difference between the value of imports and exports in foreign trade during April to October of the current fiscal;

(c) the countries from where import is more as compared to export from India; and

(d) the countries to whom export is more as compared to import to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The difference between the value of imports and exports during April to October, 2011 is Rs.431269 Crore (Provisional).

(c) and (d) The county-wise imports and exports are given in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Principal Commodities and Countries' (latest available for the month of July, 2011). Such publication is regularly sent on monthly basis to Parliament Library by DGCI&S.

#### **Strategy paper for doubling India's merchandise exports**

2331. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Commerce has prepared a strategy paper from doubling India's merchandise exports;

- (b) if so, what are the salient features thereof; and
- (c) what action plan has been prepared to realise the strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes sir. The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 from US\$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14.

(b) The Strategy Paper aims at compounded annual average growth in exports at 26.7%. Sector wise targets projected for exports are given in Statement (*See below*). The Strategy Paper covers product strategy, market strategy, technology and R&D, building a brand image, and conducive domestic policy and essential support.

(c) An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The core of the market strategy is to retain presence and market share in traditional markets, move up the value chain in providing export products in the developed country markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and new products in these new markets. In the area of technology upgradation and R&D, the sectors of focus are pharmaceuticals, electronics, automobiles, computer and software based smart engineering, environmental products etc. Department of Commerce is working with the relevant stakeholders to effectively implement the Strategy.

**Statement**

*Exports: Strategic targets for 2013-2014*

(Values in US \$ billion)

Exports	Exports (2009-10)	Share in total Export (%)	Exports (2010-11) (Quick Estimates)	Projected Exports (2013-14)	Share in total projected Exports (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gems and Jewellery	29.08	16.27	33.54	70.00	14.00
Engineering Goods	32.55	18.21	60.15	125.00	25.00
Textiles	18.29	10.23	21.02	42.00	8.40
Cotton Yarn	3.97	5.67	11.50		
Madeups					

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Manmade Yarn	3.61	4.19	9.00			
Madeups						
RMG	10.71	11.16	21.50			
Other Textiles		0.96	0.54	1.58	3.00	0.60
Carpets	0.74	1.13	2.00			
Jute	0.22	0.45	1.00			
Manufacturers						
Drugs, Pharma and Fine Chemicals		8.97	5.02	10.32	25.00	5.00
Other Basic Chemicals		6.84	3.83	8.62	19.00	3.80
Electronic Goods		5.45	3.05	7.38	17.00	3.40
Leather and Leather Manufacturers		3.28	1.83	3.68	9.00	1.80
Plastic and Linoleum		3.37	1.88	4.59	10.00	2.00
Iron Ore		6.03	3.37	4.50	9.00	1.80
Mica and Other Ore		2.69	1.50	6.07	9.00	1.80
Marine Products		2.10	1.17	2.54	5.00	1.00
Agricultural Products		12.62	7.06	16.99	22.00	4.40
Petroleum Products		28.19	15.77	42.45	80.00	16.00
Miscellaneous		18.33	10.25	22.44	55.00	11.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>178.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>245.87</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Requirement of SEZs to achieve positive NFE**

2332. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SEZ units are required to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earning within a period of five years cumulatively from the date of commencement of commercial production;



- (b) if so, the achievements made by SEZs so far;
- (c) whether export targets are set for SEZ units; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Physical exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711 crore approx. in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,868 crore approx. in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2011 *i.e.* in the first half of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 1,76,479.69 crore approx. registering a growth of 26.20% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

- (c) No export targets are set for SEZ units.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Steps to increase exports**

2333. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's export growth has slumped;
- (b) if so, what are the main factors contributing to this situation; and
- (c) the steps being taken to help increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In the current financial year 2011-2012, India's export has been growing every month as compared to relevant month of the previous year. Diversification of exports is a continuous endeavour and need based measures are taken by the Government from time to time. The Government has recently announced schemes like Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme and also included two new markets *viz.* Cuba and Mexico under the Focus Market Scheme, for further boosting export of Indian products to different markets.

#### **Slow down of industrial growth rate**

2334. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial growth has slowed during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the sectors that have shown slackness;

(d) what are the factors that have contributed for this; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to accelerate the industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has steadily increased during the last three years from 2.5 percent in 2008-09 to 5.3 percent 2009-10 and 8.2 percent in 2010-11. In the current year during Apr-Oct, 2011, the industrial growth is moderate to 3.5% compared to a growth of 8.7% in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The sectoral growth for the last three years and the current year is indicated below:-

(in percent)

Years	Mining (141.57)	Manufacturing (755.27)	Electricity (103.16)	General (1000)
2008-09	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
2009-10	7.9	4.8	6.1	5.3
2010-11	5.2	9.0	5.5	8.2
<b>April-October</b>				
2010-11	6.9	9.4	4.5	8.7
2011-12	(-)2.2	3.7	8.9	3.5

(d) Factors that have contributed to the moderation in industrial growth during the current year, among others include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure, under performance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates resulting in increase in the cost of capital and global economic uncertainty.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making industry globally competitive.

#### **Financial assistance to shrimp companies**

2335. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh had requested the Ministry to pass necessary orders for waiver of the repayment of the equity assistance of ` 426.23 lakhs availed by 14 shrimp producing companies from the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in early 1990s as shrimp industry had been in serious crises due to recurring white spot viral disease and many other duties and price related factors over these years;

(b) if so, whether desired orders have since been issued;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to salvage financially sinking shrimp companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Ministry had received proposal for one-time settlement for 20 defaulting companies in the Equity Participation Scheme from various quarters including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (e) It has been decided not to abandon the exercise to enforce decrees/awards/orders of competent courts to recover government dues.

#### **ICRIER study on impact of organised retailing on unorganised sector**

2336. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Government commissioned Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) study on the impact of organised retailing on the unorganised sector, only 12 per cent of those surveyed had access to institutional credit for expanding their business;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per the above mentioned study, barely 10 per cent of the unorganised retailers expressed willingness to become franchisees of organised retailers; and

(c) after the introduction of FDI in multi-brand retail, how shall small unorganised retailers be expected to survive if they want their business to compete with multi-brand retailers?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ICRIER study did not find any evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries or in overall employment in the unorganized sector, as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

### Losses to industries by MGNREGA

‡2337. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and industry (FICCI), which is a major chamber of industries in the country, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is causing losses to the industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to compensate this loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A study conducted by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) based on 100 companies observed that industries have been adversely affected by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Main findings of the report are as follows:-

(i) 90 % of the respondents surveyed reported difficulties in finding adequate number of workers for running their operations;

(ii) 89% of the respondents reported that they were unable to meet the potential demand for their products in the market due to labour shortage;

(iii) About 2/3rd of the respondents indicated potential losses in their demand;

(iv) Nearly 94% of the respondents reported an increase in wages.

(c) and (d) MGNREGA provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. While it is difficult to assess the short term impact of the MGNREGA on industries, in the long term it is expected to provide impetus to industries by generating the demand for industrial products.

### Criteria for setting up of EOUs

2338. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms laid down by Government for setting up of Export Oriented Units (EOUs);

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any mechanism is available with Government to check violation of norms laid down for setting up of EOUs;

(c) whether the instances of EOUs violating the norms laid down for such units have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Proposals for setting up units under EOU scheme under automatic route are considered by the Unit Approval Committee taking into account the following criteria:

- (i) Residence proof in respect of individual/partnership firms of all Directors/Partners (Passport/ration card/driving licence/voter identity card or any other proof to the satisfaction of Development Commissioner);
- (ii) Income Tax return of all the promoters for the last three years;
- (iii) Experience of all promoters;
- (iv) Marketing tie-ups;
- (v) Inspection of the project site by an Officer;
- (vi) A report from other DCs as to whether any case under EOU/SEZ scheme in regard to diversion of goods etc. is pending.

Further, as per the provisions of Para 6.6(d) of the Foreign Trade Policy only projects having a minimum investment of Rs. 1 crore in plant and machinery can be set up under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) scheme. This condition does not apply to proposals for Handicrafts, Agriculture, Floriculture, Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry, Information Technology, Services, Brass Hardware and Handmade Jewellery sectors. The Board of Approval (BOA) can also allow establishment of EOUs with a lower investment criteria on a case to case basis.

(b) Fulfillment of these criteria is a pre-condition for approval of the EOU. Fulfillment of the investment norms is checked during the joint monitoring of the performance of EOUs by the Development Commissioner and the jurisdictional Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs on bi-annual basis based on the Annual Performance Reports filed by the EOUs which provide the details of investments in plant and machinery.

(c) and (d) As per the available information, no incidents of violation of the minimum investment norms laid down for setting up of units have come to notice.

#### **Impact of super markets on domestic industries**

2339. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the impact, huge super markets and store chains like Walmart has made on the economy of developing countries who allowed their operations;

(b) what has been the conclusion of Government about their impact; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to rehabilitate/help small retailers who might incur losses and uprootment due to the impact of big money supported huge super markets who are foreign funded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government had instituted a study, on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which was submitted to Government in 2008. The study did not find any evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries or of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector, as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

Global experience also indicates that organized and unorganized retail co-exist and grow. Economies, such as China, Thailand, Russia, and Indonesia, permit FDI, upto 100%, in the multi-brand retail sector. The ICRIER study *inter-alia* revealed that, in Indonesia, even after several years of the emergence of supermarkets, 90 per cent of fresh food and 70 per cent of all food is still controlled by traditional retailers.

#### **High price of cement in HP**

‡2340. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of cement are very high in Himachal Pradesh in comparison to other States and Himachal Pradesh has issued an ultimatum to cement companies for decreasing the prices;

(b) if so, the action being taken against such cement companies and by when the prices will be reduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) It is learnt from the Government of Himachal Pradesh that the prices of cement in border areas of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab and Haryana are almost similar. The rates of cement in the interior areas of Himachal Pradesh are higher in comparison to neighbouring States due to high cost of transportation and other taxes.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The price and distribution control over cement was removed in March, 1989 and cement industry was de-licensed in 1991. The price of cement is governed by the market forces of demand and supply. The Government of Himachal Pradesh held meetings with the cement companies regarding price of cement and ACC Ltd. and Ambuja Cements Ltd. have reduced the price of cement by Rs. 5/- per bag.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Steps to achieve export targets**

2341. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for balancing the grim shrinkage of exports in the backdrop of global recession, collapsing demands, weakening of rupee, spiralling oil prices, volatile markets which is inflating India's import bill;

(b) if so, whether it will be within the possible domain to achieve \$300 billion export target for 2011-12, especially in view of global economic uncertainty;

(c) whether the major problems being faced by exporters is due to high interest rates; and

(d) if so, whether RBI will be prevailed upon to cut down interest rates as inflation cannot be exclusively addressed by insulating it from growth and job creation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Government has adopted multi-pronged approach to deal with the situation arising out of the economic slowdown in the developed economies and the Euro zone sovereign debt crisis, creating exceptional uncertainty for the global economy. Government has taken several policy measures for product/market diversification. However, given the recent uncertainty in the European market, it may not be easy to achieve an export target of US \$ 300 billion for 2011-2012. The steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India has helped contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations.

#### **Sector-wise exports**

2342. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise exports figures of 2010-11 and April-October, 2011;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study about physical exports international prices and export income;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Sector-wise exports figures of 2010-11 and April-October, 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No formal study has been conducted about physical exports-international prices and export income. Export data is analysed from time to time both to understand its sectoral composition as well as geographical spread.

**Statement**

*Sector-wise exports figures of 2010-11 and April-October, 2011*

(Values in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodities	2010-11	Provisional
			2011-12 (Apr.'11-Oct.'11)
1	2	3	4
01.	Tea	3,247	2,013
02.	Coffee	2,908	2,528
03.	Rice	10,801	9,728
04.	Tobacco	3,821	1,862
05.	Spices	7,865	7,158
06.	Cashew	2,595	2,377
07.	Oil Meals	10,811	5,101
08.	Fruits and Vegetables	5,391	3,032
09.	Marine Products	11,530	9,146
10.	Iron Ore	21,416	11,312
11.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	24,932	10,659
12.	Leather and leather manufactures	16,776	12,002
13.	Gems and Jewellery	1,67,848.	1,25,814
14.	Drug, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls	47,551	31,417
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	40,244	28,095
16.	Engineering Goods	2,72,590	1,67,598



1	2	3	4
17.	Electronic Goods	40,466	23,029
18.	Computer Software#	327	63
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	26,774	17,876
20.	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	19,065	13,370
21.	RMG of all Textiles	51,010	34,258
22.	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	2,086	1,193
23.	Carpet	4,463	2,016
24.	Handicrafts excl. hand made carpet	1,504	400
25.	Petroleum Products	1,88,443	1,60,111
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	21,103	17,009
	Missll.	1,37,086	80,408
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	11,42,649	7,79,574

#:Excludes Exports through satellite transmission and off-shore development.

#### Import of edible oil

2343. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- how much of edible oil is India importing since 2002;
- the year-wise details of the quantity and price;
- what are the reasons for growing imports; and
- what are the details of steps taken by Government to achieve self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Details of commodity-wise exports, including edible oil both in terms of quantity and value is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I, which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

(c) and (d) The import of edible oils is due to the gap between demand and supply from domestic sources despite increasing production of oilseeds in the country in the recent years.

Government has been trying to encourage more cultivation of crops of edible oilseeds by assigning appropriate Minimum Support Price (MSP) and also by undertaking the following schemes:

- (i) A centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- (ii) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- (iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

#### **Protection of domestic retail traders**

†2344. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of retail traders in India alongwith the number of persons getting employment therein;
- (b) whether the big foreign companies are being given permission to do business in retail trade;
- (c) if so, the number of companies permitted so far for retail trade as well as the volume of their capital investment and the employment generation as a result thereof;
- (d) whether the entry of big foreign companies would harm the retail traders in India, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what measures would be taken by Government to save the Indian economy and the livelihood of retail traders who generate employment and their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Retail traders register their shops/malls with concerned authorities in States/UT Governments. No data is centrally maintained regarding the number of retail traders in India and persons getting employment therein. However as per estimates made using National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 64th Round data, retail trade employed 7.2% of total workers in 2007-08 and provided job opportunities to around 33 million persons.

(b) Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, upto 51%, under the Government route, in Multi-Brand Retail Trading, subject to specified conditions. However, the decision has been suspended, in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders. The existing policy allows for 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), only in Single Brand Retail Trade (SBRT), subject to specified conditions.

(c) From February, 2006 to November, 2011, 60 SBRT proposals have been approved, with an aggregate investment of US \$ 137 million, against which actual

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

FDI equity inflows of US \$ 44.45 Million have been reported. No data is centrally maintained regarding the number of persons getting employment therein.

(d) and (e) The Government had instituted a study, on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which was submitted to Government in 2008. The study did not find any evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries or of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector, as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

#### **Denial of entry into Trade Fair**

2345. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of people were denied entry into Pragati Maidan Trade Fair on 24 November, 2011 after 1.30 P.M.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has widely publicised in the media that the Trade Fair would be open till 4 P.M. that day;

(c) what are the reasons for managerial and administrative failures and ineptness;

(d) whether tickets were being oversold to people;

(e) whether it is also a fact that a bigger ground away from the city should be built for trade fair; and

(f) the steps proposed to meet peoples' aspirations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Only sale of ticket was closed after 1.30 P.M. on 24.11.2011 from the gates of India Trade Promotion Organisation and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation counters in the interest of public safety. However, the visitors holding valid ticket/passes were allowed entry till the entry timing as printed on the tickets/passes.

(b) No, Sir. However, it was brought out in the media that entry of visitors having valid tickets to Pragati Maidan would not be allowed later than 5.30 P.M.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, entry into any fair ground needs to be regulated for safety and security of the visitors.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Virginia tobacco produced in AP and Karnataka**

2346. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered by Virginia tobacco under the Tobacco Boards' registration in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively;

(b) the quantum of Virginia tobacco produced in these two States for those two years respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that with higher productivity and incentives, the farmers could raise production;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to help farmers increase productivity and quality of Virginia tobacco grown in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; and

(e) the details of new initiatives proposed in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of area covered by Virginia tobacco under the Tobacco Boards' registration in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the quantum of Virginia tobacco produced in these two states during the same is as under:

Crop Season	Area (ha)		Production (Million Kg.)	
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
2009-10	116543	79622	207.58	115.67
2010-11	116386	80516	173.24	127.85

(Source : Tobacco Board)

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Tobacco Board with its wide network of qualified and trained technical staff implements various extension and developmental programmes for improving the productivity and quality of tobacco. Various steps including supply machines for tobacco transplanting, topping and suckering operations and pesticide application have been initiated. To reduce Non Tobacco Related Materials (NTRM) problems, increased quantities of tarpaulins have been supplied to the tobacco growers.

#### **Import of plastic wastes**

2347. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country imports plastic wastes;

(b) if so, for what purpose and give details of quantities, costs and countries from which the plastic wastes were imported during the last three years; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reprocess/recycle plastic in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Our Foreign Trade Policy permits import of plastic waste. Imports take place to bridge the gap between demand and supply of the item. The import of waste of PET bottles is free. Import of other plastic wastes/scrap is restricted and allowed against authorization. Plastic reprocessing/recycling units are allowed to be set up in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The details of the imports in terms of quantities, values and countries of imports are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-II, which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

#### International trade fairs organised in Delhi

2348. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various exhibitions/international trade fairs organised in Delhi during the last two years and this year;

(b) the total expenditure incurred and the revenue generated in organising these during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether they have been able to generate business in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A Statement is given (*See* below).

The total expenditure incurred and the revenue generated in organizing these during the said period, year-wise is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Expenditure*	Revenue
2009-10	1493.40	14622.12
2010-11	1199.72	12939.59
2011-12**	289.77	3950.21

\*Does not include indirect cost like establishment, office expenses, maintenance of Pragati Maidan, etc.

\*\*Provisional

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The exact details of the business generated are not intimated by the exhibitors/participants.

**Statement**

*The details of various exhibitions/International Trades Fairs organised  
in Delhi during 2009-10*

Sl.No.	Name and Date of the event
1	2
1.	Aahar INTL Food Fair 03/10
2.	Delhi Book Fair 08/09
3.	Stationery Fair 08/09
4.	Delhi International Leather Fair 10/09
5.	Tex Style 02/10
6.	Arogya 09/09
7.	India International Trade Fair 11/09
8.	India International Security Expo 02/10
9.	Nakshtra 02/10
10.	Energ Ytech 12/09
11.	Envirotech 12/09
12.	Satte Open World 04/09
13.	Pane Lex PO 04/09
14.	Tex Mac India 04/09
15.	Aerodrome India 04/09
16.	Education Worldwide India 04/09
17.	Shiksha.com Education Fair 04/09
18.	HT Consumer Durable Fair 04/09
19.	Power Gen India and Central Asia 04/09
20.	Logistics and Transport India and Railtech 5/09
21.	Star News Global Education Fair 5/09
22.	INTL Education Fair cum Seminar 05/09
23.	Delhi Jumbo Job and Prof. Education Fair 05/09

1	2
24.	Times Campus Education Institutes 5/09
25.	Quarrah and AZI Function 05/09
26.	Car Clinic-Exh and Survey 05/09
27.	Inter State Horti Fair Sangam 5/09
28.	Educator India 6/09
29.	International Horti Expo 6/09
30.	Edutech Expo 6/09
31.	JCK New Delhi 6/09
32.	Infra Educa 6/09
33.	Ambition 06/09
34.	ISREX 06/09
35.	Herbal International Summit and Exh. 06/09
36.	LIC Housing Finance-Property Expo 06/09
37.	Car Clinic 06/09
38.	India Machine Tools Show 07/09
39.	Packplus 07/09
40.	Sugar Asia 7/09
41.	ILDEX India Expo 07/09
42.	Famdent Show Delhi 07/09
43.	Times Property Expo 07/09
44.	Times Education Forum 07/09
45.	Rakhi/Teej Festival 7/09
46.	India Silk Show-Reverse BSM 7/09
47.	Ankur Bazaar 7/09
48.	Times Edufest-Delhi Education Fair 07/09
49.	India INTL Garment Fair 07/09
50.	Coca Cola CNG Trucks Launch 7/09
51.	All about Food India 08/09

1	2
52.	Renewal Energy India Expo IE&C 08/09
53.	Media Office Gift World Expo + 08/09
54.	India Art Summit 8/09
55.	Food and Technology Expo 8/09
56.	Elcomp India 08/09
57.	International Railway Equipment Exh 08/09
58.	Times Franchise Expo 08/09
59.	India Electricity 9/09
60.	Propack India 9/09
61.	Smartcards Expo 09/09
62.	Jewellery Wonder 09/09
63.	World didac 2009 India 09/09
64.	IFSEC India 10/09
65.	Exporail India 10/09
66.	Pamex-2010 01/10
67.	Economic Times Reality Expo 10/09
68.	Indesec Expo 10/09
69.	Wiles Lifestyle India Fashion week 10/09
70.	Gandhi Jayanti Mela 10/09
71.	JBM Cadmin Education 10/09
72.	National Workshop-meat and Poultry 11/09
73.	Expodent International India 12/09
74.	India Telecom 12/09
75.	FESPA World Expo India 12/09
76.	Paperex 12/09
77.	Glasspax India 12/09
78.	Acetech 12/2009
79.	International Food and Drink Show 12/09



1	2
80.	Medifest 12/09
81.	Times Education Expo 12/09
82.	International Children Exh 12/09
83.	Led Expo 12/09
84.	Delhi International Jewellery Show 12/09
85.	Car Clinic, Survey and Exhibition 12/09
86.	Satcab Symposium 2009 12/09
87.	World Book Fair 01/10
88.	Inside Outside Mega Show 01/10
89.	India International Garment Fair 01/10
90.	Bes Expo 01/10
91.	India Silk Show Reverse BSM 01/10
92.	Auto Expo 01/10
93.	Satte 01/10
94.	PREP DPR for Eco Prod Intl Fair 02/10
95.	India Lab Expo 02/10
96.	Componex Nepcon India 02/10
97.	Defexpo India 02/10
98.	Electronics Next 02/10
99.	Alten 02/10
100.	Times Property Expo 02/10
101.	India Carpet Expo 02/10
102.	Aqua Tech India 2/10
103.	Convergence India 03/10
104.	Bihar Utsav-H/L and H/C Exh cum Fair 03/10
<b>2010-11</b>	
1.	India International Trade Fair 11/10
2.	Delhi Book Fair 12/10

1	2
3.	Stationery Fair 12/10
4.	Printpack India 01/11
5.	Nakshtra 01/11
6.	Aahar the International Food Fair 03/11
7.	Infra Educa 05/10
8.	Education Fair/Herbal Intl Expo 05/10
9.	LIC HFL Homes for all Expo 05/10
10.	Edutech Expo 06/10
11.	Educatus Expo 06/10
12.	Educate 06/10
13.	Amtex-Asian Machine Tool Exhibition 07/10
14.	Sugar Asia 07/10
15.	Times Property Expo 07/10
16.	Times Education Forum 07/10
17.	Media, Office and Gifts World Expo 07/10
18.	Indesec Expo 09/10
19.	India International Art Fair 09/10
20.	Jewellery Wonder 09/10
21.	Petrotech 10/10
22.	Intl Conv on Railway Signal and Comm 10/10
23.	ET Reality Expo 10/10
24.	International Hospitality Fair 10/10
25.	Road and Highways Expo 10/10
26.	Wills lifestyle India Fashion Week 10/10
27.	Pack Plus 12/10
28.	Zak Glasstech International 12/10
29.	India Telecom 12/10
30.	Acetech 12/10

1	2
31.	India Electricity 12/10
32.	International Food and Drink Exh 12/10
33.	Times Education Expo 12/10
34.	Expodent International India 12/10
35.	Zak Doors and Windows 12/10
36.	Led Expo 12/10
37.	India Lab Expo 12/10
38.	Label Expo India 12/10
39.	Education World Wide India 12/10
40.	Display of Indian H/C P&O Fash Show 12/10
41.	India Art Summit 01/11
42.	Satte 01/11
43.	Economics Times Asia it Expo 01/11
44.	Intl Flora Expo and Horti Expo 01/11
45.	My Home Expo 01/11
46.	World Philatelic Exh-Indepex 02/11
47.	Delhi Wood 02/11
48.	Bes Expo 02/11
49.	<u>Minerals m m m-intl Exh and Conf 02/11</u>
50.	Acrex 2011 02/11
51.	IETF 02/11
52.	ID India 02/11
53.	Photo Fair 2011 02/11
54.	Electronics for you Expo 02/11
55.	Fensterbau Frontale India 02/11
56.	Intl Conf and Exh Wind Energy 02/11
57.	Tex Trends India 02/11
58.	In Optics 02/11

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59.	Medical Fair India 03/11
60.	Convergence India 03/11
61.	India Carpet Expo 03/11
62.	India Asean Business Fair 03/11
<b>2011-12 (Upto September, 2011)</b>	
1.	Delhi Book Fair 08/11
2.	Stationary Fair 08/11
3.	Delhi International Leather Fair 08/11
4.	Renewable Energy 08/11
5.	Electronica India 09/11
6.	Times Education 05/11
7.	Metal Building 06/11
8.	Times Education Forum 07/11
9.	Times Property Expo 07/11
10.	Power GEN India 05/11
11.	Media Gift Office 07/11
12.	INFRA Educa 05/11
13.	India Machine Tools 05/11
14.	Education Worldwide India 04/11
15.	GRIDTECH 04/11
16.	Toy Biz Exh 07/11
17.	Edutech Expo 06/11
18.	Renewable Energy 05/11
19.	Fire Engineering 05/11
20.	Food and Technology 07/11
21.	Famdent Expo 07/11
22.	India Sign Digital 05/11
23.	Indesec Expo 06/11

1	2
24.	Educate 06/11
25.	Wire and Cable 06/11
26.	Times Property 04/11
27.	Delhi Jumbo Job Fair 05/11
28.	Beauty and SPA Expo 07/11
29.	Stainless Steel Houseware Show 07/11
30.	Wavespool SPA Expo 08/11
31.	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion 04/11
32.	Bhagidari Mela 04/11
33.	Expo Riva 07/11
34.	India Intl. Garment Fair 07/11
35.	Times Franchise 07/11
36.	Car Exhibition 05/11
37.	Silk Paradise 07/11
38.	Times Property 08/11
39.	Educatus Expo II 06/11
40.	National Level Exhibition 08/11
41.	Times Property Expo 04/11
42.	India Build 09/11
43.	Jewellery Expo 09/11
44.	World DIDECE 09/11
45.	Railways 09/11
46.	Pata 09/11
47.	ILFS Expo 09/11

**Non- payment of minimum wages to salt workers**

2349. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of salt workers in the country;

(b) whether there have been cases where they have not been getting minimum wages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of progress of construction of accommodation for salt workers under the modified Namak Mazdoor Awaas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Details are not maintained by the Government. However, the estimated number of salt workers employed in the salt industry in the year 2010-11 in various States is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Estimated number of Salt Workers in 2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22893
2.	Goa	50
3.	Gujarat	45970
4.	Karnataka	98
5.	Maharashtra	2009
6.	Orissa	1450
7.	Rajasthan	12692
8.	Tamil Nadu	24402
TOTAL		109564

(c) Payment of minimum wages is a subject dealt with by the respective State Governments. Therefore, details, if any, regarding cases where salt workers have not been getting minimum wages, are not maintained by the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No houses have been constructed for the salt workers under the Modified Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana. Government of India has decided not to proceed further with the implementation of the scheme, since no concrete proposal for implementation was received from the concerned State Governments.

#### **Bad condition of ancient temples in Kashmir Valley**

†2350. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that many ancient temples in Kashmir Valley are in very bad condition;
- (b) if so, whether Government is preparing any plan for protecting them; and
- (c) if so, the targets fixed in this regard for near future?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No Sir. The protected ancient temples in Kashmir Valley are in reasonably to satisfactory state of preservation. Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process and necessary repair work on these temples is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs at particular site and availability of the resources.

#### **Reference from CVC**

2351. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CVC of the Ministry has received reference from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) *vide* letter No. OII/MCD/043/145090 dated 16 September, 2011 alongwith the complaint of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on very serious issues;
- (b) whether CVC has concluded his action on each issue elaborated in the said complaint; and
- (c) if so, upto which specific date, complete information alongwith the action taken report will be furnished to CVC?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The complaint was referred to Archaeological Survey of India for comments on the same.
- (c) The updated information has been sought from field office of ASI and the same will be furnished to CVC at the earliest.

#### **Protection to Balaji Ghat of Varanasi from extinction**

‡2352. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that World Monuments Fund (WMF) has included Balaji Ghat of Varanasi in the list of 60 sites of cultural heritage in the world which are on the verge of extinction;
- (b) if so, whether Government itself is taking any steps to protect and save this Ghat; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Balaji Ghat of Varanasi is a private property and not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Hence, there is no proposal of ASI to take up the conservation work here.

#### **Preservation of site of Battle of Saraighat in Guwahati**

2353. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps has the Ministry taken for preservation of the archaeological sites of Assam, especially the site of the Battle of Saraighat in Guwahati;

(b) whether materials of such importance are preserved in the museum of Assam; and

(c) whether the Ministry has provided grant to State museum and propose to open new museums in the State?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The site of the Battle of Saraighat in Guwahati is not protected site/monument neither by Archaeological Survey of India nor by State Archaeology Department Assam.

(b) A victory pillar stone inscription of the Battle of Saraighat is now preserved in the Assam State museum, Guwahati.

(c) The Ministry of Culture, Government of India has sanctioned Rs 3.00 Crore (Rupees three crore) only as one time financial assistance to the Assam State Museum Management Society during 2007-08 for the "Development of Infrastructure of the Assam State Museum".

#### **Proposals for developmental works of archaeological sites in MP**

†2354. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of archaeology survey, archives and museums for which proposal for various works has been received by the Ministry from Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) the current status of such proposals;

(c) whether any time-limit has been set for disposal of such proposals;

(d) whether too much time taken in sanctioning such proposals obstructs the developmental works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No Madam. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not received any such proposals from Madhya Pradesh Government.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

**Protected monuments by ASI in Odisha**

2355. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of protected monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Odisha;

(b) whether the Odisha Government has submitted any proposal to take over more monuments and historical sites by the ASI;

(c) if so, their names; and

(d) the details of the funds released by the Central Government for the last three years for the development/maintenance of the Biranchi Narayan Temple at Buguda, Budhakhola and Jaugada in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 78 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India in Odisha.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The names are as under:

1. Monuments at Ranipurjharial, Bolangir
2. Biranchi Narayan Temple, Buguda, Ganjam
3. Leaning Temple at Huma, Sambalpur

(d) Biranchi Narayan Temple, Buguda, Ganjam has not been declared a monument of national importance, therefore, no funds have been released. However, expenditure incurred towards conservation and preservation on centrally protected monuments namely Gagadharswami Temple at Kotakolla (Buddhakhola) and Asokan rock edict, Jaugada,

	2008-09 (Rs.)	2009-10 (Rs.)	2010-11 (Rs.)
Gagadharswami Temple at Kotakolla (Buddhakhola)	116000	4200	611389
Asokan rock edict, Jaugada	180255	—	69913

**Classical language status to Malayalam**

2356. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted requests for considering Malayalam as a classical language;
- (b) if so, what steps has been taken on it;
- (c) whether any other language is given the status, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what are the special benefits given to the status for developing/protecting classical languages?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request received from Government of Kerala for categorizing Malayalam as a Classical Language was referred to the Sahitya Akademi for being placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for their consideration. A meeting of this Committee was held in January, 2011. The members deliberated on the subject and suggested that the Committee of Linguistic Experts may be reconstituted and the matter referred to the reconstituted Committee. This suggestion was considered by the Government, and Sahitya Akademi has been asked to request the existing Committee of Linguistic Experts to consider the representation of Government of Kerala and furnish its findings and advice.

(c) Yes, Sir. So far, Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada languages have been categorized as Classical Language.

(d) As a matter of policy, the following benefits are available to the languages that are notified as classical languages:-

- (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 is 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.

#### **Digitisation of books at National Library**

2357. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of articles from the rare book division of the National Library, Kolkata that have been lost or stolen in the last one decade;
- (b) whether the Ministry proposes to digitise all books at the National Library;
- (c) if so, the progress, budget and the time-frame of the digitisation project; and
- (d) other steps Government proposes to take to improve the functioning of the National Libraries across the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No article from the rare books division of the National Library has been reported to be lost or stolen in the last decade.

(b) Digitisation of rare books and other print material is done selectively taking into account copyright and other issues. It is a part of the Annual Action Plan of the National Library, Kolkata.

(c) Under the 3rd phase of digitisation project 20,00,000 pages *i.e.* 6000 books are envisaged to be digitised at a cost of about ` 35 lakhs in next seven months.

(d) The National Library has been accorded special status of an institution of national importance in the Article 62 in the Seventh Schedule of the Union List of the Constitution of India. There is no other National Library in the country. Recently, steps have been taken to improve the functioning of National Library, Kolkata. They include access to full text electronic journals, availability of library's catalogue on the web and high speed internet connectivity for the readers. Some new proposals are under consideration in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Use of collection of statement and pictures of  
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

†2358. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any collection has been made of statements and pictures of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose inscribed in the Indian National Army (INA) museum of Imphal;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to use certain parts of them in the Parliament complex and schools for inspiration of the students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of Manipur have informed that about 200 photographs relating to Netaji and INA, some leaflets attributed to Netaji and some coins and currency are on display in Indian National Army (INA) Museum at Moirang.

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

**Celebration of birth centenary of former President R. Venkataraman**

2359. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized former President R. Venkataraman's yearlong birth centenary celebrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has not organised year Jong birth centenary celebrations in respect of any of the former Presidents.

#### **Inclusion of archaeological sites in West Bengal under heritage zone**

2360. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering any proposal to include the archaeological monuments and sites of Murshidabad, Gaur and Pandua and Jagjivanpur in the district of Murshidabad and Malda, respectively, in West Bengal, within the framework of heritage zone or World Heritage Sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received by the Archaeological Survey of India.

#### **Removal of outdated communication equipments**

†2361. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many communication equipments being used in Air Force presently were to be removed in 2004 but they have not yet been removed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No obsolete communication equipment is being operated by IAF.

#### **Outdated and high cost production by defence PUs**

2362. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Public Procurement has criticised Defence Public Undertakings and ordnance factories for their role in inefficient defence purchases that lead to high costs and outdated technologies;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Committee has also advocated lifting the 26 per cent cap on FDI in private companies meeting the requirements of the defence sector because it acts as a barrier to set up hi-tech production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) No, Sir. The Committee on Public Procurement had observed that "the monopoly status of the DPSEs and OFs leads to the common ills associated with monopolies in any economic activity such as inefficiencies, high costs and outdated technology". Further, it had observed that "DPSEs and OFs are not normally viewed as efficient and economical producers. Their output is, therefore, confined to captive supplies to the Government with little exports or market based sales that would demonstrate their quality, efficiency and economy in a competitive market". Given the fact that no data was publicly available and the above conclusion was based on discussions, the Committee left the matter to the Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c) On the one hand, the Report of the Committee mentions that not having more than 26% equity participation from foreign producers in the defence sector acts as a barrier to setting up of high tech production units because the foreign producers possessing such technology would not normally be willing to pass on their know-how to another private company in India which they do not control. On the other, a view has been expressed in this Report that even if the FDI cap is enhanced beyond 26%, there would be no certainty regarding transfer of technology to India since such decisions are governed by export control laws and political and strategic considerations of the exporting countries. Considering the different views expressed by Members, the Committee recommended that the Government should create an enabling environment and allow competitive forces to operate and thereby enhance indigenous defence production.

#### **Delay in surveillance satellites for armed forces**

2363. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in providing dedicated surveillance and communication satellites to the Indian Armed Forces;

(b) whether there has also been a delay in the launch of the tri-service Aerospace Command for space warfare;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take in this regard, especially as China is far ahead of India in the military exploitation of space?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The satellite requirements of the

Indian Armed Forces are being met from the existing satellites. Steps have also been taken for provision of dedicated satellite facilities for the Armed Forces.

(b) and (c) An Integrated Space Cell (ISC) under Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) has been constituted in August, 2009. The ISC is coordinating action for acquiring the requisite space capabilities.

(d) Government has mechanisms in place to effectively exploit space resources for the Defence and Security of the country.

#### **Vigil along LoC to check Chinese movements**

2364. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to strengthen and augment vigil along the Line of Control and borders with China in view of the hectic preparations and troop movements on the Chinese side of LoC;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken during the last six months; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government is closely monitoring all developments on the borders which may have an impact on national security. Necessary steps, as required, have been initiated for ensuring that national security concerns are adequately addressed through development of infrastructure, including rail, roads and forward air fields, as well as operational capabilities of the Armed Forces to achieve the desired national security objectives.

#### **Sainik School at Tilaiya, Ranchi**

†2365. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is Sainik School at Tilaiya in Ranchi;

(b) the number of students studying in this school;

(c) whether it is a fact that on 15 November, 2011 it was shown on different T.V. Channels that students of above school were being beaten badly by school staff; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The number of students studying in Sainik School, Tilaiya is 870 at present.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) News clippings were telecast on different channels on 14th November, 2011 and thereafter showing the cadets of Sainik School, Tilaiya being beaten by senior cadets.

An internal enquiry has been conducted by the school authorities in the matter. A senior officer of the rank of Brigadier was sent by the Ministry of Defence to investigate the matter. It has been revealed during the enquiry that the incident in question occurred during November, 2010. However, the matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time. The culprits passed out from the school in March, 2011. The Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand has taken cognizance of the media reports and directed the State Government authorities to investigate the matter. The Ministry of Defence would take appropriate action against the culprits as per the provisions of law.

#### **Increase in incidents of infiltrations on IB**

†2366. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in incidents of infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and North East States;

(b) if so, the details of bids of infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and North East States from across the border during the last one year;

(c) the number of infiltrators who were successful in infiltrating and number of terrorists killed in encounter or apprehended; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Government for stopping infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As per the assessment by Multi Agency Centre (MAC), 68 militants attempted to infiltrate across the Line of Control (LoC) in J&K, during September and October, 2011 as compared to 85 such attempts during the corresponding period in 2010. In 2011, 12 terrorists were killed and one apprehended by Army while trying to infiltrate across LoC. In the North Eastern States 99 extremists were killed and 1988 arrested in 2011 (upto 30th November).

(d) The Government regularly monitors the activities along the LoC/border and takes appropriate measures from time to time to control infiltration attempts by the terrorists and to safeguards the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country. A robust counter infiltration strategy has been put in place by the Army to check infiltration effectively.

#### **Rules for commercial exploitation of defence land**

2367. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has framed rules for commercial exploitation of defence land and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken to ensure strict implementation of the said rules;

(c) whether Government has placed the details of beneficiaries of shopping complexes in public domain on the website of the Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quantum of revenue generated in the form of rentals and licences etc. from the commercial exploitation of defence land and whether the same has been credited into Government account and if not, punitive action taken against the delinquent officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Instructions have been issued from time to time for giving defence land on lease basis for various Commercial purposes viz.; petrol pumps, banks, advertisement hoardings, etc. Cantonment Boards also give land under their management to run shops etc.

(b) There exists a system of inspection by Officers of Defence Estates Organisation under which the Inspecting Officers have to check regarding the aspect of adherence to rules under which defence land is given for various commercial purposes.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Installation of mountain radars along LAC**

2368. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force (IAF) is hoping for installation of mountain radars in the Ladakh sector in the new few years;

(b) whether these mountain radars, if installed, will help to detect any Chinese intrusions of Indian airspace that occur because of the differences between the countries in perception of the Line of Actual Control (LAC); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Indian Air Force (IAF) is equipped with various radars including High Power Radar, Low Level Transportable Radars etc. for providing surveillance in the mountainous regions. Decision regarding deployment of radars, including mountain radars, by the IAF is based on various factors like operational requirements of the IAF and security/strategic needs of the country and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.



### **Infiltration of China through Arunachal Pradesh**

†2369. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese infiltrators have entered Indian soils through the Arunachal borders;
- (b) if so, whether there is any laxity in the security arrangement along the border;
- (c) if so, the number of Chinese infiltrators entered Indian soils during the last two years and their intention behind this illegal infiltration; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken by Government to stop this infiltration and the effectiveness of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No infiltration has taken place across the India-China Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Arunachal Pradesh. However, there have been instances of a few Tibetan herb collectors having inadvertently crossed over into Indian Territory in the last two years. These Tibetan intruders were apprehended and subsequently deported on completion of formalities as per existing procedure. Effective border management is carried out through surveillance and regular patrolling by Army and Border Guarding Forces to check infiltration.

### **Defence equipments production units in Kerala**

2370. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to start more defence equipments production units in the country; and
- (b) if so, whether any new units are planned for Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:-

- (i) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) under Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence is planning to start new Defence production units in the coming years.
- (ii) Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) under Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence is setting up a new production unit in Nandgaon Peth, Amravati, Maharashtra.
- (b) No, Sir.

### **Stay against orders in Meerut Cantonment Board case**

2371. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 486 given in Rajya Sabha on 7th September, 2011 and state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any stay granted by Appellate Authority against the orders in five cases of Meerut Cantonment Board in the appeal proceedings;

(b) whether mere filing of appeals to the Appellate Authority against the established cases of unauthorized constructions operates as Stay Order against invocation of provision of Section 34(1) (e) of Cantonment Act, 2006; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which action has not been initiated against the erring Members?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As per Section 342 of the Cantonments Act, 2006 on admission of appeal, the order is kept in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal by the Appellate Authority. To that extent, taking action under the said Section 34(1)(e) during the pendency of the appeals would be premature. The Appellate Authority has initiated the process of hearing the five appeals referred to in Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 486 dated 7th September, 2011.

#### **Delay in launch of dedicated satellite for defence forces**

2372. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a delay in launching dedicated satellite for defence forces; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and the efforts made to launch the satellite at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Satellite requirements of the Defence Forces are being met from the existing satellites. Steps have also been taken for provision of dedicated satellite facilities for the Defence forces.

#### **Shortage of critical equipments in armed forces**

2373. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naval and Air Forces segments of India's Defence Forces are facing any shortages of critical aircrafts, ships, warfare equipment, etc. as is the case with the Indian Army;

(b) if so, whether due to fast changing combat strategy and sophistication in hardware, requisite modernization plans have been formulated for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-2017); and

(c) what was the percentage of defence expenditure spent on modernization of Indian Air and Naval forces during the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, arms and equipment are available in adequate quantity in the Armed Forces. Shortage of aircrafts, ships and other equipment, as and when reported, is adequately addressed through indigenous production and import.

(b) Modernization of the Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of equipment and weapon systems is carried out as per the AAP in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure. The Twelfth Five Year Plan has been finalized in respect of Air Force and is under finalization in respect of Navy.

(c) The Capital expenditure on modernization of Air Force and Navy as percentage of total expenditure on these forces was:

Year	Air Force	Navy
2007-08	53.60%	55.40%
2008-09	53.50%	54.10%
2009-10	53.20%	59.00%
2010-11	58.10%	62.80%

**Withdrawal of combat helicopters from UN peacekeeping mission**

2374. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has withdrawn its combat helicopters from UN peacekeeping mission abroad;

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

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to compensate for its pullout from the UN mission?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Indian Air Force combat helicopters have been withdrawn from UN mission.

Decisions regarding deployment and withdrawal of defence assets are taken keeping in mind operational, security and strategic consideration. Such deployments of defence assets are reviewed by the Government from time to time and necessary modifications are made as required. This is a dynamic process.

**Land occupied by armed forces in Goa**

2375. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area occupied by Indian Navy and Indian Army in various parts of Goa as owner, on lease or otherwise;

(b) to what purpose each of these parcels of lands are put to use;

(c) whether the Navy and/or Army has requested for additional land from the State Government of Goa; and

(d) if so, how much land has been sought and from which part of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The total area held by the Indian Navy and Army in Goa is 2442.3396 acres and 930.643 acres respectively.

(b) The subject area is utilized by Indian Navy for Naval Air Station Dabolim and supporting administrative, functional, training, maintenance and operational infrastructure of the station and by Army for HQ 2 Signal Training Centre, 3 Technical Training Regiment, 5 Technical Training Regiment, 3 Military Training Regiment, Station HQ, Panaji, Military Hospital Panaji, Station Workshop Bambolim and Coy ASC (Supply) Mudgaon.

(c) and (d) The Indian Navy has sought additional land measuring 227.77 acres from Government of Goa at Bimvel Beach area (26.77 acres), Grandi Island (133.00 acres) and Pikene Island (68.00 acres).

#### **Setting up of police force by armed forces**

2376. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to set up its own fully empowered police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to revamp the corps of Military Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal in the Ministry. The Army, Air Force and Navy already have their respective police Force. A study group has been ordered by the Integrated Headquarter (Army) to revamp Corps of Military Police.

#### **Non-monitoring of expenses incurred on Military World Games, 2007**

2377. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expenses incurred in the Military World Games, 2007, were not monitored by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an unspent amount of ₹ 7.2 crore has not been deposited into Government accounts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Expenses incurred in the Military World Games, 2007 at Hyderabad were monitored by the Services Sports Control Board (SSCB) under the Ministry of Defence.

For the conduct of the games, an amount of Rupees 40 crores was allocated. An additional sum of Rupees 10 crores was also allocated for payment to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for infrastructure development for the Games. A further additional amount of Rupees 19.35 crores was raised through sponsorships from Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), other PSUs and external sponsorships.

Of this, a balance of Rupees 7.2 crores is being held by the Services Sports Control Board. Action has already been initiated for depositing this amount in the Consolidated Fund of India.

#### **Indigenous production of material used in ALH**

2378. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of material used in Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) is obtained from foreign suppliers as against the envisaged indigenization level of 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has adopted measures to improve indigenous production of material used in ALH; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) ALH is a Helicopter which has been designed and developed indigenously by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL). It is assessed that 69% of the material used in Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) is procured from foreign sources. However, in terms of the number of components involved, around 90% of the components are indigenously manufactured.

(c) and (d) HAL has been constantly trying to indigenize manufacture of components, electronics, avionics etc. As a result, critical items like Rotor Blades which were being imported earlier are now being manufactured indigenously by HAL. The Company is also manufacturing power transmission systems like the main gear box.

### Encroachment of border areas

2379. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of border areas where encroachments have been reported during the last three years and extent of area being used by the neighbouring countries;
- (b) the details of infiltrations on Indian border during the last three years; and
- (c) the corrective measures being taken by Government to check infiltration/incursion activities on the border by the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are no encroachments on Indian territory by the neighbouring countries. However, there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are a few areas where India and China have different perception of the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Due to perceived differences in alignment of the Line of Actual control (LAC), some cases of transgressions by the Chinese patrol beyond Indian perception of LAC do occur. The number of incidents of transgression of LAC during the last three years has generally been as per established pattern. As per assessment of the Multi Agency Centre (MAC), the details with respect to infiltration in J&K are as under:

Sl.No.	2009	2010	2011 (Till October)
(a) Number of terrorists attempted	485	489	235
(b) Number of terrorists successful	114	95	52

The border-wise number of apprehended persons during the last three years is as under:

Year	Indo- Bangladesh	Indo- Pakistan	India- China	Indo- Nepal	Indo- Bhutan	Indo- Myanmar	Total
2008	3175	136	-	-	-	-	3311
2009	2460	83	-	-	-	73	2616
2010	1600	119	1	2	1	91	1814

(c) Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which includes, *inter alia*, round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and floodlighting;

introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of the intelligence set-up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

#### **Security of defence establishments**

2380. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps for the security of defence establishments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of security arrangements made at the defence establishments located in various places in Tamil Nadu?

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.

#### **Infiltration bid of terrorists in J&K**

2381. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the biggest infiltration bids of terrorists from across borders through Kishanganga river in Jammu and Kashmir in which terrorist came by boats was recently foiled by our Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some casualties were reported from the Indian Army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) On 20 August, 2011, terrorists attempted to infiltrate across the Line of Control in the Gurez Sector, during which they had utilized an inflatable boat. The attempt was foiled by the Army. In this operation, the Army killed seven terrorists and recovered a large quantity of warlike stores. One Army officer was martyred and two personnel were injured.

#### **Assent to Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill**

2382. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to get assent of Hon'ble President of India to the Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is thinking of providing lending benefit to farmers to stop more suicide; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra for consideration and assent of the President under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 11.5.2010. The Bill has been examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The observations on the Bill, made by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), have been sent to the State Government for their views on 7.12.2011.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Cars in parking and open space in major cities**

†2383. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unclaimed cars are lying idle in the parking and other open spaces of all the major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, Baroda;

(b) whether keeping in views the increasing terror activities in the country, Government has made any survey of the parking and other spaces of all the major cities;

(c) whether employees deployed at parking lots checks the vehicles properly or whether they have been trained;

(d) if so, whether proper steps have been taken by Government for external and internal security; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Information relating to unclaimed cars lying idle in the parking and other open spaces of all the major cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad and Baroda are not maintained centrally. However, as per reports received from State Governments, when any unclaimed vehicles are found parked in parking or open space, police make enquiries and take necessary action.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Rape cases in Delhi *vs* ~~a~~ *vs* in other cities**

†2384. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum number of cases of rape with women have come to light in Delhi city in comparison to the 35 major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the number of such cases in Delhi and the extent to which they exceed in comparison to Mumbai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Patna;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the neglecting attitude of police to ignore such incidents is main reason for increase in numbers of such cases and such attitude plays a vital role in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to 'Crime in India 2010', an annual NCRB publication, it is a fact that maximum number of cases of rape of women have come to light in Delhi city in comparison to the 35 major cities of the country. 414 cases of rape were registered in Delhi during the year 2010, which exceeded in comparison to Mumbai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Patna by 220, 349, 362, and 389 respectively.

(c) It is not correct to say that Delhi Police has negligent attitude towards such incidents. Delhi Police pays a focused attention towards preventing crimes against women. Heinous crimes like rape are handled with great sensitivity. Delhi Police has introduced special measures to make the city safe for women.

These include:

1. Creation of predominantly women staffed police stations at North Campus and South Campus, Delhi University.
2. Revamping of foot patrols.
3. Deployment of PCR vans near girls colleges and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERV).
4. DCP level nodal officers have been appointed for handling problems of North-Eastern women.
5. Establishment of Women Help Line, Anti-Obscene call cell and Anti-Stalking cell.
6. The Delhi Police keeps contact with the Rape Crisis Intervention Centres, which include proactive NGOs recognized by the Delhi Commission for

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Women and the Delhi Police, which are actively associated in trauma management and other forms of assistance in rape cases.

7. The Police station staff and investigating officers have been issued detailed instructions as a ready reckoner incorporating useful information such as directions of courts from time to time, investigation of such cases by women officers, details of NGOs with telephone numbers, Do's and Don'ts for police in handling the rape cases.

#### **Dividing U.P. in four parts**

†2385. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the decision to divide the State into four parts has been taken by the Uttar Pradesh Government;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof, and whether the State Government has urged Central Government to ratify this decision;
- (c) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of Government with regard to acceptance of division; and
- (d) the estimated additional expenditure on the administration of all four regions after the division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh has passed a resolution on 21.11.2011 for the division of Uttar Pradesh in four smaller States viz. Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Avadh Pradesh and Paschim Pradesh. The State Government has forwarded the said resolution to the Government of India on 23.11.2011 for taking further action.

Government of India takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the Government would depend on the felt need and general consensus. No definite time-frame can be specified in this regard.

#### **Missing Pakistani citizens who came for treatment**

†2386. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 902 Pakistani citizens had come to India for treatment in the year 2009;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that 27 citizens out of them did not return to Pakistan;

(c) whether Government gets the complete information regarding citizens who come for treatment and also about their registration with the concerned hospital;

(d) whether according to the rule, these citizens did not get themselves registered on the Foreigner's Regional Registration Office (FRRO) of within 14 days; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not carrying out any investigation about these people at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information available, 908 Pakistan nationals visited India in 2009 on Medical Visa.

(b) As per information available, 27 Pakistan nationals who had come on Medical Visa had not returned to Pakistan till July, 2011. However, since then, departure of 24 persons, out of these 27 Pakistan nationals, has been confirmed. Steps have been taken to verify departure of the remaining three persons.

(c) to (e) As per extant instructions, Medical Visa may be granted to Pakistan nationals whose sole purpose is to seek medical treatment in established/recognized/specialized hospitals/treatment centres in India and who have obtained prior appointment for medical treatment. Further, Pakistan nationals coming on Medical Visa are required to get themselves registered with the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO)/Foreigners Registration Office (FRO) concerned within 7 days from the date of arrival in India. The FRROs/FROs are also tasked with the responsibility of surveillance and vigil on the movement and activities of such Pakistani nationals. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegally staying foreign nationals, including Pakistan nationals, is a continuous process.

#### **Splinter naxal groups indulging in extortion**

2387. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of persons are leaving naxal groups and forming their own splinter groups to indulge in extortion;

(b) how Government proposes to tackle these issues; and

(c) whether Government has trained para-military forces to address these issues alongwith State police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A number of breakaway LWE groups like Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP), People's Liberation Front of India (PLFI), Jharkhand Parastuti Committee (JPC), Tiritiya Sammelan Prastuti Committee (TSPC) and Revolutionary Communist Centre (RCC) have been formed during the last few years and are indulging in extortion in their respective strongholds. The main LWE group, the CPI (Maoist) are also indulging in large scale extortion in their areas of influence.

(b) Appropriate legal action is being initiated by the Police Forces of respective State Governments in the aforementioned matter.

(c) The Central Armed Police Forces and other Central Agencies have been suitably sensitized to this issue.

#### **Detained innocents in Malegoan blast**

2388. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action Government has taken so far to punish the policemen who wrongly detained innocents in Malegoan blast; and

(b) the details of compensation package Government is thinking to give as relief to those innocents, who lost their valuable years behind the bar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The case was initially investigated by the Malegoan Police. Later on, it was transferred to ATS, Mumbai which re-registered the case at ATS, P.S. Mumbai. After, completion of investigation of the case, a charge sheet was filed by ATS, Mumbai on 20.1.2009 in the competent court. Supplementary charge-sheet filed by ATS, Mumbai on 21.4.2011. The investigation of this case has now been transferred to the National Investigation Agency on 13.4.2011. 09 accused who were arrested have been granted bail by the Hon'ble Court on 05.11.2011 in this case. The said accused have not yet been finally acquitted by the Court.

#### **Terrorist threat to Nagarjuna Sagar dam**

2389. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Nagarjuna Sagar dam in Andhra Pradesh is under threat from terrorist groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present safety and security apparatus in place at all the dams across the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect dams in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government is aware about the threat input in respect of Nagarjuna Sagar dam in Andhra Pradesh. The primary responsibility of security of dams rests with concerned State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under whose jurisdiction the dams are located.

The Central Security Agencies periodically conduct the security audits of dams and send their recommendations for strengthening the security arrangements. The reports received from Central Security Agencies are shared with concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate measures to plug loopholes to strengthen security. Specific inputs of threats, whenever received, are promptly shared with the Departments/State Governments/UT Administrations concerned so that appropriate action can be taken in time.

As and when any State Governments/UT Administration requests for any additional Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), such forces are also provided.

#### **Implementation of reservation in promotion policy**

2390. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;
- (b) if so, the details of promotion made during last three years in all categories;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the tentative time by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs has 16 sub-cadre units like the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Ministry of Development of North East Region (DONER), etc. Promotions to the posts of Assistants of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and above are centrally made by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) in compliance of provisions relating to reservation in promotion as made in the Constitution through the 77th Amendment.

Promotions in certain cases like (i) from Lower Division Clerk (LDC) to Upper Division Clerk (UDC), (ii) Steno Grade 'D' to Steno Grade 'C' and (iii) erstwhile Group 'D' to LDC are made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in vacancies, existing in cadre as a whole. Provisions for reservation as made in the Constitution through the 77th Amendment are strictly followed while making promotions in these cases.

(b) and (c) The details of the promotions made by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last three Select List years *i.e.* 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:-

Grade	Total No.	General	SCs	STs	Remarks
LDC	15	10	05	NIL	There were NIL vacancies of LDCs for Select List year 2010.
UDC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Zones have not so far been notified by DOP&T for Select List years 2008, 2009 and 2010 for promotion in the grade of UDC.
Steno Grade 'D'	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	The recruitment in this Grade is made through open competitive examination only and there is no promotion in this Grade.
Steno Grade 'C'	07	05	02	NIL	Zones have not so far been notified by DOP&T for Select List years 2009 and 2010 for promotion in the grade of Steno Grade 'C'.

(d) Promotions are made as and when the zones for promotions are notified by DoP&T.

**Entrusting NIA with investigation into cases of maoist insurgency**

2391. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to entrust the National Investigation Agency (NIA) with investigations into cases related to maoist insurgency as well terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, how does Government plan to equip the agency to handle the responsibility; and

(c) the details of agency's work since its inception after 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack which has promoted Government to entrust it with work in critical areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) NIA is at present investigating one case relating to links between Maoists and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur. In Jammu and Kashmir, it is investigating 04 cases relating to terror funding. Investigation relating to Delhi High Court blast on 07/09/11 is also being investigated by NIA in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) NIA is well equipped to handle these responsibilities.

(c) Since, the establishment of NIA on 31st December, 2008, it has been entrusted with 34 cases, out of which charge sheets in 20 cases have been filed by NIA in the trial courts. Out of these charge-sheeted cases, the Hon'ble Court has pronounced judgment in 02 cases convicting two accused.

**Direction to State Governments to identify illegal immigrants**

2392. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of illegal immigrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh are staying in India at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof as per information available with Government;

(c) whether Government has directed the State Governments to conduct any inquiry to identify such immigrants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports of foreign nationals, including those from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, having entered India without valid travel documents and staying in India. As entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have a correct estimate of such illegal immigrants living in India. Further, a number of Afghanistani, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals, who have entered into the country on valid travel documents, have been found to be overstaying, as per details given below:-

Nationality	Number of persons found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2010
Afghanistan	13,747
Pakistan	8,319
Bangladesh	28,667

(c) and (d) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009.

This was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

#### **Terrorists technologically more advanced than Delhi Police**

2393. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that criminals and terrorists are much ahead of the Delhi Police when it comes to technology;

(b) whether online social networking has become a big tool for criminals and terrorists now; and

(c) how is Delhi Police/Ministry going to counter the challenge posed by the technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Delhi Police is well-equipped and is countering the criminals and terrorists by their professional approach.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The criminals and terrorists are using online social networking. Delhi Police, however, is continuously upgrading its technological strength by inducting latest components/gadgets to counter the challenge.

#### **Increasing cases of honour killing in North India**

†2394. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of honour killing have increased North India in Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to tackle this situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data for honour killing is not maintained separately by NCRB.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment in Arumugam Servai *versus* State of Tamil Nadu (Criminal Appeal No. 958 of 2011) has directed that "we directed the administrative and police officials to take strong measures to prevent such atrocious acts. If any such incidents happen,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



apart from instituting criminal proceedings against those responsible for such atrocities, the State Government is directed to immediately suspend the District Magistrate/Collector and SSP/SPs of the district as well as other officials concerned and chargesheet them and proceed against them departmentally....".

Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letter no. 24013/34/2011 -SC/ST-W dated 20th April, 2011 directed the State Governments to ensure strict compliance of Supreme Court directions.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been directed, *inter alia*, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights' by so called honour killings and to prevent forced marriage in some Northern States.

#### **Irregularities in operation of lotteries in Kerala**

2395. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to the unstarred question no. 2394 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24 August, 2011 and state:

(a) the violations in the operation of lotteries run by Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan, as pointed by Kerala to the Government of India from 2006 to 2010;

(b) the irregularities rectified by Government of Sikkim and confirmed by Royal Government of Bhutan;

(c) the authorized operating/selling agents of the above lotteries in Kerala during the period from 2006 and 2010;

(d) the estimated amount of unlawful financial gains made by the above agents through the operation of other-State paper lotteries in Kerala during the above period; and

(e) whether the same agents have been selling lotteries in any other State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Kerala, the violations prevalent in the operation of other State lotteries have been brought to the notice of the concerned Governments, *i.e.*, the State of Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan in time. The major obligations vested in the hands of the State by law were delegated to the promoters and the promoters freely printed and conducted business on their own. The State of Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan offered prizes on double and triple digits and by

pre-fixing 00 to 99 or 0 to 9 to make it four digit numbers. These procedures of conduct of draw as per the Government of Kerala is in violation of Section 3 sub-rule 14 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010. The Government of Sikkim hired the services of Mahalakshmi Press where the tickets were printed and the said Press was empaneled with Indian Banks Association and renewed only upto March, 2006. From March, 2006 onwards upto 2010, the promoters were printing tickets in a non-empaneled, unauthorized printing press for four years without the knowledge of the State Government. Both the States rectified the violation when they came to know this fact and they have stopped printing tickets from the unauthorized printing presses. It is the responsibility of the organizing State to ensure that the distributors or selling agents are acting in conformity with the provisions of the Acts and the Rules.

(c) The authorized operating/selling agents in Kerala during the period from 2006 and 2010 are as under:-

**Sikkim**

Megha Distributor - 16.5.2005 to 31.8.2010

**Royal Government of Bhutan**

Sanjay Jayanatilal and Co. - 1.7.2001 to 31.12.2007

Martin Lottery Agency - 1.1.2008 to 4.4.2010 (Later renamed as Future Gaming Solution India Pvt. Ltd.)

Monica Distributors Pvt. Ltd. - 5.4.2010 to 30.5.2013.

(d) No such data is maintained at Government of India level. However, as per the Government of Kerala, recently in April, 2010, the Kerala police has unearthed lottery sale operating in a fraudulent manner in the name of Bhutan lottery in the District of Ernakulam. The modus operandi was to write the number of lottery tickets on a piece of paper (without handing over tickets) and the buyers are advised to look into the website of Bhutan Government. Two persons were arrested in this connection and the case is being enquired by the Kerala police.

(e) Monica Distributors Pvt. Ltd. Kolkatta, West Bengal is the sole purchaser appointed by Royal Government of Bhutan for sale of RGoB lotteries all over Bhutan and India where lottery is not banned.

**Setting up of Disaster Management Authority in Delhi**

†2396. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the date when decision was taken for preparation of disaster management in the event of any particular incident in Delhi alongwith the date when Delhi Disaster Management Authority was set up;

(b) whether Delhi is fully prepared from the viewpoint of disaster management and any emergency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the disaster management was not fully active when the bomb blast and the incident of building collapse occurred in Delhi in the past;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Delhi falls in active seismic zone; and

(e) if so, the details of preparations made by Government for disaster management and the steps taken to keep it active?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) was set up on 19th March, 2008 under the Provision of the Disaster management Act, 2005.

(b) Delhi is prepared for disasters like earthquake, flood, fire, building collapse etc. In cases of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threat, Delhi depends on National Disaster Management Authority, Army and National Disaster Response Force because these threats require specialized response mechanism. DDMA has established a framework of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) by which 12 agencies like MTNL (Communication), Police Department (Evacuation) etc., have been given the responsibility of coordination while other agencies are the member for supporting the particular emergency function.

(c) Disaster Management Authority was fully functional during the bomb blast and the incident of building collapse that occurred in Delhi in the past. On these occasions the search and rescue operation was carried out by DDMA with its supporting agencies and facilitation centres were set up in the hospitals for convenience of the relatives of injured and dead.

(d) Delhi falls in Seismic zone-IV.

(e) DDMA carry out regular awareness programmes, capacity building programmes and mock drills so that the preparation of the community and the government is effective.

A proper response mechanism has been set up and disaster management centres have been effectively created at several places with the help of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Delhi Fire Services (DFS) and New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC).

### Construction activity by Pakistan along LoC

2397. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial construction activity by Pakistan along the Line of Control (LoC) including erecting vigilance posts and barracks;

(b) whether some security measures installed by the Indian side such as bunds and floodlights have become obsolete;

(c) whether there is enough battalion to command the entire LoC; and

(d) the steps Government envisages to safeguard the Indo-Pak border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Pakistan has been improving the administrative infrastructure and defence works including observation capability along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) High quality lighting cables and other equipment are utilized for the Anti Infiltration Obstacle System (Line of Control) and the bunds in the Riverine Sector along the Line of Control in J&K and the system is fully operational. The Anti Infiltration Obstacle System and bunds are regularly checked for their operability and maintenance of the same is carried out to ensure their serviceability at all times.

In addition, to facilitate construction of fencing and floodlighting, 186 km IB Bund was also constructed by the BSF to safeguard its workforce engaged in construction of fence against Small Arms Firing from Pak side. 176.04 km. BFL was also installed to illuminate the IB. The work was completed by BSF in Mar 2006. Later, the bund was used by Anti National Elements (ANEs)/militants at night to observe/target troops. At present, 116.495 km. of this Bund has been demolished.

(c) The Army has deployed adequate troops suitably supplemented by appropriate surveillance and technical intelligence resources to ensure the sanctity of the border areas along the Line of Control and Actual Ground Position Line in J&K to ensure the desired national security objectives.

In addition, at present, 14 BSF Bns are also deployed on Line of Control under Ops Control of Army in J&K State.

(d) To secure and maintain sanctity of the border, following steps have been taken:

(i) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders, viz., patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the IB and strengthening of existing defences of the BOPs.

- (ii) Erection of Border Fencing on the IB.
- (iii) Installation of Border Floodlight on the IB.
- (iv) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi Tech surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.
- (v) Up-gradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (vi) Conduct of special operations along the border and in depth areas.
- (vii) Frequent visit to border by unit Commandant and other Senior Officers to supervise effective domination of the border.
- (viii) GOI has sanctioned construction of Earthen bund, metalled road and naka-cum-machan-cum fighting bunkers along the home side of existing security fence over 179 km length of border in Jammu sector along Indo- Pak Border.

#### **Primitive Tribal Groups in the country**

2398. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise, details of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the country;
- (b) the State-wise and Census-wise details of PTGs that are covered under Census 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011;
- (c) whether it is true that some of the PTGs in Andhra Pradesh like Bodogadulu, Dongriagonda, Konda Savara, Bodoforja, Gonduforja, Parengiforia have not been covered under Census drive of the last three Censuses; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per policy decision of the Government, data relating to only SCs and STs is being specifically collected from 1951 Population Census. Enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is done as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list notified for each State and UT by the Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. These lists are State specific and valid within the jurisdiction of that State and UT. The list of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. There are 75 PTGs. The States/UT-wise list of PTGs is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Of these, 40 PTGs appear as the main Scheduled Tribes as single entry.

(b) Accordingly, population of PTGs enlisted as main STs are only available for the preceding Censuses. Decadal population of the PTGs enlisted as single

entry (Scheduled Tribe) in the notified list of STs for Censuses 1971 to 2001 are given in Statement-II (See below). The figures for 2011 Census are not compiled so far.

(c) and (d) PTGs enlisted in the State of Andhra Pradesh do not include Bodogadulu, Dongriagonda, Gonduforja and Konda Savara. The population of Parangiperja PTG is merged with its main ST, viz., Poraja and not maintained separately. Bondo Poraja, a PTG in State of Andhra Pradesh is not notified in the STs list of the State and hence not counted separately.

***Statement-I***

*List of approved Primitive Tribal Groups*

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Bodo Gadaba      |
|                   | 2. Bondo Poraja     |
|                   | 3. Chenchu          |
|                   | 4. Dongaria Khonds  |
|                   | 5. Gulob Gadaba     |
|                   | 6. Khond Poroja     |
|                   | 7. Kolam            |
|                   | 8. Kondareddis      |
|                   | 9. Konda Savaras    |
|                   | 10. Kuttiya Kondhs  |
|                   | 11. Parangiperja    |
|                   | 12. Tholi           |
| 2. Bihar          | 13. Asur            |
|                   | 14. Birhor          |
|                   | 15. Birjia          |
|                   | 16. Hill Kharia     |
|                   | 17. Korwa           |
|                   | 18. Mal Pharia      |
|                   | 19. Paharias        |
|                   | 20. Souria Pahariya |

3. Gujarat
  21. Savar
  22. Kalhodi
  23. Kotwalia
  24. Padhar
  25. Siddi
  26. Kolgha
4. Karnataka
  27. Jenu Kluruba
  28. Koraga
5. Kerala
  29. Cholanaikayan (A section of Kattunayakan)
  30. Kadar
  31. Kaltunayakan
  32. Kurumbas
  33. Koraga
6. Madhya Pradesh
  34. Abujh Maria
  35. Baiga
  36. Bharia
  37. Hill Korwa
  38. Kamar
  39. Sahariya
  40. Birhor
7. Maharashtra
  41. Katkaria (Kathodi)
  42. Kolam
  43. Maria Gond
8. Manipur
  44. Maram Naga
9. Orissa
  45. Birhor
  46. Bondo
  47. Didayi

48. Dongria-Khond
  49. Juang
  50. Kharia
  51. Kulia Khond
  52. Lanjla Saura
  53. Lodha
  54. Mankirdia
  55. Paudi Bhuyan
  56. Saura
  57. Chuktia Bhunjia
  58. Seharias
  59. Kattu Naickans
  60. Kotas
  61. Kurumbas
  62. Irulas
  63. Paniyans
  64. Todas
  65. Reangs
  66. Buxas
  67. Rajis
  68. Birhor
  69. Lodhas
  70. Tolos
  71. Great Andamanese
  72. Jarawas
  73. Onges
  74. Sentenelese
  75. Shompens
- 
10. Rajasthan
  11. Tamil Nadu
- 
12. Tripura
  13. Uttar Pradesh
  14. West Bengal
- 
15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands



**Statement-II**

*Population of Scheduled Tribes identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)  
as per Censuses 1971-2001*

State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes identified as PTG	Census Years				
			2001	1991	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kondareddis	83096	76,391	54,685	42,777	
	2.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	2074	3,654	1,417	1,785	
Bihar	3.	Asur	181	9,623	7,782	7,026	
	4.	Birhor	406	8,083	4,376	3,464	
	5.	Birjia	17	6,191	4,057	3,628	
	6.	Korwa	703	24,871	21,940	18,717	
	7.	Mai Paharia	4631	86,790	79,322	48,636	
	8.	Parhaiya	2429	30,421	24,012	14,651	
	9.	Sauria Paharia	585	48,761	39,269	59,047	
	10.	Savar	420	4,264	3,014	3,548	
	Jharkhand	3a.	Asur	10347	—	—	—
		4a.	Birhor	7514	—	—	—
5a.		Birjia	5365	—	—	—	
6a.		Korwa	27177	—	—	—	
7a.		Mai Paharia	115093	—	—	—	
8a.		Parhaiya	20786	—	—	—	
9a.		Sauria Paharia	31050	—	—	—	
10a.		Savar	6004	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	11.	Padhar	22421	15,896	10,587	4,758
	12.	Siddi (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	8662	6,336	5,429	4,482
Karnataka	13.	Jenu Kuruba	29828	29,371	34,746	6,656
	14.	Koraga	16071	16,322	15,146	7,620
Kerala	15.	Kadar	2145	2,021	1,503	1,120
	16.	Kattunayakan	14715	12,155	8,803	5,565
	17.	Koraga	1152	1,651	1,098	724
	18.	Kurumbas	2174	1,820	1,283	1,319
Madhya Pradesh	19.	Baiga	332936	317,549	248,948	176,934
	20.	Kamar	2424	20,565	17,516	19,750
		Sahariya *	—	—	—	5,259
Chhattisgarh	19a.	Baiga	69993	—	—	—
	20a.	Kamar	23113			
Maharashtra		Kolam *	—	—	—	52,431
Manipur	21.	Maram	1225	9,592	6,544	4,539
Orissa	22.	Birhor	702	825	142	98
	23.	Didayi	7371	5,471	1,978	2,164
	24.	Juang	41339	35,665	30,876	24,384
	25.	Lodha	8905	7,458	5,100	3,891
	26.	Mankirdia	1050	1,491	1,005	876
	27.	Irular	155606	138,827	105,757	89,025
Tamil Nadu	28.	Kattunayakan	45227	42,761	26,383	5,042
	29.	Kota (excluding Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	1140	752	603	1,188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	30.	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiri district)	5498	4,768	4,353	2,754
	31.	Paniyan	9121	7,124	6,391	6,093
	32.	Toda (excluding Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	1560	1,100	874	930
Tripura	33.	Riang	165103	111,606	84,003	64,722
Uttar Pradesh	34.	Buksa	4367	34,621	31,807	23,317
	35.	Raji	998	1,728	1,087	1,918
Uttarakhand	34a	Buksa	46771	—	—	—
	35a	Raji	517	—	—	—
WEST BENGAL	36	Birhor	1017	855	658	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	Jarawas	240	89	31	—
	38	Onges	96	101	97	112
	39	Sentinelese	39	24	—	—
	40	Shorn Pens	398	131	223	92

NOTE: The population of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand during 1971, 1981 and 1991 has been included in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

\*At the time of 1971 Census, the two PTGs namely Saharaiya in Madhya Pradesh and Kolam in Maharashtra were singly listed in ST list of the two states respectively. Thereafter, after "The Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976" the sub tribes, namely, Saharia, Seharria, Sehria, Sosia and Sor added to Saharaiya in Madhya Pradesh and sub tribe Mannervarlu added to Kolam in Maharashtra. Hence, separate figures of Saharaiya and Kolam are not available after 1971 Census.

#### Constructions of road in naxal effected Balaghat, M.P.

†2399. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to Ministry for construction of roads in Balaghat, a naxal affected area; and

(b) the time when proposal was made and the amount involved in the proposal, and the details of action taken by Ministry so far on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent detailed estimates for 6 road stretches under the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) for LWE areas covering 236.95 km length in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh, between June, 2009 and September, 2010. The proposals have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways at an estimated cost of Rs. 196.16 crs. Out of these, work on 5 stretches covering 143.75 km length costing Rs. 118.32 crs. are in progress and the remaining one work is under tender process.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal for inclusion of additional roads in Balaghat District under the RRP-II. On the basis of discussions and priority accorded by security agencies, 18 works covering a length of 309.20 km costing Rs. 358.00 crs. have been identified by this Ministry for inclusion under the (RRP-II). The detailed estimates for these stretches can be sanctioned only after investment approval by the Government.

#### **Amend/Repeal of Section 309 of IPC**

2400. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to amend or repeal Section 309 of Indian Penal Code related to punishment to persons trying to commit suicide; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Law Commission of India in its 210th Report on "Humanization and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide" has recommended for deletion of Section 309 of Indian Penal Code. However, on the recommendation of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for a comprehensive review of the Criminal Law of India instead of bringing piecemeal amendments, Ministry of Law and Justice were requested to request the Law Commission to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal laws. No time frame can be set up for this.

#### **Modernisation of police in Assam**

2401. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total outlay, allocation, amount released, utilized and achievement made on modernization of police in Assam for last three years; and

(b) the details of number of police stations being covered under Police modernization programme including equipped technical equipments and civil works conducted in each police station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of total outlay, allocation, amount released and utilized (as on 8-12-2011) on modernization of police in Assam during last three years, are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved Plan Outlay/Allocation	Fund Released	Fund utilized
2008-09	7260.33	6807.23	4424.42
2009-10	6854.00	6078.76	3989.56
2010-11	7354.00	4848.80	1016.88

Details of achievement made are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) All the police stations of Assam (323 nos.) are being covered under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces (MPF). Out of these 323 police stations, 196 police station buildings have already been covered under the scheme since 2000-01 to 2010-11. Civil work has been completed in respect of 196 police station buildings and 5 barracks.

**Statement**

*Major Physical achievement made on modernization of police in Assam for last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11)*

Sl.No.	Name of Item	Quantity
1	2	3
1.	Police Station Building	27
2.	Police Out Post Building	18
3.	Lower Subordinate (LS) Quarters	20
4.	Upper Subordinate (US) Quarters	27
5.	Police Barrack	13

1	2	3
6.	Police Line/Reserve Office	3
7.	Long and Short Firing Range	1
8.	Explosive Magazine/Kote Building	2
9.	Boundary Wall	1,124 RM
10.	Light Motor Vehicle (LMV)	195
11.	Medium Motor Vehicle (MMV)	20
12.	Bullet Proof LMV	32
13.	Bullet Proof MMV	4
14.	Riot Control Vehicle	6
15.	Various types of Fire Arms	4,929
16.	Various types of Magazines	2,710
17.	Various types of Ammunition	8,21,436
18.	Various types of Explosives	92,785
19.	Deep Search Mine/Metal Detector	14
20.	Bomb Blanket	59
21.	Non Linear Junction Detector (NLJD)	6
22.	Colour Baggage X-Ray Scanner	1
23.	RSP Tool Kit	24
24.	Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD)	37
25.	Portable X-Ray Scanner	3
26.	Bomb Suit	19
27.	Portable Explosive Detector	13
28.	Door Frame Metal Detector (Fixed)	19
29.	Bullet Proof Helmet	3,626
30.	Bullet Proof Jacket	300
31.	Bullet Proof Morcha	46
32.	Bomb Basket	48

1	2	3
33.	Hook and Line Set	5
34.	Thermal Imaging Viewer	2
35.	IED Locator	5
36.	Bullet Proof Vest	164
37.	Portable Jammer	2
38.	Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV)	1
39.	CDR Analyzer	4
40.	Gas Masks	306
41.	Polycarbonate Lathi	529
42.	Binocular	25
43.	Breath Alcohol Analyser	22
44.	Speed Radar Gun	2
45.	Cyber Crime Cell and Forensic Lab at CID	1
46.	Shot X - Shooting and Training Analysis	5
47.	Hand Grenade Simulator	2
48.	Advanced Weapon Simulator (6 Lane)	1
49.	Ion Chromatograph with accessories	1
50.	Semi Automatic Nucleie Acid preparation	1
51.	Gasoline Analyser	1
52.	Erased Number Identification System	1
53.	Equip for colour photography	
54.	Reprovit unit	1
55.	Compression Testing Machine	1
56.	Deep Freezer	1
57.	Biological Comp Microscope	1
58.	25 KVA UPS	1
59.	High Resolution Digital Camera	1

1	2	3
60.	Smoke Point Determination System	1
61.	Dehumidifier	1
62.	Kinetic Viscometer	
63.	High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography with accessories	1
64.	Autoclave with Bar comparator	1
65.	Dust Mark lifting kit	1
66.	Digital Mufle furnace	1
67.	Digital Centrifuge	1
68.	Universal Mobile extractor	1
69.	Automatic Petroleum distillation apparatus	1
70.	XRY-Data extractor	1
71.	Mobile Forensic Kit	25
72.	Hand held NIR Analyser	2
73.	Portable Octane meter	1
74.	Advanced spectral comparator	1
75.	Mobile Forensic Lamp	2
76.	Explosive Detection kit box	3
77.	Accelerated solvent extraction system	1
78.	Universal Testing Machine	1
79.	Assam Type Magazine for Home Guards	2
80.	Assam Type Magazine Guard's Barrack for Home Guards	2
81.	Assam Type Constable's Barrack for Home Guards	1
82.	US Quarter for Home Guards	4
83.	LMV for Home Guards	5
84.	HMV for Home Guards	1
85.	Hand Held GPS for STF	20



### **Rise in Interception of telephones and e-mails**

2402. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the news report, appeared in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated 19 September, 2011, informing about the exponential rise in interception (tapping) of telephones and electronic-mails by agencies during the recent past;

(b) the State-wise detailed response of Government thereto indicating month-wise details of number of orders issued permitting the agencies to tap telephones/mails during the last ten months;

(c) the details of services provided by MTNL/BSNL and private operators respectively in tapping of phones; and

(d) the agency-wise requests for grant of tapping permissions remained pending as on 1st November, 2011 indicating reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of Lawful Interceptions (LI) sought by and authorised to the Central Agencies has been no exponential rise in the recent past.

(b) Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act and Rule 419-A made thereunder empower the Competent authority at each State level, independent of the Competent authority at the Union level. As such, month-wise/State-wise statistics is not maintained Centrally.

(c) All Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have to provide facilities for Lawful interception as per the extant statutes.

(d) Requests for permission are disposed promptly (*i.e.* either permitted or denied) to meet functional requirement of Law Enforcement Agencies. Thereafter, all authorizations given are subject to a mandatory review/confirmation by the Review Committee constituted under Rule 419A.

### **Proposal to amend Article 72**

†2403. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:  
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not time limit fixed to consider the application to condone the criminals given with capital punishment under Article 72 of Constitution of India due to which many criminals sentenced for capital punishment could not be hanged;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of reasons due to which this article has not been amended so far;

(c) whether your ministry is reconsidering upon this subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation of time in which the power shall be exercised. Suggestions have been received for amending the Article 72 of the Constitution of India to fix a time limit for consideration of mercy petitions of convict facing capital punishment. However, at present, this is no proposal to amend Article 72 of the Constitution of India. It is felt that for proper administration of justice in a proper and humane manner the power of President to pardon, should be continued.

#### **Unregistered foreign NGOs in the country**

2404. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are registered to work in India;

(b) whether instances of unregistered foreign NGOs have been found in any State in the country; and

(c) whether any complaints/FIR have been registered in the country against foreign NGOs for malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Foreign Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) desirous of establishing place of business in India are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up Liaison Office (LO)/Branch Office (BO) in India. As reported by RBI, there are 67 Liaison Offices of foreign NPOs/NGOs in the country.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has no such information.

(c) No instance of complaint against any foreign NPOs/NGOs has been brought to the notice of RBI.

#### **Traffickers using Delhi as a centre**

2405. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that traffickers are using Delhi as a centre to sell minors for marriage, prostitution and to work as domestic helps;

(b) if so, NGOs rescued how many minors who were brought to Delhi from Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Instances of traffickers using Delhi as a centre to sell minors for marriage, prostitution and to work as domestic helps have been reported. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking viz., issuing of Advisory dated 9.9.2009 (available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in)) to States/UTs to deal with crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores in the year 2010-11 to all State Governments. Delhi has established eleven Anti Human Trafficking Units to tackle the menace of human trafficking. 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.

#### **States not having technology to investigate bomb blast cases**

2406. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States of our country still do not have the technology to investigate bomb blast cases;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Ministry is trying to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. All States have Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads as well as Forensic Science Laboratories to investigate bomb blast cases. For more complex situations the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) under Government of India or the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) under the National Security

Guards (NSG) provides necessary assistance in the investigation. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) conducts/coordinates various training/courses on Bomb Disposal (BD)/Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) etc. A number of such courses have been conducted in 2010 and 2011 for imparting training to police personnel of various States.

**Issue of freedom to observe customs in talks with NSCN (IM)**

2407. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal in any form that would enable people to enjoy certain special powers relating to the traditional and social customs of the Nagas in the State of NE Region in the context of the solution of NSCN (IM) demands; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal including the progressive report of the discussion with NSCN (IM) with Government of India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Disaster assessment of flood in Assam**

2408. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any disaster assessment in context with recent devastating flood that occurred in North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji district in Assam, where life and properties have been damaged extensively;

(b) if so, the details of the study and the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the said disaster has a wide ranging repercussions on the economic, political, cultural and psychological lives of communities living there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per assessment of the Government of Assam, informed that 4 persons have lost their lives and about 3,07,387 people were affected in 5 revenue circles under the district of North Lakhimpur. Similarly, 6 persons have lost their lives and about 2,97,634 people have been affected in 4 revenue circles under the district of Dhemaji. In addition, there has been damage to infrastructure also.

As per the existing scheme, for financing relief expenditure, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures in the areas affected by natural calamities including flood. The distribution of relief on the ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing appropriate financial and logistic support, as and when necessary. Under the present scheme a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been created for each State for meeting the expenditure on relief operations of immediate nature as per the items and norms, which is supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a 'severe nature', in accordance with the laid down procedure. State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations according to the magnitude of the severity in the wake of natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). 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.

The main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress. For this purpose the State Government has informed that it has taken adequate measures to uplift economic, political, cultural, and psychological lives of communities living in these districts. Following the floods during 2011, in Assam including North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts, all the resources available at the local, districts, state and national level were deployed for immediate rescue and relief and response purpose.

#### **Pakistani citizens disappearing after medical treatment**

2409. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Pakistani citizens who came for medical treatment in India have disappeared in the country after their treatment;
- (b) if so, the details of such Pak citizens for the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many Pakistani citizens are in Indian jails without trial on which even Supreme Court has shown its displeasure;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to trace the disappeared Pak Nationals and those languishing in Indian jails without trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, departure of 11 Pakistan nationals who had come on Medical Visa, as per details given below, could not be confirmed:-

Year	Number of Pakistan nationals
2008	01
2009	03
2010	02
2011 (Till 30.06.2011)	05
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>11</b>

(c) to (e) During the hearing on a Write Petition on 11th November, 2011, the Supreme Court of India had directed the Union of India to furnish status of four female Pakistani prisoners stated to be languishing in different jails unattended and without trial for many years and show cause as to why they should not be repatriated to their country without any further delay. In an Affidavit filed by the Ministry of Home Affairs before the Supreme Court, the status of the 4 persons has been explained and it has been pointed out that none of the 4 persons is languishing unattended without trial. One among the 4 persons is a child of about 4½ years born in the jail and retained by her mother who is undergoing sentence. Two female prisoners are presently lodged in Central Jail Amritsar and are undergoing sentence awarded to them by the Court. The remaining one Pakistani national is on bail and is not lodged in any jail while the trial of the case against her is still going on. At the hearing on 2.12.2011, the Supreme Court has noted the position.

Steps have been taken to verify departure of the remaining eleven Pakistan nationals who have come on Medical visa and whose departure could not be confirmed.

#### **CCTV cameras installed after September blast**

2410. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of target identified for the CCTV camera requirement in New Delhi;
- (b) the number of CCTV cameras in New Delhi at present; and
- (c) of these, how many have been installed after the bomb blast on 7th September, 2011?

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

#### **Loss due to floods in North-East States**

2411. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out assessment of loss of property and lives and damage to other things like houses, road and crop due to flood in North-East States in 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of sanctioned schemes and financial resources provided by Union Government to bring about normalcy in affected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the North-Eastern State Governments, based on their preliminary assessment, 90 human lives lost, 1333 cattle lost, 4.31 lakh ha. cropped area affected and 24180 houses have been reported damage due to heavy rains/floods/landslides/earthquake during 2011. Statement showing the State-wise details of losses/damage due to heavy rain/floods/landslide/earthquake during 2011 in the North - East States is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

With regard to the assistance, it is mentioned that State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations according to the magnitude of the severity in the wake of natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in conformity with the approved items and norms of scheme. 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.

A statement showing allocation and releases of funds from SDRF/NDRF to the North-Eastern States during the current year is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*Details of losses/damage due to cyclonic storms/flash floods/floods/landslides/earthquake etc. during 2011-12*

(Provisional) As on 8.12.2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	13	-	277	4.17
3.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Sikkim	60*	1333*	23903*	0.14*
8.	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL :		73	1333	24,180	4.31

NR = not reported.

\*Losses/damage due to earthquake of 18th September, 2011.

**Statement-II**

*Allocation and release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2011-2012*

(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.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.72	3.86	38.58	17.36	-	-
2.	Assam	249.26	27.70	276.96	124.63	-	-
3.	Manipur	6.82	0.76	7.58	3.25@	-	-
4.	Meghalaya	13.84	1.54	15.38			
5.	Mizoram	8.08	0.90	8.98	3.85 @	-	-
6.	Nagaland	4.70	0.52	5.22	-	-	-
7.	Sikkim	21.50	2.39	23.89	20.99	10.75	50.00#
					(10.24@ + 10.75)		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Tripura	18.25	2.03	20.28	8.69@	-	-
TOTAL:		357.17	39.70	396.87	178.77	10.75	50.00

@Released arrears of Central share for the year 2010-11 during current year.

#Released 'on account' basis for earthquake-11.

Note: Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 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.].

#### Cases against Maoist leader Kishanji

2412. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the cases against the Maoist leader Kishanji killed recently in West Bengal;
- the number of murders/anti-law acts committed by him;
- the circumstances under which he was killed; and
- the reward Government gave or is stipulating to give to police officers who conducted the encounter to eliminate Kishanji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) According to reports made available by nine Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected states of India, 42 criminal cases have been registered against Mallojula A. Koteswara Rao alias Kishanji under various sections of law. These include 08 cases of murder/dacoity with murder. The state-wise position of number of cases against Mallojula A. Koteswara Rao are as under:

State	Number of Cases
Andhra Pradesh	10
Chhattisgarh	01
Jharkhand	06
Maharashtra	01
West Bengal	24

(c) According to report made available by the State Government of West Bengal, Mallojula A. Koteswara Rao alias Kishanji was killed in an exchange of fire with the joint forces comprising of State Police Forces and Central Armed Police Forces at Burisole forest area, PS Jamboni, district West Medinipur, West Bengal on 24.11.2011. The exchange of fire occurred during a combing operation launched by the District Police, Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) of CRPF and the Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) of West Bengal, upon receipt of specific information about the presence of CPI (Maoist) cadres in the area.

(d) As per information available, the State-wise details of reward for apprehension of Mallojula A. Koteswara Rao alias Kishanji are as under:

State	Reward (in Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	12,00,000/-
Chhattisgarh	7,00,000/-
Jharkhand	12,00,000/-

**Miserable living condition of kin's of Udham Singh**

†2413. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the honours awarded to the kith and kin of Martyr Udham Singh ji who played significant role in the freedom struggle alongwith the facilities, pension etc. being provided to them;

(b) whether Government is aware of the level of living of Shri Jeet Singh and Shri Jagat Singh, the Kin's of the late martyr;

(c) whether it is a fact that martyr Udham Singh ji's kin have to do hard labour of crushing stones to earn their bread; and

(d) whether Government of India would consider to award the status of national family to the kin of martyr Udham Singh ji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Applications of Shri Jeet Singh and Shri Jagat Singh, who are stated to be relatives of late Shri Udham Singh, for sanction of pension have not been received.

(d) The issue of recognizing the families of freedom fighters as "Rashtriya Parivar" has been examined and it has been decided that declaring a category of citizens of the country as "Rashtriya Parivar" would imply that rest of the citizens of the country are separate from Rashtriya Parivar or they are non-patriotic.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Increasing the pension amount to freedom fighters

†2414. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current number of freedom fighters in the country and the monthly amount of pension given to them by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of the increasing inflation, Government is considering to increase their pension to ` 10,000 per month; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) About 51,400 freedom fighters and their eligible dependants are drawing samman pension from the public sector banks and treasuries. The amount of samman pension admissible to freedom fighters is as under:

Sl. No	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in Rs.)	Dearness Relief @ 143% w.e.f. 01.08.11 (in Rs.)	Total amount Pension (in Rs.)
(i)	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/-	10,482/-	17,812/-
(ii)	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (Other than INA)	6,830/-	9,767/-	16,597/-
(iii)	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-	9,052/-	15,382/-

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the basic pension admissible to freedom fighters. However, the dearness relief is revised every year on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. Dearness Relief has been revised w.e.f. 1st August, 2011 from 123% to 143%.

### Crime against women in Mumbai

2415. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of crime against women has risen in Mumbai in the recent past, thus creating atmosphere of insecurity among women;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that two young men were killed recently in Mumbai when they confronted a man who was teasing their girl friend; and

(c) the details of such incidents during the months of October-November, 2011 in Mumbai and the action taken by police in all the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the number of cases registered in respect of various crimes against women in Mumbai during 2008-2011 (upto August) is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Yes. The incident of stabbing happened on 20th October, 2011 at around 23:00 hrs. near Amboli Kitchen Bar and Restaurant Amboli Andheri (West), Mumbai.

(c) Such data is not maintained centrally at Government of India level.

**Statement**

*Cases registered under crime against women in Mumbai during 2008-2011*

Sl. No.	Crime	2008	2009	2010	2011* (upto August)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rape	218	182	194	108
2.	Kidnapping and abduction of women and girls	116	86	146	124
3.	Dowry deaths	11	15	21	5
4.	Molestation	436	400	475	306
5.	Sexual harassment	121	101	138	93
6.	Cruelty by husband and relatives	502	434	312	178
7.	Importation of girls	0	0	0	0
8.	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	167	113	123	90
9.	Dowry Prohibition Act	0	1	0	2
10.	Indecent representation of women (P) Act	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN	1571	1332	1409	906

\*Provisional Data

\*SOURCE: Monthly Crime Statistics

#### Amending law to deal with incest cases

2416. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of incest cases, reported during the last three years and disposal thereof;

(b) whether in Germany, US and UK, incestuous rape has been identified and the offence attracts adequate punishments; and

(c) whether Government would consider amending the law to adequately deal with this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise detail of cases registered under incest rape during 2008–10 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) In Germany, incest is punishable by law. In United States, every State and district of Columbia have some form of modified prohibition. In UK, incest is illegal.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has already introduced 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill 2011' in Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2011. The main aim of the bill is to address sexual abuse of Children. The Bill also provides for stringent punishment to offenders.

**Statement**

*Cases registered under incest-rape during 2008—2010*

Sl. No.	State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5	15	5	18	1	7	13	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	10	19	15	7	12	1	7	9	13
4.	Bihar	8	3	1	6	10	7	2	3	1	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	63	39	78	110	97	63	31	24	21
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
7.	Gujarat	2	10	7	14	19	16	3	4	18	4
8.	Haryana	0	52	14	20	15	10	3	8	12	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	8	5	7	2	1	10	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	18	14	18	120	94	0	12	22	11
12.	Karnataka	5	4	1	7	5	2	2	0	18	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	4	4	7	3	12	28	21	17	18	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	301	72	123	63	141	29	49	52	14	21
15.	Maharashtra	20	21	18	31	38	36	40	35	76	44
16.	Manipur	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	5	4	4	0	9	5	5	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	3
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
20.	Orissa	4	1	0	1	7	0	0	17	6	37
21.	Punjab	0	4	9	65	50	1	7	2	8	17
22.	Rajasthan	18	31	32	39	33	42	42	40	36	24
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	0	40	36	11	1	2	1	4	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	12	10	35	70	0	1	1	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand	0	16	2	13	3	6	8	6	6	11

28. West Bengal	0	0	15	24	36	6	114	9	3	4
TOTAL STATES	427	335	377	488	717	400	385	269	302	267
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	3	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	9	32	21	16	32	26	18	37	19	21
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs	12	34	22	17	33	31	20	40	19	21
TOTAL ALL INDIA	439	369	399	505	750	431	405	309	321	288

SOURCE: Crime in India.



### **Sex related crime against children**

2417. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sex related crimes against children (girls/boys), crime-wise, sex-wise, State-wise during past three years;

(b) in above context, FIRs registered, their disposal, challan percentage, conviction percentage, increase/decrease percentage, State-wise;

(c) comparison between, total sex crime and sex related crimes against children;

(d) whether Law Commission in its 172nd Report in 2000, had recommended Eighty provisions recognizing and penalizing child sexual abuse; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise number of cases reported under sex related crimes against children under different headings from 2008-10 is given Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per available input from NCRB, comparison between total rape and child rape is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Law Commission in its 172nd Report in 2000 had made exhaustive recommendations in this regard. To address the issue of Child sexual abuse, Ministry of Woman and Child Development has already introduced 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011' in Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2011. The main aim of the Bill is to address sexual abuse and exploitation of children, including child pornography. It provides for establishment of special courts for trial of such offences. The Bill seeks to ensure that children are protected from sexual offences and that persons in positions of trust or authority do not abuse any child. The Bill defines offences, namely, penetrative sexual assault, aggravated penetrative sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual harassment and use of child for pornography. The Bill provides for stringent punishment to offenders.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Percentage Variation of cases over previous year (%VAR)  
under Rape of Children during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008					2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412	396	99.5	33	11.0	416	344	98.6	25	8.0	1.0	446	453	99.3	25	6.3	7.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7	100.0	0	-	16	16	100.0	0	-	45.5	12	15	100.0	0	-	-25.0
3.	Assam	27	11	84.6	1	33.3	10	7	100.0	1	25.0	-63.0	39	19	95.0	1	20.0	290.0
4.	Bihar	91	92	95.8	5	55.6	63	67	88.2	3	25.0	-30.8	114	75	94.9	5	25.0	81.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	411	401	98.8	71	28.1	394	396	99.5	96	33.0	-4.1	382	361	99.4	103	36.0	-3.0
6.	Goa	18	15	100.0	5	27.8	30	18	90.0	6	31.6	66.7	23	33	100.0	2	10.5	-23.3
7.	Gujarat	99	90	93.8	8	18.2	91	88	93.6	4	14.8	-8.1	102	100	98.0	5	16.1	12.1
8.	Haryana	70	72	98.6	23	39.0	116	107	98.2	32	24.2	65.7	107	93	96.9	24	27.3	-7.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	47	100.0	11	44.0	83	80	95.2	11	32.4	22.1	72	76	100.0	8	10.5	-13.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	100.0	2	28.6	4	6	100.0	0	0.0	-20.0	8	5	100.0	0	0.0	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11.	Jharkhand	8	11	78.6	1	33.3	8	8	80.0	3	60.0	0.0	0	4	80.0	0	0.0	-100.0
12.	Karnataka	97	87	97.8	10	17.9	104	105	99.1	7	14.3	7.2	108	98	100.0	14	25.0	3.8
13.	Kerala	215	168	94.9	12	20.7	235	243	99.6	16	20.5	9.3	208	276	97.2	18	24.3	-11.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	892	877	97.1	209	28.4	1071	1040	99.1	223	31.6	20.1	1182	1168	99.7	228	27.7	10.4
15.	Maharashtra	690	624	99.5	35	16.8	612	617	97.5	44	16.7	-11.3	747	614	98.2	40	12.7	22.1
16.	Manipur	22	0	-	0	-	12	1	100.0	0	-	-45.5	11	1	25.0	0	-	-8.3
17.	Meghalaya	34	24	80.0	0	0.0	60	22	68.8	0	0.0	76.5	91	36	81.8	2	50.0	51.7
18.	Mizoram	18	18	100.0	0	-	11	9	100.0	0	-	-38.9	42	39	100.0	20	100.0	281.8
19.	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-	0	c	-	0	-	-	3	2	100.0	1	100.0	-
20.	Orissa	65	57	100.0	18	34.6	87	78	100.0	3	16.7	33.8	74	80	100.0	7	24.1	-14.9
21.	Punjab	106	90	95.7	35	46.1	210	135	89.4	47	44.8	98.1	144	124	92.5	47	38.5	-31.4
22.	Rajasthan	420	324	99.7	47	34.6	371	279	98.6	60	42.3	-11.7	369	219	95.6	46	37.4	-0.5
23.	Sikkim	12	7	100.0	3	75.0	14	18	100.0	2	15.4	16.7	14	39	100.0	0	-	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	187	134	95.7	49	53.3	182	182	97.8	10	9.4	-2.7	203	177	97.8	30	26.1	11.5
25.	Tripura	104	83	100.0	10	37.0	83	51	100.0	11	28.2	-20.2	107	95	99.0	12	26.7	28.9

26. Uttar Pradesh	900	681	88.1	272	53.1	625	506	87.2	242	51.7	-30.6	451	390	89.7	266	58.0	-27.8
27. Uttarakhand	9	10	100.0	6	33.3	7	6	85.7	5	62.5	-22.2	10	10	100.0	8	66.7	42.9
28. West Bengal	129	70	98.6	2	9.5	109	44	95.7	3	16.7	-15.5	73	57	96.6	4	21.1	-33.0
TOTAL STATE	5120	4399	96.2	868	31.8	5024	4473	96.3	854	29.9	-1.9	5142	4659	97.5	916	29.0	2.3
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	2	66.7	0	0.0	12	10	83.3	1	33.3	50.0	15	8	100.0	0	-	25.0
30. Chandigarh	10	5	55.6	4	50.0	21	8	100.0	5	55.6	110.0	16	21	95.5	6	46.2	-23.8
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	2	3	100.0	1	50.0	-33.3	3	3	100.0	2	66.7	50.0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0		0	-	1	1	100.0	0	-	-	1	1	100.0	0	-	0.0
33. Delhi UT	301	292	98.0	72	31.2	307	263	96.7	80	40.8	2.0	304	277	97.2	92	40.7	-1.0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
35. Puducherry	4	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	5	100.0	3	75.0	-75.0	3	2	100.0	1	100.0	200.0
Total UT	326	304	96.5	77	31.6	344	290	96.3	90	42.1	5.5	342	312	97.2	101	41.6	-0.6
TOTAL ALL INDIA	5446	4703	96.2	945	31.8	5368	4763	96.3	944	30.7	-1.4	5484	4971	97.5	1017	29.9	2.2

Source: Crime in India.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Percentage Variation of cases over previous year (%VAR)  
under Procurator of Minor Girls during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008					2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	23	85.2	3	15.0	28	16	100.0	2	10.5	-41.7	82	57	96.6	3	12.0	192.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
3.	Assam	0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0	-	0	-	-	75	18	100.0	0	-	-
4.	Bihar	45	24	68.6	2	18.2	58	25	69.4	1	25.0	28.9	152	49	60.5	6	42.9	162.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	100.0	0	-	5	5	100.0	0	-	66.7	11	11	100.0	6	66.7	120.0
6.	Goa	0	0	-	1	50.0	0	1	100.0	0	-	-	1	0	-	0	-	-
7.	Gujarat	7	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	1	25.0	0	0.0	-71.4	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0
8.	Haryana	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	100.0	1	50.0	6	5	100.0	0	-	200.0	3	3	100.0	0	-	-50.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-

11. Jharkhand	18	11	100.0	0	-	0	12	100.0	2	7.7	-100.0	21	24	100.0	0	0.0	-
12. Karnataka	4	5	100.0	0	0.0	4	1	50.0	0	-	0.0	21	8	88.9	1	12.5	425.0
13. Kerala	13	17	100.0	1	50.0	14	9	75.0	0	0.0	7.7	6	13	86.7	0	0.0	-57.1
14. Madhya Pradesh	15	11	91.7	0	0.0	1	4	100.0	4	26.7	-93.3	18	12	100.0	1	50.0	1700.0
15. Maharashtra	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	42	28	100.0	0	-	223.1	26	20	90.9	0	0.0	-38.1
16. Manipur	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0		0	-	-
17. Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-	3	3	100.0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0
18. Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
19. Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
20. Orissa	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	-
21. Punjab	0	0	-	0	-	3	0	0.0	0	-	-	0	3	100.0	0	-	-100.0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	-	0	-	1	1	100.0	0	-	-	14	10	83.3	0	-	1300.0
23. Sikkim	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	1	2	100.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0	13	1	14.3	1	33.3	-
25. Tripura	0	0	-	0	-	28	15	75.0	4	66.7	-	32	16	94.1	0	0.0	14.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	-	5	100.0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	66.7	4	57.1	0	0	-	5	35.7	-100.0	0	0	-	4	33.3	-
28.	West Bengal	53	29	80.6	1	14.3	41	14	56.0	0	0.0	-22.6	200	88	88.0	2	20.0	387.8
TOTAL STATE		224	142	82.6	18	22.8	236	140	80.0	18	18.9	5.4	679	337	84.9	24	13.3	187.7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0		0	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0		0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	-	0	-	1	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	100.0	0	-	-100.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0		0	0	-	0	-		0	0	-	0	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
TOTAL UT		0	0	-	0	-	1	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	100.0	0	-	-100.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		224	142	82.6	18	22.8	237	140	80.0	18	18.9	5.8	679	338	84.9	24	13.3	186.5

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Percentage Variation of cases over previous year (%VAR)  
under buying Girls for Prostitution during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008					2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	0	-	0	-	0.0	0	1	100.0	0	-	-100.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
3.	Assam	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
4.	Bihar	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
6.	Goa	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
7.	Gujarat	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
8.	Haryana	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	-
12.	Karnataka	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
13.	Kerala	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	-	0	-	0	1	100.0	0	-	-100.0	0	0	-	0	0.0	-
15.	Maharashtra	25	25	100.0	0	0.0	29	30	96.8	1	16.7	16.0	27	31	100.0	4	21.1	-6.9
16.	Manipur	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
20.	Orissa	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
21.	Punjab	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
23.	Sikkim	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
25.	Tripura	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-

26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	-	1	100.0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
28. West Bengal	2	1	50.0	0	00	2	3	75.0	0	0.0	0.0	48	12	92.3	0	0.0	2300.0
TOTAL STATE	30	27	93.1	1	7.7	32	34	94.4	1	9.1	6.7	78	47	97.9	4	14.3	143.8
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
30. Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
33. Delhi UT	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
35. Puducherry	0	0		0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
TOTAL UT	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
TOTAL ALL INDIA	30	27	93.1	1	7.7	32	34	94.4	1	9.1	6.7	78	47	97.9	4	14.3	143.8

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Percentage Variation of cases over previous year (%VAR)  
under Selling Girls for Prostitution during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008					2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR	CR	CS	CSR	CV	CVR	%VAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	100.0	1	20.0	1	0	-	0.0	0.0	-50.0	3	5	100.0	0	0.0	200.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
3.	Assam	0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0	-	0	0.0	-	3	0	-	0	-	-
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	100.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0	0	0	-	0	-	-
6.	Goa	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
7.	Gujarat	0	0	-	0	-	1	1	100.0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0
8.	Haryana	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-

11. Jharkhand	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	-
12. Karnataka	0	0	-	0	-	1	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-100.0
13. Kerala	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
14. Madhya Pradesh	4	1	100.0	0	-	1	2	100.0	0	-	-75.0	2	2	100.0	0	-	100.0
15. Maharashtra	1	1	100.0	0	-	2	2	100.0	0	-	100.0	1	1	100.0	0	-	-50.0
16. Manipur	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
17. Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
18. Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
19. Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
20. Orissa	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
21. Punjab	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	1	1	100.0	0	-	-
22. Rajasthan	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
23. Sikkim	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
25. Tripura	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
28.	West Bengal	41	27	90.0	1	12.5	49	19	61.3	0	0.0	19.5	115	51	77.3	2	28.6	134.7
TOTAL STATE		49	34	89.5	2	14.3	55	24	66.7	0	0.0	12.2	126	61	80.3	2	13.3	129.1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	-	0	-	2	1	50.0	0	-	-	4	3	100.0	0	-	100.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
TOTAL UT		0	0	-	0	-	2	1	50.0	0	-	-	4	3	100.0	0	-	100.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		49	34	89.5	2	14.3	57	25	65.8	0	0.0	16.3	130	64	81.0	2	13.3	128.1

**Statement**

*Comparison of Child Rape to Rape Cases during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008			2009			2010		
		Child Rape	Rape Cases	% Child Rape	Child Rape	Rape Cases	% Child Rape	Child Rape	Rape Cases	% Child Rape
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412	1257	32.8	416	1188	35.0	446	1362	32.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	42	26.2	16	59	27.1	12	47	25.5
3.	Assam	27	1438	1.9	10	1631	0.6	39	1721	2.3
4.	Bihar	91	1302	7.0	63	929	6.8	114	795	14.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	411	978	42.0	394	976	40.4	382	1012	37.7
6.	Goa	18	30	60.0	30	47	63.8	23	36	63.9
7.	Gujarat	99	374	26.5	91	433	21.0	102	408	25.0
8.	Haryana	70	631	11.1	116	603	19.2	107	720	14.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	157	43.3	83	183	45.4	72	160	45.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	219	2.3	4	237	1.7	8	245	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	8	791	1.0	8	719	1.1	0	773	0.0
12.	Karnataka	97	446	21.7	104	509	20.4	108	586	18.4
13.	Kerala	215	568	37.9	235	568	41.4	208	634	32.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	892	2937	30.4	1071	2998	35.7	1182	3135	37.7
15.	Maharashtra	690	1558	44.3	612	1483	41.3	747	1599	46.7
16.	Manipur	22	38	57.9	12	31	38.7	11	34	32.4
17.	Meghalaya	34	88	38.6	60	112	53.6	91	149	61.1
18.	Mizoram	18	77	23.4	11	83	13.3	42	92	45.7
19.	Nagaland	0	19	0.0	0	22	0.0	3	16	18.8
20.	Orissa	65	1113	5.8	87	1023	8.5	74	1025	7.2
21.	Punjab	106	517	20.5	210	511	41.1	144	546	26.4
22.	Rajasthan	420	1355	31.0	371	1519	244	369	1571	23.5
23.	Sikkim	12	20	60.0	14	18	77.8	14	18	77.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	187	573	32.6	182	596	30.5	203	686	29.6
25.	Tripura	104	204	51.0	83	190	43.7	107	238	45.0

26.	Uttar Pradesh	900	1871	48.1	625	1759	35.5	451	1563	28.9
27.	Uttarakhand	9	87	10.3	7	111	6.3	10	121	8.3
28.	West Bengal	129	2263	5.7	109	2336	4.7	73	2311	3.2
TOTAL STATE		5120	20953	24.4	5024	20874	24.1	5142	21603	23.8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	12	66.7	12	18	66.7	15	24	62.5
30.	Chandigarh	10	20	50.0	21	29	72.4	16	31	51.6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	6	50.0	2	4	50.0	3	3	100.0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
33.	Delhi UT	301	466	64.6	307	469	65.5	304	507	60.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0	-
35.	Puducherry	4	8	50.0	1	1	100.0	3	3	100.0
TOTAL UT		326	514	63.4	344	523	65.8	342	569	60.1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5446	21467	25.4	5368	21397	25.1	5484	22172	24.7

Source: crime in India.



#### **Facilities available to languages included in Eighth Schedule**

2418. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to encourage the use of Konkani language after the same was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;
- (b) what are the facilities available with respect to the languages which are included in the Eighth Schedule;
- (c) whether these facilities are made available with respect to Konkani language; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Improving capacity to combat technology assisted crimes**

2419. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken by the police to adapt to rapid urbanisation and internal security threats emerging in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to improve capacity of force to combat technology assisted crimes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether funds have been allocated to study and research prospective challenges that confront the Indian Police; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) "Police" and "law and order" is a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India as such it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernize and adequately equip its police forces for meeting the challenges to law and order and internal security . To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces. The Scheme is an important initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police

Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the Scheme include Mobility, Modern Weaponry and equipments, Communication system, Training infrastructure facilities, Forensic Science facilities, Strengthening of Intelligence Branches, Security equipment, construction of buildings of Police Stations/Posts, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel etc. The requirements vary from State to State depending upon several factors and are reflected in their Annual Action Plans which are considered in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the officers of the State Governments. Funds to the tune of Rs. 1157.64 crore in financial year 2008-09, Rs. 1230.00 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 1224.63 crore in 2010-11 have been released to various States under the Scheme.

In addition to above, Bureau of Police Research and Development under the Ministry of Home Affairs, a pivotal organisation in the area of police research and development in the country is responsible for conducting research studies on various aspects of Police like new and emerging threat to internal security in 21st Century in view of global interconnectivity, cyber crime: solutions and counter measures, innovation, indigenization and improvisation to tackle internal security threats etc. A National Police Mission (NPM) has also been set up under BPR&D with the intent to transform the police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources. Under six Micro Missions set up under the NPM two Micro Missions namely, Micro Mission No. 3 on Communication and Technology and Micro Mission No. 6 on Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges *inter alia*, deal with Cyber Crime, Forensic Science, DNA and Narco analysis etc.

#### **Preparedness to deal with disaster in NE region**

2420. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the damage done to people and property in North-East (NE) Region during the earthquake in November, 2011;
- (b) what is the preparedness of Government to deal with such natural calamities/disaster in North-East region; and
- (c) the State-wise funds allocated in this regard in North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The State Governments of Sikkim, West Bengal and Bihar have reported following losses due to earthquake of 18th September, 2011:-

States	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)
Sikkim	60	1333	23903
West Bengal	11	19	88734
Bihar	10	NR	NR

NR = Not reported.

In addition, there has been damage to infrastructure also. No damage or casualty has been reported from other States of North-East region.

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

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. NDMA has already released 25 guidelines on natural as well as manmade disasters and also for preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management. In all the North-East States, State Disaster Management Authority and District Disaster Management Authority have been setup.

Besides making institutional arrangements, the Government of India keeps aircraft, boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities in readiness for deployment in disaster situation where ever required. A response force at the national level has also been put in place at strategic location to respond to any kind of emergencies. A NDRF battalion has been stationed at Guwahati, Assam for rescue and relief of the affected persons in the North-Eastern region.

For strengthening the response mechanism of the State and other stakeholders, several programmes are underway for capacity development through National Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force, National Institute for Disaster Management and State Disaster Management Centre. National workshop on "Earthquake Risk Mitigation Strategy in North East" at Guwahati was also held on 24-25th February, 2011 to this effect.

All these measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, mitigation, control and enhance the response mechanism to deal more efficiently natural disasters in the country including North-East region.

(c) The State-wise allocation of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in respect of North-East States for the year 2011-12 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Allocation of funds in SDRF during 2011-2012*

As on 07.12.2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.72	3.86	38.58
2.	Assam	249.26	27.70	276.96
3.	Manipur	6.82	0.76	7.58
4.	Meghalaya	13.84	1.54	15.38
5.	Mizoram	8.08	0.90	8.98
6.	Nagaland	4.70	0.52	5.22
7.	Sikkim	21.50	2.39	23.89
8.	Tripura	18.25	2.03	20.28
TOTAL:		357.17	39.70	396.87

**Crash of BSF helicopter in Jharkhand**

2421. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Border Security Force (BSF) helicopter crashed in Jharkhand recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the helicopter was on an anti-naxalite operation;
- (d) whether it was a sabotage or whether naxalite forces were behind the crash, directly or indirectly; and

(e) what precautionary steps have been taken to avoid such crashes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. BSF's ALH/Dhruv VT-BSH helicopter crashed on 19.10.2011 in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) The helicopter VT-BSH was serviceable and operating at Ranchi airbase. On 19 Oct., 2011, it took off at 0839 hrs. and after 10 minutes, it met with a fatal accident in between village Kolad and Remta, Police Station Namkum, Distt-Ranchi while enroute to Chaibasa from Ranchi airbase.

The following persons of M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL) died in the accident:-

- (i) Capt. S.P. Singh, Pilot
- (ii) Capt. K.V. Thomas, Co-Pilot
- (iii) Mr. Manoj Kumar Swain, Technician

(c) No Sir. The said assignment was in connection with the visit of officials of Ministry of Rural Development to naxal affected areas.

(d) The investigation by Ministry of Civil Aviation/Directorate General Civil Aviation is in progress.

(e) It is ensured that all the safety measures such as fire fighting equipment, medical and security cover, and wind socks/smoke candle are available at the helipads/airstrips. Trial landing are also done prior to actual flying operation wherever required. Before carrying out any flying commitment in LWE areas, the helipads are secured and sanitized. Safety, operation and maintenance audit of all bases is done by team of BSF, Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

**New police stations under Phase-II of  
Coastal Security Scheme**

2422. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of progress of the proposed new police stations under Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme;

(b) whether under the same scheme, funds have also been released for upgrading police stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is expediting construction of these stations owing to coastal security threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Construction of 131 Coastal Police Station, including upgradation of exiting 20 Police Stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been approved under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II. Out of 131, sites for 109 coastal police stations have been selected by coastal States/UTs. Land acquisition process has been started in 74 Coastal Police Stations. Rs. 15.76 crore has been released to coastal States/UTs for start up of the construction activities under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II. State-wise list of the proposed Police Stations is given in Statement (*See below*).

An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs for upgradation of existing 20 Police Stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Rs. 49.19 lakhs for starting construction of 3 new Police Stations in Lakshadweep has been released.

All Coastal State/UTs have been requested by the Government to expedite the construction of these Police Stations.

***Statement***

State/UT	Coastal Police Stations proposed under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II)
1	2
GUJARAT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jakhau</li> <li>2. Mandvi</li> <li>3. Kandla</li> <li>4. Salaya</li> <li>5. Miyani</li> <li>6. Mangrol</li> <li>7. Jaffarabad</li> <li>8. Alang</li> <li>9. Mujapur</li> <li>10. Dahej</li> <li>11. Dholai</li> <li>12. Umargaon</li> </ol>
DAMAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kadaiya</li> <li>2. Diu</li> </ol>

1	2
MAHARASHTRA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uttan (Bhyandar)</li> <li>2. Kelwa (Saphala)</li> <li>3. Arnala (Virar)</li> <li>4. Hashivare (Poyanad)</li> <li>5. Dadar (Pen)</li> <li>6. Pangaloi (Mhasala)</li> <li>7. Dabhol (Dapoli)</li> </ol>
GOA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Panjim</li> <li>2. Chopora</li> <li>3. Tiracol</li> <li>4. Canacona</li> </ol>
KARNATAKA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hejmandi</li> <li>2. Gangolli (Kundapura)</li> <li>3. Honnavara</li> <li>4. Ankola (Belekeri)</li> </ol>
KERALA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ponnani</li> <li>2. Poovar</li> <li>3. Anchuthengu</li> <li>4. Arthunkal</li> <li>5. Vammenad</li> <li>6. Elathur</li> <li>7. Kottakal/Puduppanam</li> <li>8. Thalassery</li> <li>9. Thrikkaripur</li> <li>10. Kumbala</li> </ol>
LAKSHADWEEP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chetlat</li> <li>2. Kadmath</li> </ol>

1	2
TAMIL NADU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Agatti</li> <li>1. Arambakkam</li> <li>2. Pazhaverkadu</li> <li>3. Ennore</li> <li>4. Chennai harbour</li> <li>5. Thiruvarmiyur</li> <li>6. Kovalam</li> <li>7. Kapakkam</li> <li>8. Paramakeni Kuppam</li> <li>9. Marakkanam</li> <li>10. Pithavaram (Killai)</li> <li>11. Cuddalore</li> <li>12. Tharangamcadi</li> <li>13. Poombuhar</li> <li>14. Palayar</li> <li>15. Velankanni</li> <li>16. Muthupettai</li> <li>17. Thirumullaivasal</li> <li>18. Kattumavadi</li> <li>19. Thondi</li> <li>20. Olaikuda</li> <li>21. Keelakarai</li> <li>22. Valinokkam</li> <li>23. Artankarai</li> <li>24. Sundaramudaiyan</li> <li>25. Vembur</li> <li>26. Meenavar colony (Tut Port)</li> </ol>



1	2
	27. Singithurai
	28. Manapadu
	29. Ovari
	30. Chinnamuttam
PUDICHERRY	1. Mahe
	2. Yanam
	3. Puducherry
ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Ekkuru
	2. Bhavanapadu
	3. Chintapalli
	4. Vishakapattanam Port
	5. Pudimadaka
	6. Rajavyapeta
	7. Vodalarevu
	8. Antervedipalem
	9. Varalagundi
	10. Gollamadugu
	11. Nizampatnam
	12. Kothapatnam
	13. Ramayapatnampallipalem
	14. Sriharikota
	15. Isukapalli
ODISHA	1. Talsari
	2. Kashia
	3. Kasaphel
	4. Astarang
	5. Talchua

1	2
	6. Dangamal
	7. Bandar
	8. Chandra Bhaga
	9. Sanhakuda
	10. Arakkuda
	11. Sonapur
	12. Chudamani
	13. Chandinipal
WEST BENGAL	1. Junput
	2. Mandarbani
	3. Nayachar
	4. Ganga Sagar
	5. Gobardhanpur
	6. Jharkhali
	7. Harwood Point
	8. Diamond Harbour
A & N ISLANDS (Existing coastal police stations are proposed to be upgraded as Coastal Police stations.)	1. Aberdeen
	2. Pahargaon
	3. Hutbay
	4. Chatham
	5. Havelock
	6. Bambooflat
	7. Ograbranj
	8. Kadamtala
	9. Rangat
	10. Mayabundar
	11. Diglipur

1	2
	12. Kalighat
	13. Car Nicobar
	14. Katchal
	15. Nancowry
	16. Cambell Bay
	17. Terresa
	18. Humfrygunj
	19. Baratang
	20. Billiground
<b>TOTAL :</b>	131

**Regulator for realty sector**

2423. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) suggested Government to establish a regulatory framework for the realty sector to protect consumers from unfair trade practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time frame fixed by Government for establishing such regulatory framework; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and follow up actions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In one case viz. Balaire Owner's Association Vs. M/s DLF Ltd. and Others, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) recommended to the Central Government and all State Governments to come out with real estate regulations at the earliest for ensuring overall consumer welfare and to discourage unfair trade practices prevalent in the real estate sector.

(b) and (c) In order to promote planned and orderly development of real estate sector and consumers' interests, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill and circulated it to all concerned stakeholders for comments/suggestions. The draft Bill has also been uploaded on the website of this Ministry.

Since wide ranging consultations with all the stakeholders is essential before legislation on this vital sector is prepared, no time-frame can be assigned for finalization of the Bill at this juncture.

**Affordable housing to the slum dwellers**

2424. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of Indians living in slums has increased in the last one decade;
- (b) if so, the reasons for sharp increase in slum dwellers;
- (c) whether there is any plans to revise the definition of slums;
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take towards slum development and provision of affordable housing to the slum-dwellers; and
- (e) the steps taken to ease the pressure of urbanisation on major cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the Census 2011, slum figures are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the growth in the slum population.

- (b) The major reasons for creation of slums are as follows:-
  - (i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
  - (ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
  - (iii) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
  - (iv) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
  - (v) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
  - (vi) Increasing cost of construction.
- (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had set up a Committee to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and issues regarding conduct of slum census 2011. The Committee submitted its report on 30th August, 2010. The Committee has defined Slums as:

"A Slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions".

This definition is being followed for the schemes of the Ministry, except in the North Eastern and special category states, where such settlements of 10-15 houses would be considered. There is no plan to revise this definition by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is from 2005-2012.

This Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy upto Rs.1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of house for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including Slum dwellers.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

RAY seeks to create enabling conditions that will encourage States to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive way, by bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter and housing out of reach of the poor and force them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood.

The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which encourages public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, has been dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme central support is provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

### Low cost houses to poor people

2425. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons belonging to poor category in spite of getting liberal loans from the banks are not benefited due to the high cost of land and construction;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to taken steps to provide low cost houses to the people, particularly those belonging to the poor category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a) Credit through formal financial institutions like banks have not been sufficiently flowing towards meeting the housing financial requirements of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries. Escalations in the cost of land in urban areas and construction have also become constraints to affordable housing.

(b) and (c) In order to mitigate the problem of housing this Ministry is implementing various schemes and programmes on both supply and demand side to benefit the EWS/LIG individuals:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing support for making cities slum free to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers for provision of shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock is another recent initiative by the Government.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

- The Government of India has approved the creation of Credit Mortgage Guarantee Fund under RAY which envisages Credit Mortgage Guarantee on lending upto Rs. 5 Lakh for housing purposes to EWS/LIG beneficiaries with an initial corpus of Rs. 1000 Crore to encourage banks and Financial Institutions to increase lending to these segments of the society.

#### **Housing facilities for urban poor**

2426. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented any scheme to provide housing facilities to the urban poor, who are dwelling on street and footpath etc.;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, specially Haryana;
- (c) the State-wise details of allocation made under the scheme during the last three years;
- (d) whether there are any complaints from any State Government for the allocation of funds; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2011 to assist cities and town in taking up housing and Infrastructure facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country including the State of Haryana under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of the Mission is 7 years 2005-2012.

(ii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was implemented by this Ministry on all India basis including Haryana. It was a demand driven scheme aimed at providing shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for Below Poverty Line (BPL) people living in urban slums. The scheme has been subsumed in the JNNURM w.e.f. 03-12-2005.

(b) Total 497 projects under BSUP and 1016 projects under IHSDP have been approved so far for construction/upgradation of 1021064 and 548462 houses alongwith necessary infrastructure facilities respectively in all over the Country including Haryana. The State-wise details of projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The projects approved under BSUP & IHSDP in the State of Haryana is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocation, ACA approved and released during the last three years under BSUP & IHSDP are given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

**Statement-I**

*JNNURM - BSUP (Sub-Mission-II) Total project approved (Provisional)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Instalment Sanctioned	2nd Instalment Sanctioned	3rd Instalment Sanctioned	4th Instalment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	37	3393.59	134694	1495.78	1895.32	374.22	362.41	268.69	177.19	1138.62
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	13.62	0.84	0.84	0.00	12.6651
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	227.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	367.36	50.19	24.74	0.00	357.19
8.	Gujarat	5	25	1886.39	108944	930.11	956.28	232.49	167.18	167.18	125.92	659.02
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	36.80
13.	Jharkhand	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18
14.	Karnataka	2	18	843.47	28118	407.96	435.50	101.99	85.87	63.96	0.00	249.47
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	63.08	43.89	16.40	206.54
17.	Maharashtra	5	55	6054.58	154750	2921.41	3133.17	730.35	445.15	198.76	65.97	1485.88
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	10.98	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	40.06
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	10.29	0.00	0.00	23.49
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	22.93
25.	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	43.17	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47

26. Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.70	15.23
27. Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	198.23	111.96	35.42	605.35
28. Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29. Uttar Pradesh	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	287.22	265.18	165.67	57.00	698.04
30. Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.57	1.00	0.00	18.90
31. West Bengal	2	103	4071.54	156190	1996.67	2059.25	499.52	235.90	138.94	49.35	870.92
TOTAL	64 Cities	497	28972.10	1021064	14457.72	14496.37	3614.98	2254.27	1337.31	539.23	7441.08
DPR Preparation Charges		20 Released	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
PMUs		29	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.32
PIUs		124	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		17.42
TPIMA		21									
CBP											2.01
GRAND TOTAL	64 Cities	497	28972.10	1021064	14568.05	14496.37	3614.98	2254.27	1337.31	539.23	7474.41

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

*Total Projects Approved*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Instalment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Instalment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	267.83	614.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	2.50	35.11
5.	Bihar	23	25	431.85	18942	229.88	201.98	114.94	0.00	105.35
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	55.68	118.31
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67

8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	44	45	496.64	33112	307.26	171.37	156.79	33.32	131.21
11.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	132.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	23.93	24.39	0.00	24.39
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	67.24
14.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66	0.00	65.66
15.	Karnataka	32	34	404.00	17237	222.56	181.44	111.28	98.99	195.61
16.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
17.	Madhya Pradesh	50	53	362.41	22510	249.56	112.85	124.84	12.48	133.96
18.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	10.25	24.47
19.	Rajasthan	49	55	780.67	39018	515.52	265.15	257.76	47.69	312.69
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	10.35	26.68
22.	Maharashtra	84	109	2126.99	100800	1413.84	713.15	706.63	67.98	683.69
23.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Orissa	31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	95.54	98.66	13.98	99.73
25.	Punjab	9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77
26.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.32	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.98
28.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	187.76	141.12	316.55
29.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	34.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	233.07	622.70
31.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	7.77	53.06
32.	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	354.58	223.94	574.91
TOTAL:		879	1016	10922.43	548462	7223.75	3656.43	3604.87	1349.98	4635.33

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO.

Project approved till 115th CSC meeting held on 09.11.2011.

**Statement-II**

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

*Total Projects Approved*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Haryana	Ambala City	1	15.40	495	12.32	3.08	6.16	6.16	9.24	28-Sep-06
2.	Haryana	Ambala Sadar	1	11.41	423	9.13	2.28	4.56	4.56	6.85	28-Aug-06
3.	Haryana	Ambala-Bandhu Nagar	1	3.17	192	2.53	0.63	1.27		1.27	28-Aug-06
4.	Haryana	Ambala-Naraingarh	1	7.19	611	5.76	1.44	2.88	2.88	4.32	28-Sep-06
5.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	5.78	11.57	11.57	23.14	28-Aug-06
6.	Haryana	Dadri	1	12.11	423	9.69	2.42	4.84	4.84	9.69	28-Sep-06
7.	Haryana	Hissar	1	26.81	1360	18.95	7.86	9.48		9.48	28-Nov-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana	Jagadhri	1	26.52	968	18.80	7.72	9.40		9.40	28-Nov-06
9.	Haryana	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.34	2.86		2.86	28-Nov-06
10.	Haryana	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	3.73	7.47		7.47	28-Feb-09
11.	Haryana	Kalka	1	2.59	130	2.07	0.52	1.04		1.04	28-Sep-06
12.	Haryana	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	0.71	1.42		1.42	20-Feb-09
13.	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	4.30	8.61		8.61	28-Sep-06
14.	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	4.42	8.84		8.84	28-Sep-06
15.	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.73	4.43	8.86		8.86	28-Sep-06
16.	Haryana	Pinjore	1	3.79	150	3.03	0.76	1.51		1.51	28-Sep-06
17.	Haryana	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	7.90	9.60	9.60	14.40	14-Dec-06
18.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96	2.24	4.48		4.48	20-Feb-09
TOTAL :		14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	132.86	

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)*

*Total Projects Approved (Provisional)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Haryana	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Dabua Colony	38.96	1968	18.91	20.05	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	18.91	28-Nov-06
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Bapu Nagar	25.27	1280	12.26	13.00	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	12.26	28-Nov-06
<b>Total:</b>				64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.1	



**Statement-III**

*New ACA Allocation, approved a released-under BSUP  
during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total 7-year ACA Allocation under BSUP 2005-12	ACA Approved			ACA Released		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	650.50	0.00		211.57	240.89	306.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	40.59			0.00	10.99	0.84
3.	Assam	121.94	49.04			0.00	24.40	12.26
4.	Bihar	531.54	133.22			33.30		
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	23.03	29.78		0.00	83.80	7.44
6.	Goa	11.43	0.00			0.00		
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	78.74	103.22	12.49	175.34	137.25	158.44
8.	Haryana	57.31	0.00			15.59		7.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	0.00			0.00		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	49.56			7.47	4.92	3.19
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	118.68		77.15	9.67	1.80	37.48
12.	Karnataka	407.97	135.00			21.88	74.37	49.97
13.	Kerala	250.00	31.18			0.00	24.00	50.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	87.59			17.80	51.63	56.65
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	705.34	467.99		436.48	232.55	293.87
16.	Manipur	43.91	43.91			0.00	10.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	16.58			0.00	10.09	
18.	Mizoram	80.11	51.20			0.00	12.80	7.23
19.	Nagaland	105.60	0.00			11.01		26.40
20.	Orissa	78.74	5.41			1.35		9.95
21.	Punjab	444.46	0.00			0.00	8.32	9.04
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	0.00		88.11	0.00		43.17
23.	Sikkim	29.06	26.27			0.00	6.56	7.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	94.44			57.83	126.71	162.36
25.	Tripura	23.66	0.00			3.49	6.98	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	937.76		5.40	235.57	71.14	284.49
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	9.93	37.32		3.20		10.61
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	440.87		355.17	211.13	87.84	150.33
29.	Delhi	1481.28	52.80		893.88	15.78		183.69
30.	Puducherry	83.20	0.00	50.89		0.00	13.78	1.07
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00			0.00		
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00			94.03	89.91	38.28
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00			0.00		
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00			0.00		
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		16356.35	3781.62	689.20	1432.20	1562.50	1331.73	1920.15
Other activities under A & O E						20.42	6.64	5.48
TOTAL:						1582.92	1338.37	1925.63

JNNURM Project Cell-NBO.

Project Upto 119th CS MC Meeting held on 09.11.2011.

**Statement-IV**

*Total ACA Allocation, approved a released-under IHSDP  
during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total 7-year Allocation under IHSDP 2005-12	ACA Approved			ACA Released		
			Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	764.57	271.98	0.00	0.00	48.91	195.04	114.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.52	8.96	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.48
3.	Assam	67.25	23.37	13.73	0.00	7.39	11.17	
4.	Bihar	168.07	64.21	38.51	67.40	32.10		19.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	158.83	36.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.57	13.74
6.	Goa	35.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	256.25	73.23	17.13	0.00	33.84	13.99	6.46
8.	Haryana	209.70	26.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.37	19.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.07	20.88	0.00	11.71	6.39	10.44	5.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	117.34	34.51	17.85	29.72	13.80	9.61	5.38
11.	Jharkhand	136.00	72.40	0.00	43.35	33.33		13.94
12.	Karnataka	222.69	76.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.46	37.84
13.	Kerala	198.83	42.18	55.29	0.00	47.82	8.24	30.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	276.64	21.88	28.87	16.78	10.94	12.48	6.77
15.	Maharashtra	1130.60	772.57	20.19	0.00	386.79	92.29	84.06
16.	Manipur	32.35	8.33	11.67	0.00	6.18	4.49	5.66
17.	Meghalaya	28.97	13.46	0.00	0.00	3.58	6.72	
18.	Mizoram	29.78	23.57	0.00	0.00	3.77	11.12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland	44.14	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	7.85	
20.	Orissa	176.33	123.30	9.45	5.42	55.34	17.91	4.73
21.	Punjab	172.56	8.22	0.00	99.76	3.54		50.46
22.	Rajasthan	424.56	52.11	45.93	196.00	40.24	43.94	122.00
23.	Sikkim	20.90	0.00	17.92	0.00	0.00	8.96	
24.	Tamil Nadu	349.38	184.17	18.74	0.00	77.38	90.85	70.92
25.	Tripura	28.36	17.60	14.11	0.00	0.00	19.02	12.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	854.41	509.10	100.62	177.76	256.50	18.50	198.20
27.	Uttarakhand	63.58	0.00	87.66	0.00	0.00	26.99	16.84
28.	West Bengal	681.04	297.60	0.15	0.00	227.42	72.14	34.15
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30.	Puducherry	26.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.43	
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.29	8.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.56	0.00	2.89	0.00	0.00		1.44
34.	Lakshadweep	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
35.	Daman and Diu	21.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL :		6828.31	2793.01	501.32	647.90	1296.21	780.72	879.95

JNNURM Project Cell-NBO.

Project approved Upto 115th CSC Meeting held on 09.11.2011.

**Identification of vacant land for housing in big cities**

2427. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given directions to the State Governments to identify unused vacant land in big cities for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments particularly from North-Eastern States in this regard;

(c) whether in view of great demand of housing in the country, Government proposes to identify unused land and handover it to local development agencies for building construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government of India has not given any direction to the State Governments to identify unused vacant land in big cities for construction of houses and hand it over to the Local Development Agencies for building construction as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to take initiatives in this regard.

**Every eighth urban child in age group of 0-6 years living in slums**

2428. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every eighth urban child in India in the age group of 0-6 years is living in slums;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof in the country and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the Census 2001 data, out of the 370.38 lakh urban children of age group 0-6, about 75.77 lakh are living in slums in India. A state-wise detail of urban children living in slums is given in Statement (*See below*).

Various reasons like inappropriate system of urban planning, rising land prices, increased urbanization, lack of adequate investment in infrastructure, natural increase in urban population etc. are responsible for growing of slums in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers since December, 2005.

The Government has launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011 for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

**Statement**

*Population in the Age Group (0-6) in Urban and Slum Areas and  
Percentage of Child Population in Slum to Total Urban  
Child Population - India 2001*

States/UTs	0-6 Urban Population	0-6 Slum Population	% of Child Population in Slum to Urban Child Population
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,550,058	829914	32.5
Assam	393,668	11699	3.0
Bihar	1,407,574	152886	10.9
Chhattisgarh	590,936	169340	28.7
Goa	74,630	2816	3.8
Gujarat	2,446,463	311506	12.7
Haryana	853,389	260745	30.6
Jammu and Kashmir	270,838	41912	15.5
Jharkhand	846,501	52835	6.2
Karnataka	2,246,720	345614	15.4
Kerala	935,460	9933	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	2,338,470	601655	25.7
Maharashtra	5,242,298	1696429	32.4
Meghalaya	67,416	13782	20.4
Orissa	662,452	153189	23.1
Punjab	995,103	198100	19.9
Rajasthan	2,063,613	277822	13.5
Tamil Nadu	3,002,516	511095	17.0
Tripura	53,269	4957	9.3
Uttar Pradesh	5,365,415	972144	18.1

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	287,672	57543	20.0
West Bengal	2,295,219	528925	23.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	13,338	1991	14.9
Chandigarh*	101,197	22395	22.1
Delhi*	1,858,689	334949	18.0
Puducherry*	75,338	12680	16.8
ALL INDIAN +	37,038,242	75,76,856	20.5

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India + All India data pertains to 1743 cities/towns in 26 States and UTs where slum population has been reported in 2001.

#### Labour regulations in National Manufacturing Zone

‡2429. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that constitution of National Manufacturing Zone has been proposed under new National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any modification has taken in the formulation and the compliance system of labour-regulations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of these modifications and the benefit intended therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NMIzs) are a part of the National Manufacturing Policy declared by the Government recently. The NMIzs are conceived as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure and land use on the basis of zoning; clean and energy efficient technology and requisite social infrastructure.

No modification has been made in the formulation and compliance of labour-regulations. Only the procedures for compliance are sought to be simplified. The main benefit envisaged is better compliance of labour laws and regulations.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Rehabilitation of liberated bonded labourers

‡2430. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1207 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10 August, 2011 and state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of bonded labourers liberated during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise assistance sought for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during the last three years; and

(c) the assistance provided to them by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The responsibility for rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government. On the basis of the information and proposals received from the State Government, the number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated and central assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise is as under:

Year	Name of the State/UTs	No. of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated	Fund Released (Rs. In Lakh)
2008-09	Bihar	409	Rs. 36.00
	Uttar Pradesh	80	Rs. 7.98
	West Bengal	54	Rs. 5.40
2009-10	Bihar	264	Rs. 22.10
	Uttar Pradesh	100	Rs. 12.23
2010-11	Chhattisgarh	688	Rs. 68.80
	Uttar Pradesh	100	Rs. 10.00
	West Bengal	77	Rs. 6.85
	Bihar	-	Rs. 4.30*

\*This was the balance amount in respect of 264 bonded labourers released and rehabilitated during 2009-2010.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**People engaged in employment in rural areas**

2431. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people engaged in employment in rural areas in 2004 and 2005;

(b) the number of people engaged in employment in rural areas in 2010 and 2011;

(c) the number of males and females separately employed in rural areas in 2004-2005; and

(d) the number of males and females separately employed in rural areas in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, total estimated persons engaged in employment in rural areas was 342.9 million in 2004-05 and 336.4 million in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) During 2004-05 the number of male and female workers employed in rural areas was 218.9 million and 124.0 million respectively. During 2009-10, 231.9 million male workers and 104.5 million female workers were employed in rural areas.

**Hospitality education courses in ITIs**

2432. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought assistance from Government to start the hospitality education courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of the stance of Government on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have sought assistance from Government to start the hospitality education courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in their respective States. The details of ITIs, and funds sanctioned for starting Hospitality course is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*ITIs sanctioned Central Financial Assistance by Ministry of Tourism for  
starting hospitality courses*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Universities, Colleges, PSUs	Sanctioned project cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Date of Sanction
1.	Haryana	ITI, Tosham	200.00	23.3.10
		ITI, Karnal	200.00	2.3.09
		ITI, Rohtak	200.00	23.3.10
2.	Punjab	ITI, Nawanshahr	200.00	27.2.09
		ITI, Kharar	200.00	27.2.09
		ITI, Amritsar	200.00	15.10.10
		ITI, Jalandhar	200.00	9.3.11
		ITI, Patiala	200.00	9.3.11
		ITI, Sunam	200.00	9.3.11
		ITI, Pathankot	200.00	23.7.11
		ITI, Mohali	200.00	22.3.11
		ITI, Ludhiana	200.00	23.7.11
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	ITI, Anantnag	100.00	8.6.11
		ITI, Kishtawar	100.00	11.10.11
		ITI, Udhampur	96.25	8.6.11
		ITI, Baramulla	100.00	8.6.11
		ITI, Srinagar	100.00	8.6.11
		ITI, Jammu	92.25	8.6.11
4.	Orissa	ITI, Behrampur	200.00	31.3.10
		ITI, Puri	200.00	31.3.10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI, Una	200.00	8.9.10
		ITI, Mandi	200.00	8.9.10
		ITI, Shamsi	200.00	8.9.10

### Charter of demand submitted by AITUC

‡2433. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Charter of demand submitted to Government by All India Trade Union Congress in a rally of labourers organised at Jantar Mantar in Delhi recently;
- (b) whether Government has taken any step to consider the demands raised in this charter/memorandum; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any such charter of demand from All India Trade Union Congress.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Share of women in employment in the country

2434. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and urban rural-wise change in the share of women's employment in the country during the past ten years;
- (b) the leading sectors providing employment to women in the country with number of women employed in each sector, State-wise;
- (c) the total number of women in the age group of 18 and above in the country, who do not have any gainful employment; and
- (d) the details regarding average number of days of employment received by women in urban and rural areas and what is the trend regarding the migration of women wage workers in the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained from the surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. According to the survey conducted in 2009-2010, the share of females employed on usual status basis was 26.1% in rural area and 13.8% in urban area. This share was 29.9% in rural area and 13.9% in urban area during 1999-2000. State-wise and urban/rural wise details of share of female employment are given in Statement (See below).

(b) In rural areas, 79.4% women are mainly working as cultivators and agriculture labourers. In urban areas, 34.6% of women are working in Other Services such as Public Administration, Education and Community Services, etc.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) According to the survey conducted in 2009- 2010, on the basis of usual principal status, 3.6 percent of the women in the age-group of 15 and above do not have gainful employment.

(d) According to the survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10, the number of person-days of employment is 3.45 lakh in rural and urban areas. As per NSS Report on Migration in India for rural females, the share of employment related reasons for migration has dropped from 1% in 1999-2000 to 0.7% in 2007-08 while for urban females, it has dropped from 3% in 1999-2000 to 2.7% in 2007-08.

**Statement**

*State-wise and Urban/Rural-wise share of women employment in the country as per number of persons on usual status (all) basis per 1000 persons during 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	443	176
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	293	148
3.	Assam	158	93
4.	Bihar	65	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	371	140
6.	Delhi	28	58
7.	Goa	127	100
8.	Gujarat	320	143
9.	Haryana	250	130
10.	Himachal Pradesh	468	159
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	292	138
12.	Jharkhand	159	85
13.	Karnataka	370	170
14.	Kerala	218	194
15.	Madhya Pradesh	282	131
16.	Maharashtra	^396	159

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	212	146
18.	Meghalaya	371	214
19.	Mizoram	404	288
20.	Nagaland	319	132
21.	Orissa	243	119
22.	Punjab	240	124
23.	Rajasthan	357	120
24.	Sikkim	309	150
25.	Tamil Nadu	405	191
26.	Tripura	188	108
27.	Uttarakhand	399	113
28.	Uttar Pradesh	174	80
29.	West Bengal	152	141
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	199	191
31.	Chandigarh	93	135
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	6
33.	Daman and Diu	196	86
34.	Lakshadweep	245	271
35.	Puducherry	349	203

**New ITIs under PPP scheme in MP**

‡2435. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh Government for establishing 1500 new ITIs in 110 blocks and 50,000 skill development centres in all 313 blocks in the State under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken so far in this regard, and by when the said project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes sir, Ministry of Labour and Employment has received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up of one Industrial Training Institute

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ITI) in each of 110 blocks and one Skill Development Centre (SDC) in each of 313 blocks under the scheme "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" for setting up of 1500 ITIs and 5000 SDCs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(b) The following action has been taken so far:

1. 'In-Principle' approval has been obtained from the Planning Commission for the above scheme.
2. A Transaction Adviser (TA) has been appointed who has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR).
3. EFC Memo has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments for their comments. Comments from various Ministries have already been received.
4. EFC Memo and DPR have also been forwarded to Planning Commission for appraisal of the scheme.

**Amendment of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970**

2436. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to allow for automatic absorption of contract labourers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the Inter-State Migrant Workers Act, 1979; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to allow for automatic absorption of contract labourers.

(b) It could pave way for back door entry in regular jobs and also affect the employment prospects of the SCs/STs, OBCs and other categories for which reservation has been provided in regular jobs.

(c) and (d) The Government has not conducted any study to find out the extent to which the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 is effective in the country. However, on the recommendations of Working Group constituted by Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st February, 2009, a Tripartite Group was constituted to examine the provision of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service] Act, 1979. The Group examined various provisions of the Act and reviewed the problems faced by the migrant workers, existing provisions of the Act, enforcement machinery, problem in implementation of the Act etc. The Group has submitted its report and the report has been placed before Indian Labour Conference held on 23-24 November, 2010.

### Rate of employment generation

2437. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise extent to which the rate of employment generation and unemployment increased during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to contain the increase in the rate of unemployment;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the State-wise total job loss during the last three years; and
- (e) the sector-wise and city-wise total job generated in cities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, employment estimated on current daily status basis has decelerated from an annual rate of growth of 2.62 per cent during 1999-2000-2004-05 to 1.02 percent in 2009-10. Unemployment rate on current daily status basis has reduced from 8.28% in 2004-05 to 6.60% in 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Government of India has been making constant efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes to check unemployment in the country. Some of the important schemes are Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(d) According to quarterly surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, an organization under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, over all employment has shown an increase of over 20.58 lakhs during the period of October, 2008 to June, 2011. The employment declined only in two quarters of surveys so far *i.e.* October, 2008 to December, 2008 and April, 2009 to June, 2009. The state wise data is not available.

(e) Sector-wise total employment on usual status basis is as under:

Sectors	Total employment (in million)	
	2004-05	2009-10
Agriculture	268.30	247.39
Industry	83.47	99.98
Services	107.32	118.12
TOTAL:	459.10	465.48

City-wise data is not maintained.

### **Extending Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to domestic helps**

2438. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to 47.5 lakh domestic helps across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to take action to cover more people especially in urban areas under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard to increase the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government has extended the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers across the country. Under the scheme smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum is provided to a family of five on a family floater bases. The scheme has also been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996, street vendors, beedi workers and MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.

### **Medical facilities by ESIC**

2439. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Medical Colleges, P.G. Institutes, Dental Colleges and Nursing Colleges were started by ESIC in the country for improvement of medical care, super specialist treatment and create Doctors, Paramedical staff to cater the needs of ESIC Hospitals; and

(b) why Bhubaneswar Medical College of ESIC has not been started and 39 dispensaries' buildings have not been constructed whereas the land has already been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Details of the ESIC Medical Institutions which have been commissioned so far with students pursuing post-graduate and under-graduate courses are as under:

1. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - K.K. Nagar, Chennai
2. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore



3. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - Basaidarapur, New Delhi
4. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - Joka, Kolkata
5. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - Andheri (E), Mumbai
6. ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research - Parel, Mumbai
7. ESIC - Dental College, Rohini, Delhi

(b) In respect of the proposed medical college and hospital of ESI Corporation in Bhubaneswar, Orissa work was about to start, however, due to local problem and location the same could not be taken up.

So far 35 locations have been identified by the State Government for dispensaries. Out of these land at 3 locations has been handed over by the State Government, construction is in progress at 2 locations and 1 location is encroached upon.

#### **Job loss due to slowdown in global economy**

2440. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the slowdown in global economy there is a job loss in India; and

(b) if so, the sector-wise details thereof and the preventive measures taken by Government to control the job loss in India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government has been continuously assessing the impact of global economic slowdown on employment situation in India since 2008. Labour Bureau has conducted twelve quarterly sample surveys in selected sectors namely textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom. The broad results of the surveys are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has taken various fiscal and monetary measures including three stimulus packages, implementation of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' (wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled for 50% of wages upto a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of Job), schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age pension Scheme, skill upgradation and vocational training programmes and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. These measures have broadly succeeded in mitigating the adverse impact of economic slowdown and protecting the interests of workers.

**Statement**

*Sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on twelve quarterly surveys conducted by Labour Bureau*

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in Employment during the Quarter												(in lakh)
		October 2008 to December 2008	January 2009 to March 2009	April 2009 to June 2009	July 2009 to September 2009	October 2009 to December 2009	January 2010 to March 2010	April 2010 to June 2010	July 2010 to September 2010	October 2010 to December 2010	January 2011 to March 2011	April 2011 to June 2011	July 2011 to September 2011	October 2008 to June 2011
1.	Mining	(-)0.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(-)0.11
2.	Textiles including Apparels	(-)1.72	2.08	(-)1.54	3.18	0.16	(-)1.19	(-)0.63	2.45	0.40	(-)1.21	(-10.33	0.42	2.07
3.	Leather	*	(-)0.33	0.07	(-)0.08	0.09	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.16	(-)0.08	0.01	(-)0.02	0.07
4.	Metals	(-)1.06	(-)0.29	(-)0.01	0.65	0.23	0.04	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.16	0.53	0.38	1.35
5.	Gems and Jewellery	(-)0.99	0.33	(-)0.20	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.04	(-)0.10	(-)0.02	0.13	0.07	0.19
6.	Automobiles	(-)0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.29	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.22	1.52
7.	Transport	(-)0.96	(-)0.04	(-)0.01	0.00	(-)0.02	(-)0.02	(-)0.21	0.13	(-)0.01	0.06	(-)0.02	(-)0.05	(-)1.15
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	(-)0.34	0.26	5.70	1.29	1.29	1.08	1.41	2.87	1.64	2.04	18.92
9.	Handloom/ Powerloom	*	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.09	(-)0.05	(-)0.04	0.06	0.03	(-)0.18	0.01	0.09	0.72
TOTAL:		(-)4.91	2.76	(-)1.31	4.97	6.38	0.61	1.62	4.35	2.07	1.74	2.15	3.15	23.58

\*Not Covered

**Comprehensive social security insurance schemes for workers in  
unorganised sector**

2441. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is working on a comprehensive social security insurance scheme for lakhs of workers in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by whom the premium will be paid for the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Recognising the need for providing social security to unorganized workers, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted on 31.12.2008. The Government has also launched the following schemes to provide social security to certain categories of unorganized workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 and street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless household, the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 2nd October, 2007. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The benefits include natural death; death due to accident or total permanent disability due to accident and partial disability due to accident. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying in classes 9th to 12th standard are eligible to a scholarship @ Rs.300/- per quarter per child.

It is the endeavour of the Government to converge social security schemes for the workers for better coordination and implementation. However, there is no such proposal at present to formulate a new comprehensive social security insurance scheme for unorganized workers.

**Benefit of EPF scheme to industrial workers**

2442. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise percentage of industrial workers in the country getting the benefit of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme;

(b) the details of Government mechanism for ensuring full benefits under the labour laws to all the workers;

(c) whether Government is aware of the activities of certain unscrupulous elements in the EPF offices, who are allegedly exploiting the workers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check such activities to prevent exploitation of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 statutorily applies to employees getting wages upto Rs. 6500/- in respect of scheduled establishments employing 20 or more workers. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The mechanism to regulate and monitor the implementation of Labour Laws is incorporated in respective Labour Laws.

(c) and (d) Occasional instances of such nature have been noticed in the Employees Provident Fund offices.

All such observed cases are pursued vigorously and several measures have been taken to prevent and discourage such instances as per details given hereunder;-

- (i) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation website as on date provides all relevant information to its various stakeholders *i.e.* employees, employers, subscribers as well as the public at large.
- (ii) All information relating to Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Scheme provisions including various application forms have been provided in a downloadable format.
- (iii) Claim settlement status has also been provided on the website offline which is updated every day.
- (iv) Facilities such as National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT), Short Messaging Service (SMS) (informing members on the settlement of their claims), facility to view account balances (in selective offices), claim status, filing of e-Challans in a few offices have also been made operational.
- (v) Work related to processing, calculation and disbursement of payment is mostly computerized and carried out through the software provided by National Informatics Centre of Government of India in an environment where public interface is minimal.

- (vi) The computerization has resulted in increased settlement thereby reducing pendency and backlog thus leading to lesser complaints and grievances. It has also lead to a more effective monitoring of pendency and settlements.
- (vii) Besides complaint based investigations are carried out, checks are also undertaken during Surprise Inspections as well as Preventive Vigilance Inspections and for any irregularity noticed, actions are initiated against the officials involved.
- (viii) To streamline and clearly define activities, circulars on Combating Corruption in Compliance matters have also been issued by the Vigilance Wing.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of establishments covered and workers enrolled under the employees' provident fund scheme, 1952*

(As on 31.03.2011)

State	Establishments	No. of Member Accounts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	58,651	35,55,127
Bihar	8,513	3,58,622
Chhattisgarh	7,990	4,24,319
Delhi	41,688	50,87,138
Goa	3,442	7,15,663
Gujarat	58,231	33,03,243
Haryana	32,315	41,72,951
Himachal Pradesh	6,918	1,96,828
Jharkhand	10,264	10,08,136
Karnataka	44,235	88,95,497
Kerala	18,332	19,45,981
Madhya Pradesh	19,280	20,12,058
Maharashtra	1,06,621	1,01,98,186
North East Region	9,164	3,66,594

1	2	3
Orissa	14,988	7,22,370
Punjab	32,253	35,44,884
Rajasthan	23,109	12,27,658
Tamil Nadu	75,999	84,21,904
Uttar Pradesh	43,225	19,38,354
Uttarakhand	5,508	6,19,013
West Bengal	39,820	28,74,144
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6,60,546</b>	<b>615,88,670</b>

**People covered under EPF and ESIC**

2443. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were covered by Government under Employees Provident Fund Scheme till the end of March, 2011 and the figure as on 31 March, 2010 and 31 March, 2009;

(b) how many employees were covered by Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation at the end of March, 2011 and two years preceding it; and

(c) how many companies had defaulted in depositing their dues to the E.P.F. and E.S.I.C. at the end of 31 March, 2011 and the total amount of default for EPF and ESIC deposit as on 31 March, 2009, 31 March, 2010 and 31 March, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The people covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 during the last three years is given below:

Number of Members' Accounts (in lakhs)		
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
470.72	587.86	615.89

(b) The details are given hereunder:

(i) March, 2009	125.69 lakhs
(ii) March, 2010	138.96 lakhs
(iii) March, 2011	154.28 lakhs

(c) Details of the number of companies and the total amount in default for the last three years are given below:

Year	Total number of establishments defaulted	Amount in Default (Rs. in Crores)	
		EPF	ESIC
2008-09	79,931	1,08,184	2,993.12
2009-10	79,059	1,32,087	2,923.14
2010-11	78,588	1,64,964	2,979.71

**Covering all the labourers under medical and ESI scheme**

2444. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Labourers working in different parts of the country in small, micro industry or unorganised sector are not covered under medical and ESI scheme;

(b) if so, the calculated number of labourers in the country;

(c) whether Government has made any policy or plan to cover all these big number of labourers under ESI scheme or provident fund scheme for their better future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies to employees of factories employing 10 or more persons and certain specified establishments such as shops, hotels and restaurants, cine and preview theatres, road-motor transport undertakings, newspaper establishments, educational and private medical institutions employing 20 or more persons located in areas where the scheme is in force. 14 States have also extended coverage to shops and establishments employing 10 or more persons. Employees of factories and establishments covered under the scheme drawing monthly wages upto Rs. 15,000/- are covered under the scheme. As on 31.03.2011, the scheme is in force in 790 industrial centres in the country covering 1.55 crore insured persons. The total number of beneficiaries including family members of insured persons who are entitled to medical care under the scheme is 6.02 crore. The scheme is in force in all States and Union Territories except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Similarly, under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, establishments employing

20 or more persons are coverable. The establishments which are not coverable statutorily could be covered on voluntary basis if a majority of the employees and employer are willing.

For the purpose of coverage under ESIC and Employees Provident Fund, there is no criterion whether the establishment falls under organized or unorganised sector. Hence, no such separate details of the number of unorganised sector workers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 or Employees State Insurance Scheme are available. The total number of workers in 6,60,546 establishments have 6,15,88,670 members' accounts under Employees' Provident Fund Organization.

#### **Finalisation of Indian Labour Conference**

2445. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the next Indian Labour Conference has been finalized; and
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The 44th Session of the Indian Labour Conference is scheduled to be held on 14th and 15th February, 2012. It has been decided that the following issues will be discussed during the Conference:-

- (1) Minimum Wages
- (2) Social Security
- (3) Employability and Employment

#### **Child labourers in the country**

2446. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of child labourers in the country as per the latest Census;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Child labourers are getting meagre amount per day in comparison to adult labourers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to rescue them and rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per 2001 Census, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14, out of which approximately 12 lakh children were working in hazardous occupations. The latest Census figures have not been received.



(b) and (c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- or with both. Regarding the issue of wages, wages of all employees are governed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(d) Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children rescued/withdrawn from hazardous work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in special schools where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

#### **Introducing new textile mills**

2447. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to introduce new textile mills in the country to increase the production of textile products;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for development of textile industry and also to provide employment to the jobless weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) While there is no proposal for the Government to introduce new mills *per se*, as per the revival scheme for National Textile Corporation (NTC) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), viable mills of NTC are to be revived through sale of surplus assets of the company. Accordingly, 24 viable mills are approved for revival by NTC, of which 4 are to be revived through relocation. Government provides a conducive environment for setting up of new Textile Mills in the country.

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

(c) The Government has taken several steps for the development of textiles industry in the country which include *inter-alia* the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to facilitate modernisation/technology upgradation; the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) to provide world class infrastructure; the Integrated Skill Development Scheme to provide employable skills; the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) to promote the growth of technical textiles etc. For Powerloom and Handloom weavers, several schemes have been designed to ensure that the basic needs of the weavers are fulfilled and employment is

promoted. For powerloom weavers, the Group Insurance Scheme, Group Workshed Scheme and Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development have been introduced. In the Handloom Sector, the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme; Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme are designed for the holistic development of handloom weavers and ancillary workers.

#### **Filling up backlog vacancies**

2448. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Guidelines/Orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, the nodal Department for formulating reservation related policies and procedures including filling up of backlog vacancies, are followed by the concerned cadre controlling authorities of various services nominating officials against cadre posts in the Ministry of Textiles.

#### **Plan to provide relief to weavers**

†2449. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a plan worth ` 5,234 crores to provide relief to 13 lakh weavers of the country;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard and names of the States in the country and number of weavers therein, estimated to be benefited under this plan; and
- (c) the respective percentage of the weavers therefrom belonging to the area of handloom, powerloom and mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved a Financial Package of Rs.3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Government is Rs. 747 crore, for one time waiver of overdue loans and interest of handloom cooperative societies

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2011. Under the Financial package, provisions have been made for fresh cheap credit to handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers covered by waiver for interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee. This financial package will benefit approximately 15000 handloom weavers' cooperative societies and 3 lakh individual handloom weavers all over the country. The Government has also announced a Comprehensive package of Rs. 2362 crore to provide cheap credit and subsidized yarn for handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. This comprehensive package will benefit 10 lakh handloom weavers and several thousand handloom cooperative societies all over the country.

(c) The financial package and the comprehensive package are only for handloom weavers and their cooperative societies and it does not cover powerloom and mill sector.

#### **Closure of garment units due to non-availability of cotton**

2450. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to increase and non-availability of cotton, several garment units in the country are facing imminent closure;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make available plenty of cotton for garment units at cheaper rates; and

(c) whether it is also true that Government is considering to restrict the export of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. Cotton Production is projected to increase from 325 lac bales in 2010-11 to 356 lac bales in 2011-12. Thus there is no shortfall of cotton with country as cotton balance sheet shows closing balance of 78.5 lac bales. Yarn production has been projected at 3200 million kgs. The Yarn consumption by hosiery, power loom and handloom weavers have shown declining trends. There is a closing balance of 159 million kgs. in yarn balance sheet. Thus there is neither shortfall of cotton or cotton yarn in the country.

(b) Cotton prices have declined from Rs.62400/candy in April, 2011 to Rs. 34500/candy in December, 2011. Indian cotton at USD 86 cents/ib is the cheapest available cotton in world. Thus no steps by Government are necessary to make cotton available at cheapest rates.

(c) Cotton production has increased from 325 lac bales in 2010-11 to 356 lac bales in 2011-12 while domestic consumption is projected to decline from 240 lac bales to 210 lac bales. Cotton exports in 2011-12 have been sluggish and till end November, 2011 only 7.5 lac bales have been exported against 39 lac bales in 2010 at the same time. Currently there is neither domestic

demand nor international demand. Domestic Mills are operating with 15 days inventories. With arrivals likely to increase from 1 lac bales/day to 3 lac bales/day and no domestic/international demand a sharp price moderation has taken place. The slowdown in domestic consumption, coupled with reduced international demand in Indian cotton has resulted in a significant glut of cotton in the country bringing down prices.

#### **Loss of employment in textile sector**

2451. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom and textiles sectors which provide employment to lakhs of workers are facing a serious situation resulting in loss of employment to large number of workers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to alleviate the crisis; and

(c) the outcome of the measures if any taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) To assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted a quick survey during January - March, 2011 (Tenth in the series). The survey covered important sectors including textiles and handlooms.

According to the said report, 733 textile units including apparel were surveyed and noticed that the employment has declined by 1.21 lakh during the period March, 2011 over December, 2010. Similarly, of those 96 units surveyed in handloom/power loom sector and it is observed that employment has declined by 0.18 lakh during the said period.

(b) To strengthen the textile industry and to increase the employment in the sector, Government of India has been implementing various schemes such as (i) Technology upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS); (ii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), and (iii) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS).

Government of India is also implementing specific schemes for the development of Handloom Sector. For the development of handloom sector and welfare of Handloom weavers, five Schemes are under implementation during 11th Plan, which are (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, (ii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Recently, Government has also announced "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector". The proposal includes reform of the financial, legal and institutional framework for the handloom weaver cooperative societies, one-time waiver of overdue loans

and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010, recapitalization of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies, and provision of fresh cheap credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing of interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for each fresh loan with credit guarantee. The total financial implication of this package is Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore.

(c) Due to implementation of the above schemes of Government, consolidation has occurred in the handloom sector. Consequently, the number of mandays worked per weaver has gone up from 197 (Census 1995-96) days to 234 days (2009-10). Likewise, share of full time weavers to the total weavers has gone up from 44% to 64% during the same period. Furthermore, share of idle looms has declined from 10% to 4%.

#### **Scheme to upgrade handloom and handicraft industry**

2452. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to upgrade handloom and handicraft industry and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the action taken thereon and funds allotted State-wise during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether there is any scheme to upgrade the textile technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds provided for the purpose to each institution and the States in which these institutions are located and the total export of handlooms and other textile products during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, there is a scheme of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to upgrade handlooms and technology. There is also a scheme called Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme for Upgradation of Handicraft Sector.

(b) The TUF Scheme for Handlooms was circulated to all State Governments/UTs, Weavers Service Centers, National Handlooms Development Corporation, Handlooms Export Promotion Council and other Organizations. Funds are not allotted State Wise under this scheme in Handlooms and Handicraft Sector.

(c) Yes Sir, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is the Ministry's flagship scheme for Upgradation of textile technology.

(d) Year-wise/Bank-wise release of Funds under TUF Scheme for the textile industry is given in the Statement (See below). The total exports of handlooms/textiles products year-wise is USD 18bn for 2008-09, USD 23bn in 2009-10, USD 28bn in 2010-11 and USD 33bn in 2011-12 (targeted). The Data is not compiled State-wise.

**Statement**

*Year-wise/bank-wise release of funds under TUFs*

Name of agency	Total Funds utilized		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
ICICI Bank	21,42,66,872	21,97,12,687	18,59,64,215
Canara Bank	129,66,17,000	122,64,94,360	162,17,16,727
State Bank of India	929,70,19,297	8,77,77,07,000	928,84,92,000
IDBI including co-opted PLIs	635,02,37,348	391,12,73,993	186,37,98,480
Union Bank of India	42,49,05,517	62,70,25,384	50,32,69,569
Bank of Baroda	142,93,39,754	100,92,06,000	99,63,78,933
Andhra Bank	46,96,45,510	35,20,03,051	48,21,11,120
SIDBI co-opted PLIs	82,90,07,582	62,52,13,280	70,96,20,881
Indian Overseas Bank	77,33,16,551	113,77,16,416	77,20,66,488
NCDC	1,56,02,039	2,51,85,412	7,34,82,000
IFCI Ltd.	-	2,95,23,054	89,14,322
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	-	1,25,15,223	7,60,31,413
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	-	26,79,77,550	13,41,70,769
R.S.I.D.I.C.		2,80,40,562	4,21,04,419
City Union Bank Ltd.	-	13,04,63,000	11,67,74,553
Tamilnad Mercantile bank Ltd.		15,42,10,000	14,00,54,885
Indian Bank	71,67,44,531	63,10,36,575	54,65,50,264
Punjab National Bank	184,63,36,663	163,52,84,764	219,49,53,289
Central Bank of India	31,76,20,858	48,78,18,064	18,86,47,000
Vijaya Bank	-	10,51,08,000	6,81,85,000

1	2	3	4
Axis Bank	-	68,77,28,000	86,69,08,742
Syndicate Bank	-	62,22,32,774	32,79,11,493
Indusind Bank	-	2,33,24,000	3,14,12,600
Punjab and Sind Bank	-	10,53,61,706	13,56,37,904
Allahabad Bank	-	34 <sup>^</sup> 0,61,974	27,4535,902
Bank of India	94,12,41,252	87,64,40,633	112,27,56,655
Corporation Bank	-	50,35,92,000	6435,88,985
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	84,32,36,117	90,35,49,799
Bank of Maharashtra	-	22,36,64,000	40,95,48,990
ING Vysya bank	-	5,06,29,000	3,59,32,447
United Bank of India	-	7,50,83,000	18,14,57,697
Dena Bank	-	9,60,60,000	24,61,04,619
EXIM Bank	99,80,99,225	109,63,56,785	103,96,12,985
South Indian Bank	-	19,60,08,000	13,71,06,554
Karnataka Bank	-	18,23,13,000	20,66,79,889
Catholic Syrian Bank	-	11,30,50,000	8,00,47,344
UCO Bank	-	62,54,57,636	60,47,96,648
Federal Bank	-	15,82,47,000	21,39,84,000
J&K Bank	-	3,85,00,000	6,11,40,420
O/o TxC, Mumbai	40,00,00,000	46,00,00,000	30,58,00,000
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>2632,00,00,000</b>	<b>2882,65,00,000</b>	<b>2784,18,00,000</b>

**Assistance for modernization of textile industry**

2453. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Technology upgradation Fund Scheme has been introduced by Government to provide financial assistance for the modernization of the textile industry;

(b) if so, the date on which the said scheme was introduced; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to the industrial units of textile mills, powerloom and handloom sector under the said scheme during last three years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) on 01.04.1999 and Restructured TUFS w.e.f. 28.4.2011.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided under the Scheme during the last three years are as under:-

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Subsidy to textile mills	subsidy on powerloom units	
		20% MMS	15% MMS
2008-09	2591.40	37.95	10.07
2009-10	2836.47	30.59	15.46
2010-11	2753.59	18.73	12.03

No financial assistance has been provided to handloom sector under TUFS.

#### Increasing price of cotton in Maharashtra

‡2454. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the agitation/rasta roko and hunger strike by farmers in Maharashtra for increasing price of cotton, Government proposes to increase price of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal in this regard from the State Government;

(d) whether there has been a huge decline in price of cotton in comparison to the last year's price; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) For the cotton season 2011-12 Government has announced an increase in MSP prices of Rs. 300/quintal. MSP Prices for cotton have been notified on 11th August, 2011 as follows:

Medium Staple length cotton	-	Rs. 2800/- per quintal
Long Staple length	-	Rs. 3300/- per quintal

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) Government has received a proposal from Government of Maharashtra to further revise MSP prices to Rs. 4285/- per quintal, keeping in view the actual expenditure incurred by farmers.

(d) Cotton prices have declined on April, 2011 from Rs. 6400/- per quintal to Rs. 3400/- per quintal in December, 2011.

(e) Cotton production has increased from 325 lac bales in 2010-11 to 356 lac bales in 2011-12 while domestic consumption is projected to decline from 240 lac bales to 210 lac bales. Cotton exports in 2011-12 have been sluggish and till end November, 2011 only 7.5 lac bales have been exported against 39 lac bales in 2010 at the same time. Currently there is neither domestic demand nor international demand. Domestic Mills are operating with 15 days inventories. With arrivals likely to increase from 1 lac bales/day to 3 lac bales/day and no domestic/international demand a sharp price moderation has taken place. The slowdown in domestic consumption, coupled with reduced international demand in Indian cotton has resulted in a significant glut of cotton in the country bringing down prices.

#### **Package for handloom sector and handloom weavers**

2455. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a package for handloom sector and handloom weavers on 19th November, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of weavers likely to be covered under this package, State-wise alongwith the district-wise details thereof in case of M.P.;

(d) the details of per capita allocation under the announced package for handloom weavers;

(e) whether Government has announced some other benefits to handloom weavers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" with the total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. The component-wise details of the Financial Package are as follows:

Sl.No.	Component	Rs. crore
1.	Loan waiver and recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies as on 31.03.2010.	3021
2.	Waiver of individual weaver loans as on 31.3.2010	500
3.	Strengthening of weaver cooperative societies	88
4.	3% Interest Subsidy for fresh loans	180
5.	Credit Guarantee for fresh loans	25
6.	Training for the functionaries	30
7.	Loss assessment exercise and Cost of Implementation	40
TOTAL		3884

(c) and (d) The initiative is likely to benefit 15000 Cooperative Societies and about 3 lakh weavers across the country including Madhya Pradesh. There is a limit of Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary for the amount of overdues to be waived off in the case of individual beneficiaries. The exact number of beneficiaries and actual amount of such waiver will be known only after the special audit and scrutiny of all such claims is completed in accordance with the prescribed procedure. It needs to be noted, however, that the amount is tentative, and that the scheme is essentially "demand-driven", *i.e.*, all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers who fulfill the criteria will have their overdue loans and interest as on 31.3.2010 waived off.

(e) to (g) The Government has also announced a Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector. This package addresses the twin needs of credit and yarn for this sector. Credit related interventions include:

(i) Interest Subvention @ 3% on fresh loan sanctioned, (ii) Margin Money @ Rs. 4200 per weaver, and (iii) Credit Guarantee. Likewise, yarn related benefits are (i) 10% Price Subsidy on Hank Yarn, and (ii) enhanced freight reimbursement under Mill Gate Price Scheme.

#### **Revival of handloom sector**

2456. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the aims and objectives of revival, reform and restructuring package for handloom sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the objectives is to waive loans of handloom sector;

(c) if so, the details of loans that are going to be waived from the handloom weavers from Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that not even 10 per cent has been allocated for strengthening of weaver cooperative societies; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The basic objective of the proposal is to revive the handloom sector by one time write off of loans extended by banks to handloom weavers and also to open the choked credit lines for the Handloom weavers' co-operative societies, so as to facilitate future access to credit to the handloom weavers and their societies at lower cost. The other objectives of the package are to provide interest subvention @ 3% with credit guarantee. This initiative is likely to benefit about 15000 handloom weavers' cooperative societies and approximately 3 lakh individual handloom weavers across the country.

(c) to (e) The component-wise details of the Financial Package are as follows:

Sl.No.	Component	Rs. crore
1.	Loan waiver and recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies as on 31.03.2010.	3021
2.	Waiver of individual weaver loans as on 31.3.2010	500
3.	Strengthening of weaver cooperative societies	88
4.	3% Interest Subsidy for fresh loans	180
5.	Credit Guarantee for fresh loans	25
6.	Training for the functionaries	30
7.	Loss assessment exercise and Cost of Implementation	40
TOTAL:		3884

The benefit likely to be extended to the weavers of Andhra Pradesh is about Rs. 506 crores. This amount is, however, tentative, and because the scheme is essentially "demand-driven", *i.e.*, all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers who fulfill the criteria will have their overdue loans and interest waived off. The actual amount of such waiver will be known only after the special audit and scrutiny of all such claims is completed in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

#### Discontinuance of RGSSBY in Odisha

2457. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) has been discontinued in Odisha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how many handicraft persons were insured under the scheme in the year 2010-11 in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No handicrafts persons was insured under the RGSSBY in the year 2010-11 in the State of Odisha owing to late finalization of Implementing Agencies for Implementation of the scheme.

#### Textile parks in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions

2458. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra proposes to set up Textile Parks in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions to help cotton growers of these backward regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to State Government for this endeavour; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government of India has sanctioned 21 Textile parks in various states including Maharashtra. The details of the Parks sanctioned in Maharashtra with financial assistance for the Projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	GOI assistance (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Khed Textile Park, Pune	104.67	40
2.	Birla Integrated Textile Park, Amaravati	121.40	40

1	2	3	4
3.	Kagil Industrial Textiles Technology Park, Kolhapur	106.83	40
4.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park, Kolhapur	109.45	40
5.	Sundararo Solanke Cooperative Textiles Park, Beed	105.81	40
6.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park, Solapur	101.03	40

Prior to these sanctions, Government has sanctioned 9 Textiles Parks in Maharashtra namely, Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Ltd., Pride India Cooperative Textiles Park Ltd., both at Ichalkaranji, Baramati Hi-Tech Textiles Park at Baramati, Shri Dhairyashil Mane Textile Park Co-op Society Ltd. at Ichalkaranji, Desan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. at Dhule, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Bhiwandi, Islampur Integrated Textiles Park, Islampur, Latur Integrated Textiles Park Pvt. Ltd., Latur and Puma Global Textiles Park Ltd., Hingoli with a total project cost of Rs. 970.50 crores and Government of India assistance of Rs. 327.58 crores.

#### **Scheme to save wood carving crafts in J&K**

2459. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional crafts like wood carving, paper machine and Khatamband in Kashmir are going to get extinct very soon; and

(b) whether Government would devise a scheme to save these languishing crafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under Design and Technology Upgradation scheme of the Government, there is a component for "Documentation, Preservation and revival of rare and languishing craft", under which steps can be taken for preservation of languishing crafts.

#### **No textile park in Punjab**

2460. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to open 21 new textile parks in 9 States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the park has been allotted to Punjab; and

(c) the criteria for selection of State and why Punjab has been left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has sanctioned 21 new textile parks in 11 States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Inter Ministerial Project Scrutiny Committee examined 55 proposals received from potential investors after road shows were held in Chennai, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The selection criteria included number of Units, land area, direct employment, total investment in the park, value chain and combined net worth of the promoters. The proposal submitted by M/s Ishan Developers and Infrastructure Limited for a Textile Park at Amritsar, Punjab when evaluated by the Project Scrutiny Committee on specified eligibility criteria did not merit approval of the Project Approval Committee.

#### **Protecting handloom from powerloom and mechanised sector**

2461. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures his Ministry is taking to protect handloom from powerloom and mechanised sector; and

(b) the concerted steps that the Ministry is planning in the Twelfth Plan for handloom sector so that the weavers are protected in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) To protect handlooms from Powerlooms and mechanized sector, the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 is being implemented by the Ministry. Under the Act 11 textile articles are at present reserved exclusively for production on handlooms (with certain technical specifications.) The Enforcement Offices of the O/o the D.C. Handlooms, Weavers Service Centers and State Governments/UTs are regularly inspecting Powerlooms and Mills to prevent violation of the provisions of the Act. In addition to this, Central Assistance is also given to 09 State Governments to set up an Enforcement Machinery in the state to ensure that there is no violation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. These nine States are namely Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. This office also inspects stalls at various National/State Level Expos to ensure sale of genuine handlooms products in handlooms exhibitions. The details of Powerlooms inspected to prevent violation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 and financial assistance released during the last three years are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Powerloom inspections conducted	Financial Assistance released
1.	2008-09	237111	Rs. 350.00 Lakh
2.	2009-10	251896	Rs. 350.00 Lakh
3.	2010-11	261071	Rs. 350.00 Lakh
4.	2011-12 (upto Nov.'11)	154409	Rs. 139.00 Lakh

(b) The above concerted steps will continue in the Twelfth Plan also.

#### **Transfer of land owned by NTC**

2462. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has demanded for transferring the entire 12 acre land of the India United Mill No. 6 owned by NTC to State Government free of cost so that a grand memorial of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar could be developed at that site;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto so far;

(c) whether Government is ready to allot NTC's land for the above mentioned purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The National Textile Corporation (NTC) is implementing a BIFR approved revival scheme, which is financed through the sale of surplus assets of NTC. Government has been receiving requests from the State Government of Maharashtra for transfer of land of India United Mills No. 6 to construct a memorial for Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Government can consider the earlier request of Maharashtra Government to transfer 4 acres of land for the memorial, which was recommended by the Assets Sale Committee appointed under the orders of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and by the Board of Directors of NTC, subject to adequate compensation through higher FSI without charging premium, permitting change in land use etc. on the remaining land.

#### **Study to evaluate scheme for welfare of weavers**

2463. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government to evaluate various schemes

being implemented in the States for the welfare of handloom/powerloom weavers and proposes to modify or restructure them;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by Government to improve the pitiable conditions of the handloom/powerloom weavers in the country; and

(c) the further measures taken by Government for protection of handloom sector from powerloom and mechanised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Evaluation study has been conducted from time to time in order to obtain the feedback about implementation of programmes at ground level. This facilitates formation of scheme for the subsequent years keeping in view the requirements and needs of the beneficiaries in the changing scenario in the domestic as well as global market. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, various handlooms related schemes have been merged into five schemes for improving the conditions of handlooms weavers. These schemes are (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, (ii) Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

In Powerloom Sector also, welfare scheme "Welfare of Powerloom Workers through Group Insurance Scheme (GIS)" has been modified by merging the existing Janashri Bima Yojana (JBY) Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme based on the recommendation of the Evaluation of the Scheme.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India for protection of handloom sector from powerloom and mechanized sector:

- (i) Government of India promulgated the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, dated the 29th March, 1985, with a view to protect the interests and livelihood of handloom weavers in the country. Under this Act, 11 items are exclusively reserved for the production by the handloom sector.
- (ii) The Geographical indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act also provides to Geographical Indications of goods etc., and prevent unauthorized use of these by other. Government of India provides financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh per product to register under the GI Act. Financial assistance to register 35 items under GI Act has been provided so far.
- (iii) The "Handloom Mark" has also been launched on 27th June, 2006 which certified the identity of handloom products and also serves as a guarantee for the buyers that the products being purchased are genuinely hand woven.



### Textile training centres

2464. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:  
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise details of Textiles training centres functioning in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open more such centres in the country;
- (c) if so, whether proposals in this regard have been received from some State Governments and Union Territories Administration;
- (d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the State/UT-wise financial and other assistance provided to such centres during each of the last three years, and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 44 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), 25 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) and 5 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) in the country. The detailed State/UT-wise list is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A proposal from State Government of Manipur has been received for opening the Powerloom Service Centre (PSC) at Imphal. Rs. 94.47 lakhs has been approved for purchasing the machines and equipments and an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government. The opening of Centre by the State Government is under process.

(e) The financial and other assistance provided to PSCs, WSCs and IIHT's is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

#### ***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise list of Powerloom Service Centres/Weaver's Service Centres/Indian Institute of Handloom Technology functioning in the country*

Sl.No.	Powerloom Service Centres	State
1	2	3
1.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
2.	Madhavnagar	

1	2	3
3.	Solapur	
4.	Bhiwandi-1	
5.	Bhiwandi-II	
6.	Malegaon	
7.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
8.	Komorapalayam	
9.	Palladam	
10.	Salem	
11.	Rajapalayam	
12.	Somanur	
13.	Thiruchengode	
14.	Erode	
15.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
16.	Dholka	
17.	Pandesara	
18.	Sanchin	
19.	Surat	
20.	Umergaon	
21.	Bangalore	Karnataka
22.	Doddaballapur	
23.	Gadag - betagiri	
24.	Belgaum	
25.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Nagari	
27.	Kannur	Kerala
28.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Kanpur	

1	2	3
30.	Meerut	
31.	Tanda	
32.	Maunath Bhanjan	
33.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Jabalpur	
35.	Burhanpur	
36.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
37.	Kishangarh	
38.	Ludhiana	Punjab
39.	Amritsar	
40.	Panipat	Haryana
41.	Ranaghat	West Bengal
42.	Cuttuck	Orissa
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
44.	Guwahati	Assam

Sl. No.	Weaver's Service Centres	State
1	2	3
1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Agartala	Tripura
3.	Imphal	Manipur
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal
5.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
6.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
9.	Bangalore	Karnatka

1	2	3
10	Kannur	Kerala
11.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
12	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
14.	Delhi	Delhi
15.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Chamoli Garhwal	Uttarakhand
17.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Panipat	Haryana
19.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
20.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
21.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
23.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
24.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
25.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
Sl.No.	Indian Institute of Handloom Technology	State
1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
3.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
4.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Bargarh	Orissa

**Statement-II**

*Details of Financial Assistance provided to Powerloom Service Centres/Weaver's Service Centres/  
Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (State/UT-wise)*

Sl. No.	Powerloom Service Centres	Managing agency	State	Expenditure incurred under Modernisation				Grant in Aid released			
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ichalkaranji	BTRA	Maharashtra	0	2700335.00	0	400000.00	1294000.00	1692000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
2.	Madhavnagar	"		0	0	0	400000.00	1139000.00	1174000.00	1192000.00	1101000.00
3.	Solapur	"		0	0	0	0	1508000.00	1689000.00	1647000.00	1493000.00
4.	Bhiwandi-I	SASMIRA		0	3994000.00	0	1500000.00	1659000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
5.	Bhiwandi-II	"		0	0	0	0	1194000.00	1149000.00	1604000.00	1605000.00
6.	Malegaon	Tx.C.		0	1248000.00	200000.00	676600.00				
		TOTAL:		0	7942335.00	200000.00	2976600.00	6794000.00	7404000.00	7843000.00	7599000.00
7.	Karur	SITRA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1150000.00	7247000.00	1584000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
8.	Komorapalayam	"		0	0	0		1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
9.	Palladam	"		0	2500000.00	750000.00		1543000.00	1467000.00	1587000.00	1700000.00
10.	Salem	"		0	0	1150000.00		1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00

11.	Rajapalayam	SITRA		0	0	0	982000.00	1061000.00	1200000.00	1200000.00	
12.	Somanur	"		0	0	0	1652000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	
13.	Thiruchengode	"		0	0	0	1506000.00	1567000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	
14.	Erode	Tx.C.		0	2700335.00	0	0				
TOTAL:					5200335.00	3350000.00	7247000.00	1667000.00	1898000.00	11287000.00	11400000.00
15.	Ahmedabad	ATIRA	Gujarat	0	1248000.00	0	0	1676000.00	1408000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
16.	Dholka	"		0	1248000.00	0	0	1004000.00	1106000.00	1158000.00	1200000.00
17.	Pandesara	MANTRA		0	0	0	3473000.00	1082000.00	1278000.00	1452000.00	1500000.00
18.	Sanchin	"		0	0	0	1748000.00	1187000.00	1094000.00	1233000.00	1328000.00
19.	Sural	Tx.C.		0	900000.00	0	0				
20.	Umergaon	"		0	0	0	0				
TOTAL:					3396000.00		5221000.00	4949000.00	4886000.00	5543000.00	5628000.00
21.	Bangalore	KSPDC	Karnataka	0	2148000.00	1150000.00	0	1357000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00
22.	Doddaballapur	"		0	0	0	0	1069000.00	12190000.00	1432000.00	1500000.00
23.	Gadag-Betagiri	"		0	0	0	0	709000.00	1144000.00	1200000.00	1200000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
24.	Belgaum	KSPDC		0	1248000.00	2481000.00	46000.00	1198000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	
TOTAL:					3396000.00	3631000.00	46000.00	4333000.00	5363000.00	5632000.00	5700000.00	
25.	Hyderabad	Tx.C.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1248000.00	581107.00	0					
26.	Nagari	"		0	0	142034.00	0					
TOTAL:					1248000.00	723141.00	0	-	-	-	-	
27	Kannur	Tx.C.	Kerala	0	0	0	0					
28.	Gorakhpur	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1040000.00	1103000.00	1200000.00	949000.00	
29.	Kanpur	"		0	0	0	0	1549000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	
30.	Meerut	"		0	0	0	0	1098000.00	1575000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	
31.	Tanda	"		0	0	0	0	930000.00	1183000.00	1200000.00	1200000.00	
32	Maunath Bhanjan	Tx.C.		0	0	0	0					
TOTAL:					0	0	0	0	4617000.00	5561000.00	5800000.00	5549000.00
33	Indore	ATIRA	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	850000.00	775000.00	1273000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	
34	Jabalpur	MP.S.P.C.F		0	0	0	0	300000.00	515000.00	150000.00	300000.00	

35.	Burhanpur	Tx.C.	0	1248000.00	406560.00	0				
TOTAL:			0	1248000.00	1256560.00	775000.00	1573000.00	2015000.00	1515000.00	1800000.00
36	Bhilwara	NITRA	Rajasthan	0	0	1000000.00	0	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
37	Kishangarh	Tx.C.		0	3948335.00	0	0			
TOTAL:			0	3948335.00	1000000.00	0	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
38.	Ludhiana	NITRA	Punjab	0	1248000.00	0	0	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00
39	Amritsar	Tx.C.		0	0	0	0			
TOTAL:			0	0	0	0	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00	1500000.00
40	Panipat	NITRA	Haryana	0	0	5000000.00	0	1635000.00	1700000.00	1700000.00
41.	Ranaghat	Tx.C.	West Bengal	0	1248000.00	0	0			
4;	Cuttuck	Tx.C.	Orissa	0	0	0	0			
43	Bhagalpur	Tx.C.	Bihar	0	1248000.00	0	0			
44.	Guwahati	IJIRA	Assam	0	0	0	2322500.00	741000.00	649000.00	571000.00
TOTAL:			0	3023005.00	1486701.00	1558000.00	3559000.00	4163000.00	4326000.00	4384000.00

Total from 2007-2011 — Rs. 23.08 crores



Amount in Rs. lakh

Sl. No.	Weavers' Service Centres	State	2007-08 Budget allocated	2008-09 Budget allocated	2009-10 Budget allocated	2010-11 (Till 31.01.2011) Budget allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Guwahati	Assam	87.37	123.28	160.51	185.46
2.	Agartala	Tripura	60.30	83.46	112.21	102.27
3.	Imphal	Manipur	63.97	96.98	120.51	108.61
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal	95.80	131.40	170.21	156.81
5.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	57.68	80.05	108.5	90.45
6.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	68.22	81.44	128.14	103.38
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	104.52	154.35	181.45	165.44
8.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	51.71	60.78	82.27	75.93
9.	Bangalore	Karnataka	72.32	99.25	128.36	122.63
10.	Kannur	Kerala	57.59	82.37	91.10	95.18
11.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	66.03	96.93	115.98	104.98
12.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	74.17	112.05	143.84	141.02
13.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	47.03	66.43	88.22	79.37
14.	Delhi	Delhi	148.57	170.44	212.97	219.66
15.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	72.88	126.12	149.23	144.23
16.	Chamoli Garhwal	Uttarakhand	30.61	61.25	52.44	61.48
17.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	57.38	90.15	107.69	95.48
18.	Panipat	Haryana	54.38	74.91	90.26	82.45
19.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	36.15	38.49	63.01	50.73
20.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	65.65	96.16	126.55	122.85
21.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	94.06	144.81	187.30	166.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	47.08	77.31	96.92	91.44
23.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	43.10	62.52	84.28	77.42
24.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	63.29	80.24	106.53	92.53
25.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	38.64	57.05	67.35	56.01
TOTAL:			1658.50	2348.22	2975.83	2792.23

  

Sl. No.	Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology	State	2007-08 Budget allocated	2008-09 Budget allocated	2009-10 Budget allocated	2010-11 (Till 31.01.2011) Budget allocated
1.	Guwahati	Assam	103.78	126.54	169.87	172.60
2.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	80.18	95.40	112.29	118.89
3.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	108.87	152.23	183.12	166.07
4.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	101.86	140.62	171.08	152.80
5.	Bargarh	Orissa	0.00	444.10	111.75	148.50
TOTAL:			394.69	958.89	748.11	758.86

NB: IIHT, Bargarh started w.e.f. 2nd June, 2008.

#### **Ten-day exhibition of handicrafts organized by CCIC**

2465. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India (CCIC) has hosted a ten-day exhibition of handicrafts and handlooms recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exhibition held during 05.09.2011 to 14.09.2011 at Central Cottage Industries Emporium (CCIC) at Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi. The theme of the exhibition was exquisite handicrafts and handlooms from West Bengal, inspired from the Tagore era. The value of total sale is approx. Rs. 11.56 lakhs.

### Pruning of trees at B.K.S. Marg

2466. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are number of large trees near the Government quarters at Baba Khadak Singh Marg, New Delhi, endangering these quarters during the rainy and stormy seasons due to their probable fall over them;

(b) if so, whether the concerned department has taken any action for pruning these trees, some of them even rising above the height of four storey buildings there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such trees would be pruned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The trees are growing in their natural habit, size, shape and healthy condition near Government quarters at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi;

(b) The Horticulture department of NDMC carries out light pruning every year as and when required. The work of pruning has been carried out during the dormant period *i.e.* December to February. Dangerous branches are being pruned as and when required. Heavy pruning work can not be carried out normally due to restrictions of the Forest Department;

(c) As stated in (b) above; and

(d) As stated in (b) above.

### Delhi Master Plan-2021

†2467. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Master Plan-2021 has become irrelevant now for Delhi city;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the time of formulation of this Master Plan during the previous years; and

(c) the reasons for the said plan becoming inappropriate for Delhi Metropolitan city and the improvements proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No. Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Master Plan has been formulated with a vision and policy guidelines for the perspective period upto 2021. It was notified on 7.2.2007 and is an extensive modification to the Master Plan of Delhi-2021. As per Para 19 of Introduction of MPD-2021, the "Master Plan be reviewed at five yearly intervals to keep pace with the fast changing requirements of the Society." For effective implementation of the Master Plan, monitoring and review at appropriate intervals has been envisaged in the MPD-2021 itself. Accordingly, the Review of MPD-2021 has already been initiated.

**Amount sanctioned for projects in J&K under JNNURM**

2468. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects and amount sanctioned for each District of Jammu and Kashmir under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the details of projects/proposals received from Jammu and Kashmir Government under JNNURM but not approved and the reasons for rejection/delay in approval;

(c) the progress on projects approved and those still under consideration; and

(d) the reasons for delay in execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), four projects have been approved for the two mission cities viz. Jammu and Srinagar for approved cost of ` 53,152.00 lakhs and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of? 46,946.80 lakhs.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM, 45 projects have been approved for 13 towns/cities of Jammu and Kashmir for approved cost of ` 39,867.47 lakhs and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of ` 35,880.76 lakhs.

(b) The details are as under: -

Name of the Scheme	Name of the Project	Present status
1	2	3
UIG	(i) Sewerage project for left out portion in Jammu City	(i) The State Government has so far not submitted modified Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per technical observation.

1	2	3
	(ii) Tapping of all Nallahs in Greater Jammu City from Panjtirthi to Gole and Bahu for Rajiv Nagar Nallah.	(ii) The DPR has been sent for technical appraisal.
UIDSSMT	5 DPRs on Drainage, one each in five Towns of Jammu and Kashmir are with the State Government for technical compliance/revision of DPR.	

(c) and (d) The projects under JNNURM are implemented by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the projects approved are at different stages of implementation.

**Non-attending of complaints by CPWD in Laxmi Bai Nagar**

2469. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to Answer to unstarred question 3870 given in Rajya Sabha on 7 September, 2011 and state:

(a) whether grilled iron gates have been installed in the remaining Type-III quarters in Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the complaints of broken windows have not been attended so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the grills, doors and damaged windows have not been fixed/replaced so far;

(d) whether it is also a fact that J.E. concerned continues to be there inspite of transfer orders; and

(e) the steps being taken to undertake a special drive for renovation of Type-III quarters in Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Out of 24 Type-III quarters, grill door have been fixed in 21 quarters. Two allottees of flats No. 921 and 923 have fixed their own gates and allottee of flat No.924 has declined fixing of grill gate in his quarter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The grill doors have already been installed. As regards damaged windows, tenders have been received on 23.11.2011 and the work has been under taken.

(d) The present J.E. has not been relieved as the reliever has not yet joined.

(e) Under the special drive, following steps are being taken for renovation :-

- (i) Additional over head tanks have been provided in all the quarters.
- (ii) Damaged doors and windows have been replaced in some quarters.
- (iii) Dedicated water line to kitchen from water tank have been provided.
- (iv) All stair cases have been white washed.
- (v) Out of 24 Nos. quarters so far 5 nos. quarters have been upgraded on vacation.

**World Bank loan for basic infrastructure facilities for urban areas**

2470. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of World Bank loan for providing infrastructure facilities for urban areas;
- (b) how much fund will be received under this loan;
- (c) how much fund will be allocated to Gujarat from this loan; and
- (d) the current status of aid/loan from Government of Japan to Gujarat for development of urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) A proposal to seek a loan from the World Bank for the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sector is under consideration. For the Urban Transport sector, World Bank loan amounting to Rs. 601.41 crore has been approved.

(c) No allocation has been proposed for Gujarat in respect of Urban Transport.

(d) At present no loan is being provided by the Government of Japan to the Government of Gujarat for the improvement of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation services.

**Lifting ban from errant companies for metro projects**

2471. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had banned some errant companies found responsible for disastrous accidents at Zamrudpur in 2009 and Laxmi Nagar in 2008;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently lifted ban on these companies for metro projects in the country citing scarcity of builders in metro projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for policy turn and compromise with public safety;

(f) whether Government will review its decision and re-impose ban on errant companies;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons for playing with life of common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has taken the following actions in respect of two major accidents:-

(i) Laxminagar accident - October, 2008

- M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. was debarred from quoting for any DMRC work for a period of one year.
- The project Manager and launching Incharge of M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. were demobilized from the contract.

(ii) Zamrudpur accident - July, 2009

- M/s Arch Consultancy Services Ltd. has been blacklisted for five years.
- M/s Gammon India Ltd. has been debarred for entrusting any new contract(s) in DMRC for a period of two years.
- One director, who was on deputation was repatriated to Indian Railways.
- Two Deputy Chief engineers have been repatriated to their parent departments.
- One expatriate Quality Expert of general Consultants has been demobilized.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Urban Development had informed all the Metro Rail Corporations *vide* letter dated 7.6.2011 of the actions taken by DMRC against the firms involved in the above mentioned two accidents for information and necessary action while deciding tenders as per the tender conditions of each tender. Subsequently, after further examination of the matter, the Ministry came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to leave such matters to the wisdom and decision of the corporate body concerned. The Board of Metro Rail Corporations were allowed to take their own decision independently and as a follow up, the Ministry's letter dated 7.6.2011 was withdrawn.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) As already stated above, the Board of Metro Rail Corporations were allowed to take their decision in the matter independently.

**Non-compliance of CCA decision regarding allotment to  
Kendriya Bhandar by DoE**

2472. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Estate (DoE) allotted office accommodation/residential units to Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) in November, 2005 decided that existing accommodation would be got vacated over a period of three years and market rates of licence fee would be charged till the date of vocation of office/residential accommodation;

(c) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has found serious mismanagement in the recovery of rent and compliance of CCA decision by the DoE;

(d) the action taken by DoE to comply with the decision of CCA; and

(e) whether CCA has also decided not to made any fresh allotment to Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development has raised demands from time to time at market rate from Kendriya Bhandar.

(d) Ministry of Urban Development directed Kendriya Bhandar to hand over vacant possession of 1/3rd of the units allotted to them, per year and pay market rent with effect from 1.11.2005 till vacation of units.

(e) Yes, Sir.

**Substandard interlocking flooring in R.K. Puram**

2473. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether interlocking flooring work was carried out during 2011 by CPWD Service Centre, R.K. Puram by charging an amount of Rs. 1041/- from the allottee;

(b) if so, the Sector-wise details with quarter number;

(c) whether interlocking brick used by contractor in the above areas is substandard (length 20, breadth 16 and thickness 6 cms) whereas in other areas the contractor has used good quality of brick (length 22, breadth 17½ and 8 cms);



(d) the specification of brick to be used in the contract given by the CPWD alongwith the contract amount in the above areas (sector-wise, quarter number with plinth area covered);

(e) whether Government proposes to remove the substandard brick from the premises of residents and reinstall good quality of brick; and

(f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The work of interlocking flooring work was carried out during 2011 in Sector-XII, R.K. Puram charging the allottees.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The work of interlocking paver block tiles is done as per specification mentioned in DSR code 16.68 *i.e.* mm thick. The work is done as per CPWD specification. Contract was made for Sector-XII only for Rs.9.66 lacs including other items also.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### **Fund for Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for urban development work**

2474. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved urban development work under different schemes in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise details thereof;

(c) the State-wise, and scheme-wise total amount sanctioned by Government; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of projects in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under various schemes of Ministry of Urban Development are as under:

(i) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 4 projects costing Rs. 69,720.70 lakh, with a committed Additional Central Assistant (ACA) of Rs. 34,860.35 lakh have been approved for the State of Haryana, out of which, an amount of Rs. 17788.48 lakh has already been released. Similarly, 33 projects costing Rs. 536,361.94 lakh with a committed ACA of Rs. 269,660.09 lakh have been approved for the State of Uttar Pradesh, out of which an amount of Rs. 178,491.79 lakh has already been released. These projects are running successfully.

- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), also a component of JNNURM, till 30.11.2011, an amount of Rs. 2524.58 lakh and Rs. 45756.43 lakh has been released for the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively.
- (iii) Under a separate Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around seven mega cities, 2 projects have been approved for Sonipat in the State of Haryana at a cost of Rs. 9454.00 lakh with Central Government share Rs. 7563.20 lakh, out of which an amount of Rs. 1361.64 lakh has already been released. Similarly, 3 projects have been approved for Pilkhuwa in the State of Uttar Pradesh at a cost Rs. 6752.76 with Central Government share of Rs. 5402.21 lakh, out of which an amount of Rs. 1828.39 lakh has already been released.
- (iv) Under National Urban Sanitation Policy, an amount of Rs. 33 lakh has been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh for preparation of City Sanitation Plans for Agra, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Jhansi.

#### **Collapsing of buildings in Delhi**

2475. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons killed in collapse of buildings in Lalita Park and Chandni Mahal in Delhi in recent past;
- (b) whether the Ministry has prepared any policy to check the recurring of such incidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that the total number of persons killed in collapse of buildings at Lalita Park and Chandni Mahal were 71 and 7, respectively.

(b) to (d) MCD has also informed that it carries out pre-monsoon survey of all the buildings under its jurisdiction to ascertain their stability and in case any building is found to be dangerous, immediate necessary action as per the provision of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act is initiated against the owner of the building.

#### **DDA land and parks earmarked for marriages**

2476. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the land and parks in Delhi which have been given by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for raising tents in marriages;

(b) whether it is a fact that some tent mafias have illegally raised tents in some of the parks; and

(c) if so, by when the same will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there are 188 Land sites and 23 Park sites for raising tents in marriages.

(b) DDA has indicated that it is not true that Tent Mafias have illegally raised tents in the DDA's parks for marriages.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Upgradation of drainage system in cities**

2477. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of steps being taken by Government to upgrade the drainage system in cities with growing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Management of Urban storm water drainage system is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain.

Funds are being provided under the existing schemes of the Ministry for implementation of drainage system projects. Details are

Ministry is supporting State Governments in preparation of City Sanitation Plans (CSPs) to comprehensively address the sanitation problems in cities/towns which also includes Storm Water Drainage systems.

Further, with an objective to emphasise outcomes, Ministry has adopted the Service Level Bench Mark framework. The Ministry has identified two Service Level Benchmarks viz. (i) 100% coverage of Storm Water Drainage network and (ii) Zero incidence of water logging/flooding.

#### ***Statement***

#### *Storm Water Drainage*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)—UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)	71	8249.03

1	2	3	4
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)	64	729.76
3.	Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim	18	185.33

#### **Metro Rail in Metro Cities**

2478. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start Metro Rail in other Metro Cities in all over the country;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for this project, and which are the cities included under the project; and

(c) how much budget is allocated and what are the details of sources of fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Urban transport is intert-wined with urban development, which is a State subject, proposals to start metro trains service in all cities of the country having a population of more than 20 lakhs have to emanate from the concerned states for approval/sanction by the Central Government. The Central Government would support proposals for preparation of detailed project reports in such cities for Metro Rail projects under the scheme of Urban Transport Planning. No specific short listing has been done of the cities for taking up metro rail projects.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5122.35 crore has been allocated in the Financial Year 2011-12 for on going metro rail projects and any other metro projects (which may be sanctioned during the Financial Year) for providing financial support in form of Equity, Grant, Subordinate Debt and Pass Through Assistance.

#### **Unauthorised encroachment in CPWD colony, Vasant Vihar**

2479. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1852 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17 August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether there has been breach of contract with erection of 20-25 slum dwellings, accommodating more than 100 labourers and families which stay at Government colony even at night creating law and order problem for the residents;

(b) whether fabrication of construction material is carried out on site, deploying heavy metal cutters and welding machines by the contractors creating nuisance throughout the day;

(c) if so, the action proposed against the CPWD officials for concealment of facts;

(d) whether Chief Engineer, CPWD would inspect the site or inspected already to check the illegal encroachment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Temporary huts for stores and chowkidar have been allowed at site for various agencies working in Vasant Vihar area as per terms of the agreement. These temporary huts would be removed after completion of work. However, it is noticed that some jhuggis have also come up at the place recently, action for removal has been initiated.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No concealment of facts has been done.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Chief Engineer's inspection is not required, however, verification has been done through field officers.

#### **Procuring of rail fastenings on nomination basis for DMRC**

2480. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro Rail Corporation procured rail fastenings for its First and Second Phase on nomination basis;

(b) if so, the details of the company from which it has procured rail fastenings;

(c) the reasons for procuring rail fastenings on nomination basis;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of other technologies available, DMRC procured rail fastenings from one company;

(e) the reasons for procuring from one single company in spite of other available options; and

(f) the details of other available technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they had procured Vossloh 336 fastening system for ballastless track on single tender basis with the concurrence of the Japan Bank for International Corporation (JBIC, now Japan International Cooperation Agency) which had funded Phase-I and Phase-II of Delhi Metro Project.

12.00 Noon

(b) DMRC procured the rail fastening from M/s Patil Vossloh Rails System Pvt. Ltd., a joint venture of Vossloh Fastening System, GmbH, Germany and Patil Rail Fastening Systems Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India.

(c) DMRC has informed that the track design for ballastless track on viaduct and tunnel for DMRC was finalized based on the consultation with their General Consultants, an international agency of repute appointed during execution of Phase-I and the track design consultant, M/s Systra of France. Vossloh 336 fastening system on plinth slab track was selected due to its overriding characteristics and performance in other advanced metro systems in various countries.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Vossloh 336 fastening system was selected by DMRC for adoption on Delhi Metro network based on its performance in other advanced Metro systems in various countries after detailed appraisal by international consultants, DMRC officials and with approval of RDSO and Ministry of Railways (MoR).

(f) DMRC has informed that according to their knowledge, other suitable ballastless track system for such requirements is Rheda 2000 track system. This has been adopted on Delhi Airport Metro Express Line after necessary approval by MoR.

Other technologies approved by MoR in 2011 are as under :-

(i) Double Resilient Base Plate Assembly System of M/s Pandrol Rahee Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) Loarg 336 Rail Fastening System of M/s Logwel Forge Ltd.

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**RE: SEEKING HON'BLE CHAIRMAN'S RULING IN RESPECT  
OF ORAL QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri A.K. Antony. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the papers be laid first.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मैं नियमावली के विषय पर आपसे व्यवस्था का एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति** : पेपर-ले में व्यवस्था का क्या प्रश्न है?

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : सर मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसमें प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, आप नियमावली का नियम 51ए देखें, उसमें दिया हुआ है कि प्रतिदिन 175 क्वेश्चन लिए जाएंगे, जिनमें से 20 ओरल होंगे, बाकी रिटन होंगे। 20 ओरल प्रश्नों का अर्थ है कि कम से कम 20 में से 15 प्रश्नों का यहां पर जवाब आ जाएगा, जिन पर सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन हो जाएंगे। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, प्रतिदिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यहां पर पांच-छः क्वेश्चन से ऊपर नहीं होते हैं। 14 क्वेश्चन अनुत्तरित रह जाते हैं। यह तो हमारे अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने सही सवाल उठाया है। हम जनरल परपज कमेटी में इस प्रश्न को डिस्कस करेंगे।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। आप चेयर की तरफ से इस पर रूलिंग दे दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर यहां रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, यह हमारे अधिकार का प्रश्न है, जब आप नियम बदल सकते हैं, तो रूलिंग क्यों नहीं दे सकते? आप इस नियम को शिथिल कर सकते हैं अथवा बदल भी सकते हैं, इसीलिए हम आपसे कह रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं-नहीं, इसे ऊपर रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते।

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notification of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 6 (E), dated the 1st August, 2011, publishing the Cantonments (Payment of Allowances to Vice-President and Elected Members) Rules, 2011, alongwith delay statement.

##### Notification of Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 2532 (E), dated the 11th November, 2011, publishing recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards.

I. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of HUDCO, New Delhi and related papers**

II. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NNM, Nalanda and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2009-10.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2009-10 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 (a) and (b) above.

**I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NCTI, New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Spices Board, Cochin and related papers**

**III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of APEDA, New Delhi and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Boards, Institutes, and Councils and their related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.



- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 :—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), 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 Institute.
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
  - (iv) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Fifty-seventh Annual Accounts of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

- (v) (a) Seventy-first Annual Report of the Coffee Board of India, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of Coffee Board of India, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (vi) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (vii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

**I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various corporations and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Boards, Councils, Associations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTCL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
  - (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), 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 Council.

(iv) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(vi) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(vii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), 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 Council.

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), 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 Council.

- (ix) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council of India (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various PSUs GRSE, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU):  
(a) Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (i) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) (a) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

**Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development:—

- (1) G.S.R 685 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Additional Commissioner (Landscape), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (2) G.S.R 686 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Director (Survey), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (3) G.S.R 687 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Deputy Director (Revenue), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (4) G.S.R 688 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Commissioner (System), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).

- (5) G.S.R 689 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Commissioner (PR), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (6) G.S.R 690 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Deputy Chief Security Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (7) G.S.R 691 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Additional Chief Legal Advisor, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (8) G.S.R 692 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Protocol Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (9) G.S.R 693 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Assistant Protocol Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).

**Accounts (2010-11) of NHRC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and Audit Report thereon.

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011**

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 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2011.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): 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 Energy (2011-12):-

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Funding of New and Renewable Energy Projects relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Small and Mini Hydel Projects relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the  
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the 'Problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units'.

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**RE: ZERO HOUR MENTION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour mention, Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice. But that has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was declared as a member of the banned outfit, ULFA. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PARASAD BAISHYA (Assam): This is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have called him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: This is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): The Minister's name was taken by the ULFA, a banned organisation, saying that he was their activist. He is in the Council of Ministers of Assam Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a Member of Assam can't raise his voice here, where will he raise his voice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He can raise it. He has given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: No. I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He has given notice to raise this issue on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as this issue is concerned, there is no accompanying document. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are blaming different Governments that people against whom there are charges are not being removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... But here is a person who is involved in terrorist activities and he is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are just saying this. There is nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*... That should be examined. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): The issue concerns national security. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a matter of national security. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, I agree. It has to be examined because you are making an allegation against a person who is not a Member of this House. *(Interruptions)*... That has to be examined. *(Interruptions)*... It is under examination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You could have said that it is pending. But you have rejected it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under examination. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to give some more documents. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. It will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Constitution of India says...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अहलुवालिया जी, मैं आपसे क्या कहूँ, you are a senior member. ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, you are a senior Member. There is a procedure. आपने एक नोटिस दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has to substantiate these allegations. Then only will it be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If a person violates the Constitution of India, if a person gets involved in anti-national activities, how can he continue? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he continue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not talking about you, Sir. I am talking about that person.  
*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given notice. It is under consideration. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): But unfortunately you have rejected it.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: You have rejected it, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: It is a question of the sovereignty of the nation.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is what he is saying. If it is under consideration, we can understand. It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Why not today, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. When the Chairman has not given permission, you can't ask me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. We will see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Tomorrow if he gives notice, it must be accepted. It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Chairman to decide. You give notice. Let us follow the procedure.

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**MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Neglect and Apathy towards family of A.N.I. Press Cameraman who received bullet wounds in attack on Parliament on 13.12.2001 and died subsequently**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, yesterday, while the nation mourned the death of nine brave hearts ten years ago, the tenth person killed in that horrific Parliament attack was, although a private person, Vikram Bist, the camera person of ANI, who first received a bullet injury on the spine and subsequently died at AIIMS. One is not suggesting that a private citizen be treated specially because he was hurt and injured and died outside the Parliament. But I appeal on humanitarian grounds to the conscience of this House because his widow, and his family have been running all around the place for the last ten years. He was the tenth person who



was killed in that attack. In fact, when yesterday those nine pictures were put up there his picture was not even there. Understandably, it may be because he was a private citizen. But can we do something for this gallant media person's widow and his family?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड):** सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associate itself with it. The Government may take note of it. Now Special Mentions to be laid on the Table of the House.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS\***

**Demand to take measures to ensure food security for the poor  
in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): It is a matter of grave concern that India's food security situation continues to rank as "alarming" according to the International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index, 2011. It ranks 67th of the 81 countries of the world with the worst food security status. This means that there are only 14 countries in the world whose people have a worse nutritional status. India's GHI for 2011 was 23.7, lower than it was last year, but higher than it was 15 years ago, giving it a rank of 67th. Pakistan, Nepal, Rwanda and Sudan all did better than India. India has the ignominy of being among the countries with the least improvement in the last ten years. It has, however, moved from having an "extremely alarming" food security situation — the worst grade given by the IFPRI — to "alarming", that is, having GHI between 20 and 29.9. China, Iran and Brazil are among the countries that have more than halved their GHI scores over the last decade. The GHI is composed of three equally weighted indicators — the proportion of the population that is undernourished, the proportion of children who are underweight, and under-five child mortality. The poorest and most vulnerable people bear the heaviest burden when food prices spike or swing unpredictably.

In view of above alarming scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister for Food and Public Distribution for ensuring food security for the poor.

**Demand to pay royalty on crude oil to the State of Gujarat  
at market driven prices**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, the royalty on crude oil is to be paid to the concerned States including the State of Gujarat in accordance with the provisions as

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\*Laid on the table of the House.

prescribed *vide* notification dated 16.12.2004 and 20.08.2007 and resolution of 17.03.2003 of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the same is based on well head price of the crude oil. The well head price has been clearly defined in resolution dated 17.03.2003 as being derived from the market driven price obtained/obtainable by the producers based on “arms’ length transactions” for the purpose of royalty calculation. The Government of Gujarat had taken up the matter with the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in the year 2008 and requested for the payments of royalty to the State Government as per the ongoing methodology *i.e.* at a market driven price. Further, hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat State has requested the hon. Prime Minister to make payment of the royalty at the market driven price *vide* letter dated 24.12.2008, however, the Ministry of Petroleum has not accepted the request of the State Government.

The estimated short payment of royalty is Rs.2807 crore and penalty is approximately Rs.700 crore. The State Government expects that the Ministry of Petroleum should direct the ONGC to make a payment of this amount as well as future royalty at pre-discounted price.

It is to be noted that ONGC has made payment of royalty on crude oil till April, 2008 (March-2008 production) on post discount price. As per the directives of the Ministry, ONGCL started to offer discount in oil prices sold to down stream oil companies under the Government of India.

Through this august House, I request the hon. Minister to take this matter on priority basis and resolve this issue, and issue directives to ONGC to make the payments of royalty to the Government of Gujarat at the earliest.

**Demand to change the name the Bombay High Court as  
Mumbai High Court**

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Mr Deputy Chairman, nomenclature of Bombay was changed into Mumbai in 1995 under article 3 of the Indian Constitution. Two main purposes of changing the nomenclature were: one, to get rid of the colonial legacy of naming the cities according to the convenience of the colonial rulers, *i.e.*, the Britishers; and two, to rename them as they have been identified with the aspirations of the local people who have shaped these cities.

However, this exercise of noble intent remained half-hearted as many institutes retained their nomenclature as Bombay. One such prime institute is Bombay High Court. Since the Bombay High Court’s jurisdiction, alongwith its Benches at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Goa, covers a significantly large population, many litigants, lawyers and Hon. Judges have to unwillingly use this obsolete nomenclature. Even the media has to use the term Bombay High Court without choice. Neither the State Executive nor the State Legislature can ensure changes

in nomenclature of the High Courts. Indian Constitution's articles 214 to 231 unequivocally empower only the Union Parliament to deal with Constitution and functioning of the High Courts. Therefore, it would be most appropriate that the Union Government immediately brings in the legislation for changing nomenclature of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court, which, I believe, will receive support from all the Members of this august House and that will fulfill a longstanding demand and aspirations of the people of Maharashtra.

**Demand to restore the facility of exemption from income tax  
to the Cooperative Banks in the country**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, it is a matter of concern that the State Cooperative Banks and the District Central Cooperative Banks of the country, led by their National Federation (NAFSCOB), have had to observe a one-day (8/12/11) strike to press their long-pending demand to restore the income tax exemption allowed to them under Section 80(p) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The State Cooperative Banks (SC) and the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB) used to enjoy this income tax exemption under Section 80(p) of the IT Act since long time. But, unfortunately, this provision of I.T. exemption was abolished in 2006. In spite of repeated representations, the Union Government declined to restore this exemption, as a result of which the Cooperative Banks are in great financial difficulties. In fact, the whole cooperative movement of the country has a setback due to such unfriendly attitude of the Union Finance department.

We should keep in mind that the cooperatives are run by the people and for the people. Cooperative banks stand in-between the public sector banks and the private sector banks, and they have a great social value. It tries to bring financial equity in the society. It is a matter of regret that the Government is grossly neglecting one such socially important public movement which has crossed the threshold of 100 years in our country. Presently, there are 31 SCBs, having 950 branches, and 370 DCBS, having 13,000 branches, throughout the country. Cooperative banks of, at least, 20 States joined the strike. I would request the Union Government to immediately restore their I.T. exemption facility and help strengthening the century-old cooperative movement of our country.

**Demand to set up a bench of Supreme Court in South India**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, article 130 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the "Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint". The Law Commission has also submitted a report to the Government suggesting division of the Supreme Court.

In this regard, I wish to submit that there is an urgent need to set up a separate Bench of the Supreme Court in South India, owing to the following reasons:

- (i) More than 25% of litigation in the Supreme Court is from the South Indian States. Having a Bench of SC in South India will considerably lower expenses of litigants from the region.
- (ii) Supreme Court in Delhi is not easily accessible to people in the South India and many are compelled not to fight against the injustices meted out to them by the Government and the lower courts. A South Indian Bench of the Supreme Court will make people in this region more accessible to the highest court in the country, for protecting their fundamental rights.
- (iii) As per reports, more than 50,000 cases are now pending for disposal in the Supreme Court alone. Setting up of a separate Bench in South India will pave the way for appointment of more judges and speedy disposal of the pending cases.
- (iv) The lawyers in the South India also struggle to handle their cases in the SC at Delhi, while the South Indian Bench will be more convenient to thousands of lawyers from this region to effectively deal with cases pending before the SC.

I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to establish a separate Bench of the Supreme Court in South India.

**Demand to give proper technical training to the train drivers to  
prevent frequent train accidents in the country**

**श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी** (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, आधुनिकीकरण के तहत रेलवे मंत्रालय ने विदेश से कंप्यूटराइज्ड इंजन आयात कर लिए हैं और उनसे यात्री ट्रेनें भी दौड़ाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन आधुनिक इंजनों को चलाने के लिए रेलवे ने ड्राइवरों को उच्च स्तर का तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया। हैरत की बात यह है कि आज भी रेलवे में ड्राइवरों की शैक्षिक योग्यता 10वीं (आईटीआई) है। रेलवे विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि राजधानी, शताब्दी, दुरंतो व सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें दौड़ा रहे ड्राइवर इंजन के सिस्टम के बारे में पूरी तरह से अनजान हैं। यह सीधे तौर पर गुणवत्तापरक सेवा और रेल यात्रियों की सुरक्षा से खिलवाड़ है।

देश की पटरियों पर वर्तमान में 550 से अधिक कंप्यूटराइज्ड इलेक्ट्रिक व डीजल इंजन दौड़ा रहे हैं। मौजदा व्यवस्था में ट्रेन ड्राइवर को 15 दिन का अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इसमें कंप्यूटराइज्ड इंजन की आधुनिक तकनीक के बजाए परंपरागत तकनीक का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। रेलवे में लगभग आठ हजार से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक - डीजल इंजन हैं। इनमें से कोई इंजन वातानुकूलित नहीं है। 90 प्रतिशत इंजनों में ड्राइवर के केबिन में पंखे अथवा हीटर नहीं हैं। उनके केबिन में सामान्य तापमान से 2-4 डिग्री अधिक तापमान

(सर्दी-गर्मी) रहता है। इंजन में टॉयलेट का प्रावधान नहीं है। इसका प्रभाव उनकी क्षमता व एकाग्रता पर पड़ता है। अधिक घंटों तक ड्यूटी करने से ड्राइवर्स को तनाव, मधुमेह, ब्लड प्रेशर आदि बीमारियां घेर रही हैं।

अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वह ट्रेन ड्राइवर्स को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण दे जिससे ट्रेन हादसों एवं जानमाल की रक्षा की जा सके।

**Demand to issue directions for debarring the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh  
Muslim University from chairing meetings of the Executive Council  
till the completion of inquiry by C.B.I.**

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, two inquiries were held against the present Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University for various financial irregularities and malpractices committed by him. The case was transferred to CBI for investigation which was given three months time. That period is already over and the CBI has not submitted its report. Although the Vice-Chancellor is under cloud, he continues to preside over the meetings of various important bodies of the University such as Court, Executive Council and Academic Council. The appointment of new Vice-Chancellor is due next month. By chairing the Executive Council, he can influence the selection of the panel for the new Vice-Chancellor. In the fitness of things, it is only appropriate that till the report of the CBI is received, the Vice-Chancellor may be debarred from chairing meetings of various bodies of the University.

I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to kindly issue necessary directions to the Vice-Chancellor, immediately, in this regard. Thank you.

**Concern over the violation of Human Rights of Hindus living  
in Pakistan**

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड) : इस वर्ष ईद के दिन पाकिस्तान के शिकारपुर शहर में 4 युवा हिंदू डॉक्टरों को गोली से मार दिया गया। उसी दौरान सिंध हैदराबाद जिले से 28 हिंदू परिवारों के 151 सदस्य भारत पलायन कर गए। कुछ महीने पहले पाकिस्तान की सिंध विधानसभा के सदस्य रामसिंह सोडा को परिवार सहित भारत पलायन करने पर विवश होना पड़ा था।

दिल्ली में आए 151 हिंदू फिलहाल तम्बुओं में रह रहे हैं। लगभग 75 वर्ष की वृद्धा लक्ष्मी ने बताया कि हम न वहाँ मंदिर बना सकते हैं, न श्मशान घाट। मंदिरों में देवी-देवताओं के कैलेंडर और पोस्टर लगाकर ही पूजा की जाती है। बच्चे स्कूलों में जबरदस्ती इस्लामियत का पाठ पढ़ने पर मजबूर किए जाते हैं। वहाँ हिंदू अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अलग स्कूल खोलने की इजाजत नहीं है।

इस जत्थे के नेता अर्जुनदास ने बताया कि वहाँ पर उन्हें दीवाली भी चुपचाप घर में मनानी पड़ती है और किसी की मौत हो जाए तो वे लाश को दफनाने पर मजबूर करते हैं। वे श्मशान घाट में लाश जलाने पर शोर मचाते हैं कि उन्हें बदबू आती है। हिंदुओं के श्मशान घाट भी चारों ओर से अतिक्रमण से घेरकर कम करते जाते हैं।

सरकार पाकिस्तान में हिंदुओं के मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर हनन के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से तुरंत बातचीत करे और उसे अपनी चिंता से अवगत कराए तथा भारत में अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए शरण लेने वाले हिंदुओं को यहाँ काम करने का परमिट और नागरिकता शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराए।

**Demand to take steps for providing social security and welfare of the  
workers in unorganized sector**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, यह सर्वग्रहणीय तथा सर्वदा स्मरणीय होना चाहिए कि सन्निर्माण श्रमिकों से लेकर घरेलू कामगार तक असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत प्रायः 45 करोड़ श्रमिकों के परिश्रम पर भारत निर्माण हो रहा है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) वृद्धि में इनका योगदान सबसे अधिक है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। अतः असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के अन्दर काम करने वाला भारतीय जनता मजदूर महासंघ (बी.जे.एम.एम.) यह जो माँग करता है कि जी.डी.पी. का तीन प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों की भलाई के लिए व्यय किया जाए, यह सर्वस्वीकार्य होना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 2008 में जो अधिनियम बना है, उसके अंतर्गत “सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष” में पर्याप्त राशि का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के कल्याणार्थ भारतीय जनता मजदूर महासंघ की निम्न माँगों के प्रति भी सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत गम्भीरतापूर्वक आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ:

1. असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को न्यूनतम 1,500 रुपए पेंशन राशि का भुगतान किया जाए।
2. सभी असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को निर्धनता सीमा रेखा के नीचे (बी.पी.एल.) का माना जाए।
3. ई.एस.आई. की तर्ज पर इन कामगारों के लिए भी स्वास्थ्य सेवा का प्रावधान किया जाए।
4. इन मजदूरों का पंजीयन सरलतम हो और राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूप हो।
5. असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों का भविष्य निधि (पी.एफ.) क्रमांक ‘आधार’ कार्ड में उल्लिखित हो।
6. इन कामगारों के लिए उत्तम आवासीय व्यवस्था से लेकर इनके मेधावी बच्चों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कराया जाए और
7. इनके रोजी-रोटी के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार माना जाए।

महोदय, इस मौके पर मैं यह भी माँग करता हूँ कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (एम्प्लाइज) प्रॉविडेंट फंड) की ब्याज दर में कटौती का कोई प्रयास न किया जाए, बल्कि यह ब्याज दर 10.25% से भी ज्यादा की जानी चाहिए। उस प्रकार के 1995 के एम्प्लाइज पेंशन स्कीम (ई.पी.एस.) के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली पेंशन राशि को भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों की भविष्य निधि के प्रति भी सर्वाधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। ऐसा मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है।

**Demand for inquiry into the allegations of torture being given to  
Swami Aseemanand in Ambala Jail**

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) :** महोदय, अम्बाला की जेल में बन्द स्वामी असीमानन्द ने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति एवं प्रधानमंत्री सहित अन्य संबंधित लोगों को ज्ञापन देकर जेल में उनके साथ किए गए अत्याचारों एवं यातनाओं का वर्णन किया है। यदि वे सही हैं, तो यह अफसोस की बात है। उन्होंने धर्म के आधार पर उनके साथ अन्याय व दुर्व्यवहार की बात भी कही है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसकी जांच हो और यदि उनके आरोपों की पुष्टि हो तो अपराधियों को दंड मिले, ताकि भविष्य में कोई दुर्व्यवहार न हों, इसकी निश्चिंता हो सके।

कानून का पालन अवश्य हो, पर धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव न हो, यह भी आग्रह है।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

#### **Demand to ensure the adequate supply of Urea to farmers of Bihar**

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** महोदय, बिहार में अभी उर्वरकों की भयंकर कमी है। वहाँ किसान अपनी फसलों में खासकर यूरिया डालने के लिए परेशान हैं, किन्तु उन्हें यूरिया मिल नहीं रहा है। यह पूरे बिहार राज्य की स्थिति है। एक ओर यूरिया किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर मिल नहीं रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर इसकी कालाबाजारी खुलेआम हो रही है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि किसानों को 1200 रुपए में एक बोरी यूरिया खरीदने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकार केन्द्र पर आरोप लगा रही है कि केन्द्र से समुचित मात्रा में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई राज्य को नहीं की जा रही है। केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि यूरिया की खपत 53 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह पूरे देश का आँकड़ा है। किन्तु, खपत बढ़ाने के बजाय किसानों की जरूरत के अनुसार भी उचित मूल्य पर यूरिया बिहार में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह बिहार को पर्याप्त मात्रा में यूरिया की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करे, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर समुचित मात्रा में खाद मिले।

#### **Demand to make economic policies keeping in view the problems being faced by the common man of the country**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): The *aam aadmi* was at the centre-stage and, therefore, he was visible. But now he has disappeared into invisibility. His status was high and amazingly important. But he has lost it. It is zero and even minus now. The *aam aadmi* cannot stand, sit or walk because he has no spine and bones in his body. The *aam aadmi* was invented by us for our political survival. But we don't need him any more. We have realised that he is not fit for survival. Our survival does not depend upon his survival any more. Those who cannot face the market have no right to exist. The market is supreme because it is sovereign. A nation cannot claim sovereignty. We need not stick to the old, outdated political theory. It is the will of the market, and not the will of the people, that constitutes a State. The will of the market cannot be regulated. If you regulate it, the economy will not grow. The economy should grow without any such regulation. It has nothing to do with poverty or inflation. Prices of foodgrains, vegetables, petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc. should not be controlled. Let demand and supply alone fix the prices. The Government should not interfere with the prices of commodities. *Aam aadmi* should not come in the way. Let the market forces throw him away. Let the price rise; sky is the limit for them. And yet, I urge upon the Government to take measures to make the common man visible.

### **Concern over the deteriorating current account deficit in the country**

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, India's external economic performance has proven to be the bright spot amidst the cooling of domestic expenditure. Indeed, over the previous four quarters from Q2 FY 2010-11 to Q1 FY 2011-12, exports and imports have grown at average rates of 21.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent in real terms, respectively, representing a massive acceleration from the 0.3 per cent and 5.2 per cent average growth rates achieved in the previous year. Moving forward though, both exports and imports growth (on a Y-O-Y basis) are noticeably losing momentum. Preliminary trade data for October reported by the Economic times was particularly weak. Export growth came in at a two-year low rate at 10.8 per cent Y-O-Y. Considering that it was only in July when growth was at a staggering 81.8 per cent Y-O-Y, a slowdown is clearly underway. Import growth picked upto 21.7 per cent Y-O-Y from 17.2 per cent but remains well below trend, with the twelve-month average growth rate at 25.7 per cent. Despite the rupee weakening considerably, exports are not likely to pick up due to the economic crisis in key export markets. Taking into consideration the fact that export growth is starting to show some slackness, industrial production figures point to a further deterioration in external demand conditions. The recent decline in oil prices suggests that the growth of import payments might also reduce, which would be offset by a falling rupee. Therefore, it is clear that there is going to be a slump in India's trade activity, with a deterioration of the current account deficit in the country.

I urge the Government to take note of this and take remedial measures urgently.

### **Demand for financial assistance for the State of Sikkim to rebuild the State devastated by earthquake**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): As the House is aware, a severe earthquake at 6.9 on Richter scale occurred in Sikkim in the month of September, 2011. The impact of the earthquake was so devastating that it has put the State 5 years behind. The earthquake has caused severe damage particularly in the north Sikkim which has been almost demolished. Around 100 people have died and thousands have become homeless besides there is severe damage to roads, buildings and other infrastructure of Sikkim. According to a rough estimate, the total loss to the State, is around Rs.10,000 crores. The impression of the earthquake is still fresh in the minds of the people and they are afraid of going to their villages. The people of Sikkim are deeply grateful to the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Minister of Development of North-Eastern Region and General Secretary of Indian National Congress for their visits to the State which has given some confidence to them. We are particularly thankful to the Prime Minister for announcing a package of Rs.1,000 crores for rebuilding the State. However, the destruction in the State is so vast that it will take years to bring normalcy in the lives of the people of the State. The



Government of the State has sent a demand of Rs.7,000 crores to the Central Government for rebuilding the infrastructure in the State and for helping the people who have lost their homes and other belongings. I request that the Central Government should accept the demand of the State Government and help it.

**Demand to provide financial and technical assistance for  
wind power generation in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, wind power energy is one of the cleanest energies available in abundance, particularly in India. This energy has not been tapped to the full potential in the country so far. Sir, the Central Wind Energy Institute (C-Wet) has identified 30 locations in Andhra Pradesh for wind power development, spread across Ananthapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore Districts. Ananthapur accounts for the highest wind power potential in Andhra Pradesh. As per ICSA India Limited, the Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (Nedcap), Andhra Pradesh has a technical wind potential of around 800 MW against which capacity installed by private sector companies is around 110 MW and the rest is yet to be exploited. Installation of the projects for the remaining potential will not only boost economy and generate employment in the region but also will fulfill the increasing demands of energy in the State. It will also help protect the environment and save the resources. The Government needs to take initiative for developing wind energy in all the potential districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to take necessary action in this direction and provide all financial and technical assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh required for the purpose.

**Demand to promote Urdu Language and accord it the status of  
Second Official Language**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the promotion of Urdu language needs attention at the highest level in the Government of India.

This language is spoken and understood throughout India and it is in a vibrant situation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Delhi.

On the basis of its contribution to the freedom struggle and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, it should since have been declared as the second official language in the country after Hindi. That has not unfortunately happened.

In the meantime this language suffers discrimination in certain areas and the Minister of HRD would be well advised to take notice of what is happening on ground.

There are 110 Central Schools in the country and not even in one of these schools Urdu is being taught as no Urdu teacher has been posted. So, Urdu teachers need to be appointed for these schools on the pattern that has been adopted in U.P. and Delhi.

Urdu lovers in the country felt shocked recently to know that the sum of Rs.100 crores that has been earmarked for promotion of Urdu language had been allowed to lapse last year as the CEO of Prasar Bharti did not take measures to organize programmes for promotion of Urdu language.

It is unfortunate that the CEO did not implement the recommendations of the Commission it had itself appointed to organize programmes of Urdu language. The Commission had selected 123 programmes out of 840 programmes put up before it by the Prasar Bharti itself.

These are just a couple of instances to show the Administration's apathy towards promotion of Urdu language and literature.

This apathy must stop as it runs counter to the UPA's avowed position to promote Urdu language and literature. Thank you.

**Demand to allot the land of closed Indu Textiles Mill of NTC at  
Dadar in Mumbai to Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar Trust**

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं एक अतिमहत्व के विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई के दादर में चैत्य भूमि ट्रस्ट के पास एन.टी.सी. की इन्दू मिल पिछले 25 सालों से बंद पड़ी है। पिछले 15 सालों से बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के अनुयायी इस जगह की अम्बेडकर स्मारक के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं। पिछले 6 दिसम्बर, 2011 को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के परिनिर्वाण दिवस के अवसर पर अम्बेडकरवादियों ने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति की स्थापना उस जगह पर कर दी है। प्रतिदिन हजारों की संख्या में भगवान बुद्ध और अम्बेडकर के अनुयायी उस स्थान पर दर्शन के लिए आ रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा अभी तक चैत्य भूमि ट्रस्ट को जमीन नहीं सौंपने के निर्णय से दलितों में काफी रोष है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि वे तत्काल इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर इन्दू मिल की जमीन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ट्रस्ट के नाम से आवंटित करके वहां पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्मारक का निर्माण कराएं।

**Demand to exempt the members of Governing Body of Nehru Yuva Kendra from  
the office of profit by amending the Parliament (Prevention of  
Disqualification) Act, 1959**

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के विषय में चौदहवीं लोक सभा की लाभ के पद की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा अपनी नौवीं रिपोर्ट में यह संस्तुति की गयी है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के सन्दर्भ में सभापति, अध्यक्ष तथा उपसभापति का पद लाभ के पदों की श्रेणी से मुक्त है, क्योंकि ये पद उन संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जो सोसायटीज ऑफ रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट 1860 के तहत रजिस्टर्ड संस्थाओं से संबंधित हैं। अतः यह विचार व्यक्त किया गया कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के शासी मण्डल के सदस्य, जो

संसद सदस्य हैं तथा इस संगठन के शासी मण्डल में नाम निर्देशित किये जाते हैं, वे लाभ का पद धारण नहीं करते, ऐसा माना जाना चाहिए।

चूंकि इस विषय में कोई क़ानूनसम्मत निर्णय प्राप्त नहीं है, अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के शासी मण्डल में संसद सदस्य का नाम निर्देशित किये जाने के लिए तथा उन्हें वह पद ग्रहण करने के लिए यह अति आवश्यक होगा कि एक निश्चित विधि मत प्राप्त किया जाए और वह तभी सम्भव है जब इस पद को Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (as amended in 2006) में लाभ के पद से बाहर रखने के लिए इस क़ानून में बदलाव लाया जाए।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उपर्युक्त क़ानून में संशोधन कर नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के शासी मण्डल को इस क़ानून में डाला जाए।

**Demand to set up an Aviation University at Begumpet Airport in  
Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I welcome Government of India's decision to set up National Aviation University not only to address issues like fake pilots, below standard training academies but also to provide aviation training, flying, management, safety, security. AAI also wanted to set up AATI to offer technical courses and other related training in communication, navigation systems and ATM, as India will have passenger traffic of 30 crores by 2020 and lot of technical and other manpower is required to sustain growth. After opening up of Shamshabad Airport, Begumpet Airport has become inoperative. So, Government of Andhra Pradesh thought to utilise available land at Begumpet optimally and proposed to set up Aviation University with the help of AAI in 300-400 acres out of 800 acres of land. BCAS accepted this proposal and HRD Ministry is also positive on this. Last year Chief Minister had written a letter to PM. Since AAI has already agreed for this proposal, people of Andhra Pradesh are thinking that the project would come up soon. But, Cabinet Secretary in November last asked State Government to provide alternative site of 400 acres for the proposed University. I understand that Cabinet Secretary wants to use Begumpet airport for VIP movements. It is not prudent to stop university for VIP movements or air shows which only happen once in a year. By keeping airport idle, I strongly feel we are just misusing public property and wasting tax-payers money. In view of this, I request Government of India to kindly approve setting up of Aviation University at Begumpet Airport without any further delay.

**Demand to equip with weaponry and strengthen the  
Mumbai Coastal Police**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the ambitious plans of the Central and State Governments to strengthen the Mumbai Coastal Police in the aftermath of the 26/11 terrorist attacks have not led to much on the ground. Over these three years, the Mumbai

Coastal Police recruited 116 helpers on boats, 12 steering wheel controllers and 8 engine drivers. They have also hired second class masters and more engine drivers on a contract basis. It is appalling.

Out of 19 boats available with the police, seven are not functioning because there is nobody to operate them. Though recruitment is in progress, there is not much strength despite the promises made after 26/11. Also, the training leaves much to be desired. There is Government rule stating that any individual who has studied till Class IV and has some knowledge of sea can be a part of the coastal police. So, they are recruiting officers with hardly any qualifications. This has affected the quality of their work.

Another shocking news is that the weaponry which was allotted for the Mumbai Coastal Police by the Central Government has not reached the Mumbai Coastal Police. It is still lying in the docks. No attempt has been made to transfer it to Mumbai in over a year. Not only that Coastal Police which guards the 140 KM-long Mumbai coastline now has 19 speed boats in comparison with six that were available before the attacks. However, a large number of these boats are dysfunctional. Of the seven boats available with the Yellow Gate Police Station, three are currently out of use because of problems with their engines.

I urge upon the Home Ministry to depute a team from the Centre to redress these problems immediately before any untoward incident happens.

**Demand to take immediate measures to prevent the spread of  
Kala-azar in Bihar**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Kala Azar (visceral leishmaniasis) has killed thousands in Bihar only. This disease is present in Bihar for more than 100 years. In the year 1903, Leishman and Donovan discovered this parasite. It was named Leishmania Donovanii. Bihar was heavily affected alongwith Assam, Bengal, Eastern UP and some parts of Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The neglect on the part of the authorities towards the control programme led to big epidemics with one lac cases in 1977, and with 2,50,000 cases in 1991-1992. The percentage of deaths was quite high. Now, the whole scheme is under the Central Government's National Rural Health Mission. There is still increase in the number of cases. There were roughly 30,000 cases this year. However, there is a scientific report that the actual number is seven times more than the Government's figures. Therefore, urgent steps are to be taken by the Government in this regard. The Government should come forward with positive steps.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Deputy Chairman,  
Sir, I move:-

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was introduced on 9th May, 2006 for one year. The objective was not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also for providing an opportunity for Governmental agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as their orderly implementation.

This has been followed by subsequent legislations. The last such legislation made *viz.* the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011 will cease to operate after 31.12.2011.

Delhi has added about 30 lakh to its population in the last decade and 44 lakh during the period from 1991 to 2011. Thus, total addition in the last 20 years has been more than 100 per cent of the population till 1980. While progress has been made in evolving policies, norms and strategies towards implementation of this Act, more time, at least three years, is needed to bring an orderly arrangement, keeping in view the current ground realities and fast evolving nature of urbanisation in Delhi.

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD-2021), notified on 7th February, 2007, has provided for its review and revision every five years, to account for such modifications and corrections that emerge based on ground realities. The first review of MPD-2021 has already commenced, and is expected to lead to necessary modifications in the existing guidelines. The revised MPD would not only cover unauthorised colonies, village abadi, etc., but the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

It is expedient to introduce a legal framework to ensure that no hardship is imposed on people until the revision of the Master Plan is completed, besides facilitating its smooth implementation on the ground.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. While supporting the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House that this is the fifth time, since 2006, that

the Minister of Urban Development has come before the House for an extension of this provision. He has come to the House, almost every year, for extension. Everybody knows about the history of Delhi. When Delhi was established, its population was 3.50 lakhs. At the time of independence, it was 7.50 lakhs. And now, it is nearing 2 crores. Delhi is expanding and the density of population is also increasing. The open areas are less. The green areas are less. You will find green areas in Lutyens' Delhi alone. You do not find it in other areas. The Master Plan was prepared, but not implemented. It was challenged in the Court, and the Court interfered. On the direction of the Supreme Court, demolition started. And, when the Administration again wanted to bring certain changes in the Master Plan, the Minister has brought a Special Provision for the NCT of Delhi for a further period, that is, upto 31st day of December, 2014. I am sure, after 2014, he will again come back to this House. I may not be there to support it; but those, who will be there, will have to speak the same things which I am going to speak today. The point is that so many people are entering Delhi for their livelihood, for their education, for their health care or for a better living. But the conditions are deteriorating day-by-day. Why is it so? It is due to wrong planning, wrong administration and lack of infrastructure. The basic infrastructure facilities, which are required, are roads, sanitation, sewerage, drinking water, health, education and the lung of the society, that is, the green park. But we are failing in our duty to provide these things. Now, we have given plenty of things. We are getting information that in some areas we are improving our position. But when we look at the civic facilities available in Delhi, we are short of them. The point is that there is the River Yamuna in Delhi. It is a historic river, and on the bank of this river, the Delhi town is situated. Now, we need to save the Yamuna. With so much of a population, there is pollution in Yamuna. But that is the only source of water. We must keep it clean. What is your programme for that? What is your plan? What is your programme and plan for taking care of the sewerage? What is your programme for sanitation? What is your programme for roads? What is your programme for the movement of traffic? What is your plan for hospitals? Yes, all of these may not be coming under your charge but they constitute the 'basic infrastructure' that is required, and that is your responsibility.

Now, you are saying that you are yet to finalize the Farm Policy for Delhi. When we visit cities like Bangaluru, Mumbai, etc., people there say that there are very good farm houses in Delhi. I do not live in a farm house but I do hear about farm houses. But what is the policy of the Government in regard to farm houses? Are farm house owners also given tax rebates equivalent to what the farmers get? What is your policy on that? What is your policy on *jhuggi jhopadis*? What is your policy on unauthorized colonies? Every now and then, we read in newspapers that

there was a meeting of the Cabinet and the Government of the NCT of Delhi and it was decided to regularize certain unauthorized colonies. Now, unauthorized colonies do not mushroom overnight. The number of such colonies is growing day-by-day. What is your Vigilance Department doing? Why do unauthorized colonies come up? A recent report of the United Nations says that three lakh people were uprooted in order to accommodate the Commonwealth Games. Nobody knows whether they were given any alternative accommodation.

Now, Delhi has such a large population. We know very well that each household requires a helper, a maid servant or an office assistant. These people cannot afford to live in areas on the periphery of Delhi. They need houses. Where will they go? Where are housing colonies for them? Are these colonies located somewhere near, or, are there any satellite colonies? The satellite colonies are now going beyond Kundli. These people come to Delhi for work from areas as far away as Ghaziabad, Sonapat, etc. Why don't we identify areas within the heart of the town to accommodate these people, where people from the middle class and the lower middle class could survive and get a shelter? What programme do you have for them? I do not see any such programme being reflected in your Master Plan.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to come forward with a comprehensive plan alongwith the Bill, so that we do not have to extend or amend this again and again, every year or every couple of years. This is a temporary arrangement. A permanent arrangement is required, considering the futurology of Delhi and the amount of migration that is going to take place. Till that time, you have to make arrangements. In the NDA regime, we had thought about providing urban facilities in rural areas but we could not implement that. Delhi is a land of opportunities, a land of education, a land of employment, a land of good health. People run to Delhi. But they must have a good living when they are here. To provide that good living to people, you must have a good Master Plan. You must have the latest technology and eco-friendly towns. Do you have that? Do you have pollution-free towns? So, on such issues we are failing in our duty, Sir.

So, my request to the Government is that it should come forward with a comprehensive Bill next time. During these two years', please formulate some plans and programmes after talking to all the stakeholders. Make this a beautiful city where no one feels suffocated, no one suffers and everybody lives happily and has a decent life.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one hour has been allotted for this Bill. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee now.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. At the present moment, we have no other alternative but to support this Bill. This is three years' extension in place of the yearly extension, as it was done previously. It is

proved now that the development of Delhi, the National Capital of the country, was undertaken in such a way after spending huge sums of money, spending crores and crores; the other metropolitan areas were demanding and demanding, but only the National Capital has been taken care of. In spite of huge spending by the national economy, now it has been told that it was a faulty planning resulting in huge appearance of unauthorised areas.

First of all, I would like to emphasise that the urban development has been only on the urban areas only, the urban planning only. But, the urban development has a nexus—the Minister must pay attention to this fact—with the rural development. While dealing with the problems of the urban areas, the rural problems will have to be taken into consideration. That is why, I would like to emphasise that the land reforms is the very important answer in the urban development. Moreover, in the recent scenario of the country, when the entire economy has been in a bad shape, many of the big industries are closing down, the agrarian crisis is also looming large—which would be discussed in this House—resulting in the influx of farmers into urban areas, after being displaced from the rural areas. The rural people are coming here. The situation has been worsened with the liberalisation, the bad economy, bad planning and corruption. These have resulted in such a situation even in the capital city of India.

Sir, in Delhi, one will understand that in this scenario, the settlement of the poor people in unauthorised areas. But, the unauthorised areas are developed for commercial purposes, for the rich people! One should look into the implementation of the Act. How we have looked after the situations is very important.

Sir, as I have mentioned, Delhi has been taken care of as compared to other metropolitan cities. Still, such a horrible picture is there in its urban development. While preparing a new concept plan, I urge the Government to undertake some exercises. Even there are unauthorised slum areas in Delhi. Their physical improvement should be considered. The Government will have to acquire those private lands, which are there for long many years. Jhuggi and jhopris have appeared and slums have appeared. They will have to be given tenancy rights, on lease rents. Those will have to settle like that.

Such concepts of physical settlement of the poor people should be there after acquiring the land, giving them on monthly lease with a proper arrangement of sewage, roads, water; these will have to be undertaken. It is not the job of one Minister of Urban Development. But, the entire Government will have to consider all these things.

With these few words, at this stage, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also rise to support the basic intent and the purpose of this Bill. However, I would like to just bring to the hon. Minister's notice



one or two basic facts about the issues of pressure of population in land, particularly in Delhi. Would the hon. Minister like to consider, while devising a new Master Plan for Delhi, the entire range of issues which relate to FSI, which inhibits high-rise buildings to come up? If you really give a more liberal treatment to FSI which results in a more optimum utilization of space and that you are able to have the concomitant infrastructure in terms of cost of electricity, water, drainage, sewerage and road, then, that is the only way you can make use of the more limited space which the region of Delhi has, which has a huge pressure of population building on it. Sir, I think, if the hon. Minister looks at the best international experience and practice, I am sure, that somebody like him will come to the rather ready conclusion that all over the world, Sir, where there is pressure of population on limited land, they have gone in for a more optimum use of the land which is available by a more liberal treatment in terms of permissible area, no doubt, by the concomitant backing up of the required infrastructure. Our laws, Sir, not only in terms of rent, but our laws in terms of buildings today are antiquated. The Minister, of course, knows this very well that the two Reports which are under his consideration, one Report on which he himself has taken a major initiative, the Isher Ahluwalia Committee Report has a huge section on what can be done in terms of development of important metro cities. So, while I support this particular Bill, would the Minister like to use this opportunity for a more generic review of antiquated rules, regulations and laws which do not really befit a country like India, which has a huge pressure of population? Sir, you know, one broad statistic which is clear that India may be the home of 1/6th of the population. Our urbanisation is yet to take off, but we, unfortunately, have only 1/25th of the global space. The pressure of urbanisation in the next ten-fifteen years, Sir, will increase dramatically. This is, therefore, an area where the Minister can take a lead in signalling the kind of changes which, at least, large metro cities, particularly Delhi need to really adopt. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley — not here. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. You have got just two minutes.

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस बिल को हम कुछ सुझावों के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को शहरी विकास मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को महीने में कम से कम एक बार जरूर बैठाना चाहिए। गांवों में अगर सरकार नागरिक सुविधाएं दे दे -- सड़क, स्कूल, बिजली, पानी, नाली, खड़ुंजा, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और रोजगार - तो लोग शहर नहीं आना चाहेंगे। आप रोज ऐसे मास्टर प्लान बनाते रहेंगे, यदि गांवों से पलायन न रोका गया तो शहरों की जनसंख्या विस्फोटक स्थिति में आ जाएगी। लोगों को यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि वे कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। इसको आप किसी कानून से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। गांवों की जनता को केवल देहात में विकास करके ही रोका जा सकता है,

खास तौर से अगर सिविक फसिलिटीज़ मिल जाएं, गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन देहात में हो जाए, रोज़गार मिल जाए और चिकित्सा का अच्छा इंतज़ाम हो जाए, तो लोग शहर नहीं आएंगे।

सर, शहरों में भी दो-तीन चीज़ों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली इस समय जाम का शहर बन गया है। अगर आप सोचें कि किलोमीटर और मिनट के अनुपात से आप एयरपोर्ट जाएंगे तो आपका जहाज छूट जाएगा। अगर नॉर्थ एवेन्यू या साउथ एवेन्यू से आप नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन या निजामुद्दीन जाना चाहेंगे तथा किलोमीटर, गाड़ी की गति और समय के अनुपात से चलेंगे तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी। इसी तरह से पार्किंग की बहुत बड़ी समस्या से आज दिल्ली शहर गुजर रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो मास्टर प्लान बनता है, यह जब से लागू होगा, उसके बाद अगर एक भी अतिक्रमण हो गया तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? नए मास्टर प्लान बनने के साल-दो-साल बाद अतिक्रमण विरोधी दस्ता जब अतिक्रमण हटाता है तो उसके लिए वे लोग तो जिम्मेदार हैं ही, जो अतिक्रमण करते हैं, उससे ज्यादा वे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी उस अतिक्रमण को रोकने की थी और जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान यह अतिक्रमण होता है। भले ही वे वहां से दूसरे इलाके में स्थानांतरित हो जाएं या रिटायरमेंट पर चले जाएं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। उनकी पेंशन को रोकना चाहिए, उनकी ग्रेजुटी को रोकना चाहिए और सेवा में रहते हुए ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान इस प्रकार से अतिक्रमण होता है। पहले अतिक्रमण होता है। फिर उसे तोड़ा जाता है लेकिन वह फिर से बन जाता है! मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए कि लोग कुछ सुविधाएं चाहते हैं - यातायात ठीक हो, सड़क हो। अब केवल स्कूल से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज चार पांच प्रकार की शिक्षाएं हो गयी हैं। एक वह शिक्षा है जो बच्चे विदेश में पढ़ रहे हैं। दूसरी प्रकार की शिक्षा है जो मेरु अजमेर में कॉलेज है, नैनीताल का शेरवुड है, ग्वालियर का सिंधिया कॉलेज है - यह दूसरी क्वालिटी की एजुकेशन है। तीसरे वे हैं, जो पीटर्स, पेट्रिक्स और चार्ल्स जार्जेज़ नाम से अंग्रेजी स्कूल हैं, पब्लिक स्कूल हैं। चौथे वे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो कुछ लाल-नीली टाई लगाकर अधकचरी अंग्रेजी को पढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पांचवी प्रकार की शिक्षा चुंगी के स्कूलों की, नगरपालिका की, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड वाली है। मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि हम गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। सर, अदम गोंडवी का एक शेर है कि

सौ में सत्तर आदमी फिलहाल जब नासाद हैं,  
दिल पर रखकर हाथ से कहिए, देश क्या आज़ाद है?  
कोठियों से मुल्क के नयार को मत आंकिए,  
आधा हिन्दुस्तान तो फुटपाथ पर आबाद है।

इसलिए जब तक इस देश में एक बड़ी जनसंख्या फुटपाथ पर रहेगी, जब तक हम सारे लोगों को सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं करते हैं, तब तक इस प्रकार के मास्टर प्लान बनाना एक बड़ी बेईमानी साबित होगी। मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ग्रीनरी का भी ध्यान रखा जाए, ट्रैफिक जाम न हो, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाए, पार्किंग का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। महोदय, शेरशाह सूरी ने अगर एक हजार साल पहले ये मार्ग न बनाए होते, तो क्या होता? उनकी दूरदर्शिता देखिए, आज एक हजार साल बाद जीटी रोड से और शेरशाह सूरी मार्ग से हम लोग जा रहे हैं, वरना अभी तो शहर जाम हो रहे हैं, जो शहरों की जीवन रेखाएं हैं, जैसे आगरा का एमजी रोड है, वह लाइफलाइन है, लेकिन वह जाम है, आज हमारा आगरा डेड शहर हो गया है। अगर हमारे पुरखों की

इतनी दूर की सोच न होती तो देश जाम हो गया होता। सर, मेट्रो के साथ मोनो रेल के बारे में भी बात हो जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दिल्ली का हर इलाका मेट्रो के साथ जुड़ जाए। सर, हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं। कहने को वे शहर में रहते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग एक अधकचरी जिंदगी जी रहे हैं। गांव में रहते तो उनको दूध का भाव कम मिलता, अच्छी सब्जी खाते, वहां पॉल्यूशन नहीं होता। कहने को वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में रहते हैं। जब लड़के की शादी करते हैं तो दहेज मांगते हैं कि दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां पर वे नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। जब हम ऐसी बस्तियों में जाते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि आप चाहे दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, इससे तो अच्छा आपका गांव था।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि कहने को वे शहर में, दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं लेकिन वे यहां पर नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। इससे तो अच्छा वे गांव में थे। मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है कि आप यहां पर ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करें कि लोगों को दिल्ली कहते हुए शर्म न आए और उनकी कालोनी में जब रिश्तेदार आए, उनके दोस्त आए तो उन्हें शर्म महसूस न हो। उन्हें ऐसा लगे कि वे एक साफ-सुथरी दिल्ली, हरी दिल्ली, स्वच्छ दिल्ली, राजधानी दिल्ली, तुंगलकों की दिल्ली, गजनबी की दिल्ली, गौरी की दिल्ली, शेरशाह सूरी की दिल्ली, मुगलों की दिल्ली, राजपूतों की दिल्ली और अब कांग्रेस की दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. I would, first of all, congratulate hon. Minister, Shri Kamal Nath for bringing a comprehensive amendment Bill on the Master Plan which was already notified as early as 7th February, 2007. This Master Plan is to be implemented in a very specific manner taking into consideration the development of Delhi as one of the world's top metropolitan cities. It has to somewhat catch up with the top ten cities in the world. The countries which are having new cities are already giving a clear picture of how in 30 or 50 years that city will be developed, how people will be accommodated and how expansion can take place. These are all things which are taken into consideration. We Indians are having an attraction for capital cities. Therefore, every day plenty of people are coming to Delhi and wherever places are available they are occupying it. Therefore, this particular amendment Bill which wants three years' time to have a clear thinking and make the Master Plan complimentary was already notified so that people can cooperate fully for making this city an attractive city, an international tourist destination also. For that, Sir, already there is a provision given for urban poor and provision is given for street vendors, farm houses and residential areas, non-residential areas, commercial areas also. These are disputes which already existed at the level of the High Court and Supreme Court and many of the orders, interim orders and final orders were passed. Every time, when an act has to be amended it has to come before the Parliament but now the

hon. Minister has taken a clear stand that within three years everything will be settled. Therefore, there is no need for coming every year and it is better to come in December, 2014 so that everything is settled properly, according to the notified Master Plan. Sir, as other hon. Members mentioned, we have to see that Yamuna again lives. It is a living river. It is having life. It is a perennial river. But, unfortunately, we cannot see water on certain days. It should have a perennial river flow. That is one of the things that every international city has. Every city, wherever we go at the international level, there will be river flowing forever. But, in Delhi also it should be there. It is a prestige for us to revive the Yamuna to the original position and see that every city, every road is properly done. In one of the cities when we visited Intestine City we saw that after the Second World War, the Communists got the Government of Eastern Germany. Utilizing the opportunity the narrow streets were widened. Now the streets are very much widened. They tell the tourists very proudly, that when we were re-constructing the destroyed city of the World War, we made the narrow lanes into wide streets. That should be the attitude of our citizens of Delhi and they should cooperate with the Government, Municipalities and State Governments so that we get a good, rich city of Delhi.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011.

I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill. Actually, the Delhi (Special Laws Provisions) Act, 2006, refers to protect certain forms of unauthorized structures with punitive action in the national capital. And, then, there were subsequent legislation. Then, we have the National Capital Territory of Delhi Law (Special Provisions) Act, 2011, and then we have the Master Plan.

Sir, due to time constraint, I have only two points to make. Whenever big occasions take place in Delhi like the Commonwealth Games or the Asian Games or whatever, the workers are brought from outside Delhi. Then, they tend to stay back here and this promotes unauthorized colonization. I would like to make a suggestion for consideration of the hon. Minister. Recently, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a project called Micro Housing which does not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. So, instead of letting the workers live in unauthorized colonies, alongwith the main project, another project should be developed for the workers so that they do not have to make unauthorized colonization in Delhi.

The next point is: We are talking about beautification of Delhi and other things. Other hon. Members have spoken, in detail, about the Bill. But, I would like to speak for the Members of

Parliament. Sir, we, the Members of Parliament, are being attacked by people like Anna Hazare. We are the poor people who are targeted all over the country. But, whenever we go abroad, we compare ourselves with the other Parliamentarians over there. There, they are given more facilities than what we are getting here. I want the hon. Minister or the Secretariat officials to come and visit our flats in North Avenue or South Avenue or other places. Whenever there is rain, it is literally raining inside the flats. There is heavy seepage — they call it *seelan*. One room is exclusively left for this and every, now and then, the people from the CPWD come and do some work on war-footing. But, there is no improvement. We need something to be done for Members of Parliament. The hon. Minister has to look at the whole of Delhi. The hon. Minister is present here. I don't know whether it falls within his jurisdiction. If not, he has to collaborate with other concerned departments and do something for Members of Parliament. I had an opportunity to go and see a flat at Meena Bagh. Yesterday, I had been to my colleague's house, Smt. Ratna Bai. She has closed one room totally due to *seelan*. As a result, she is not able to use her three-bed room flat. So, I request that something should be done to provide a better accommodation to Members of Parliament...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take it up with the House Committee.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, when you are beautifying the entire Delhi, why not the houses of Members of Parliament? Where else we can express our feelings? So, with these observations, I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011 आज इस सदन में आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे यह आश्चर्य होता है कि हम दिल्ली में हर साल रोड्स के लिए, नालों के लिए करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करते हैं। हम इसके सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए पेड़ आदि लगाते हैं और इन पर भी कई हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करते हैं, अगर हम दूसरे राज्यों की कैपिटल के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च करते, तो कोई न कोई स्टेट कैपिटल आज नेशनल कैपिटल के बराबर हो जाती।

मुझे याद है जब इसी सदन में कॉमन वैलथ की बात आई थी और उसके लिए 76,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए थे, उनमें से लगभग तीस से चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपए ड्रेन्स व रोड्स पर तथा पेड़-पौधे लगाने पर खर्च किए गए। मैं साऊथ एवेन्यु में रहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर जो अच्छा रोड था, उसको भी तोड़कर बना दिया और यह काम रातों-रात कर दिया। जब बरसात का मौसम आया, तो पानी भरने की वजह से हमें एयरपोर्ट व स्टेशन जाना भी मुश्किल हो गया। हमें दिल्ली को और अच्छी बनाने में और कितने साल लगेंगे? दिल्ली पूरे देशवासियों की है और देश के सभी लोग यहां पर आएंगे। उनको यहां पर रहने और रोजगार करने का पूरा हक है और हमें उन लोगों को यह हक देना पड़ेगा। हम लोग उनके हक को नकार नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें उनको यहां रहने की सुविधा कर देनी चाहिए। जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, हम लोग उनमें जाते

हैं। आप स्टेट के लिए एक अलग नियम क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप स्टेट को भी उतनी सुविधा दीजिए, जितनी एक नेशनल कैपिटल को दे रहे हैं। आज मैट्रो सिटिज़ हैं। आज जब भुवनेश्वर के लिए अलग नियम, कोलकाता के लिए अलग नियम, मैसूर के लिए अलग नियम है, तब दिल्ली के लिए इस मामले में अलग से नियम क्यों बना रहे हैं? आज आप यह बिल लाए हैं, हम समर्थन इसका कर रहे हैं। यह 2014 तक के लिए है, जबकि 2021 तक का मास्टर प्लान था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह बिल इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी क्यों ला रहे हैं? अगर आप इस हाउस में एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाते, तो हम भी उसका अच्छे तरीके से समर्थन कर सकते थे। दिल्ली केवल दिल्लीवासियों की नहीं है, यह किसी एक एरिया की नहीं है, यह सारे भारतवर्ष के आदमियों के लिए है। इसलिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि आप इसके साथ-साथ स्टेट कैपिटल को भी देखिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए जो नियम कर रहे हैं, उसको यहां भी लागू कीजिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए बोलते हैं कि वहां के घर, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़कर रास्ता चौड़ा कीजिए, अच्छे से रास्ता बनाइए, लेकिन मैं सुन रहा था, टी.वी. में देख रहा था कि दिल्ली में, अगर आज देखा जाए तो यहां पर, पॉश एरिया में जो कई बिल्डिंग्स बनी हुई हैं, वे सब बिना परमिशन के बनी हुई हैं। वे टूट भी रही हैं, कई आदमी मर भी रहे हैं, तो यह सब कैसे हो रहा है? अगर आप ये नियम-कानून दिल्ली में तोड़ रहे हैं, तो कई स्टेट में, स्टेट कैपिटल को आदेश देने से कहां से होगा?

मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है। आप यहां पर फार्म हाउस का जो जिक्र कर रहे हैं, यह फार्म हाउस हमारी सरकार को क्या रेवेन्यू देता है? अगर रेवेन्यू नहीं देता है, तो उसके लिए क्या नियम रखें? वे लोग हजार-हजार एकड़ के फार्म हाउस बनाते हैं, वहां पर जितने भी शादी-ब्याह कराते हैं, उनसे सालों करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। आप यहां पर, दिल्ली शहर में, फार्म हाउस के लिए परमिशन दे रहे हैं, जबकि एक आम आदमी को जगह देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के पास समय नहीं है, उनको घर देने के लिए उनके पास रुपया-पैसा नहीं है, तब ये फार्म हाउस बनाने के लिए उनको इतनी सुविधाएँ क्यों मुहैया कराई जाती हैं? आप क्यों उस पॉश एरिया में इतने ड्रेनेज सिस्टम, रोड सिस्टम तैयार कर रहे हैं, किसके लिए तैयार कर रहे हैं? अगर आपने एक आम आदमी के लिए इतनी सुविधा तैयार कर दी होती, तो यह दिल्ली कब की एक अच्छा शहर बन गई होती। आज जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, आप उन स्टेट कैपिटल्स को भी थोड़ा देखिए ताकि स्टेट कैपिटल्स भी अच्छी बनें। जो आदमी स्टेट कैपिटल से नेशनल कैपिटल, दिल्ली में आता है, वह कम से कम यह न सोचे कि मैं दिल्ली में रह जाऊँ और स्टेट कैपिटल न जाऊँ। स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत इससे बदतर है। आज कई स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत बहुत बदतर है। आप पटना चले जाइए, भुवनेश्वर चले जाइए, राँची चले जाइए, छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर में चले जाइए, ये स्टेट कैपिटल कहलाने के लायक नहीं हैं। आपको उस स्टेट कैपिटल को, जो आपके अधीन है, उसको तवज्जो देनी होगी। आज आप इस बिल को लाए हैं, हम इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यदि आप 2014 की जगह, 2021 तक का एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाए होते तो हम आपका अच्छी तरह से समर्थन करते। आप नेशनल कैपिटल को अच्छी तरह रखिए, लेकिन इसमें जो दुर्नीति हो रही है, कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में जो करप्शन हो रहा है, आप उसको रोकिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती :** आपने 40,000 करोड़ रुपये नेशनल कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में खर्च कर दिये, लेकिन कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई। थैंक यू, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my first point is with regard to unauthorized colonies. Much is talked about the unauthorized colonies. But I only wanted to say that we will have to take a holistic approach towards this problem. My second point is with regard to *jhuggi jhopri* and slum areas. In Delhi, about 18.7 per cent population lives in *jhuggi jhopris* and slum areas. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards an important locality, that is, Batla House. When I tell the miserable condition of the people of Batla House locality to the people of other cities, they are really shocked to hear and wonder whether it is really located in Delhi. There are no basic amenities, like, drinking water, sewerage, etc. The Ministry should take a sympathetic view towards this colony because this colony has turned into ghetto. At least, some basic facilities should be made available to this colony.

My third point is with regard to Dwarka sub city. It is a very beautiful colony. There are about 30-40 Group Housing Societies. But, I am sorry to say that despite allotment, possession of apartments is not given to the owners. We have made so many representations in this regard. I personally met the Lt. Governor of Delhi two-three times. I met other concerned officials also. But all in vain. After that, we all met together and made self-draws. So, when the things are not moving, what to do? We have to take the things in our hands. We have had self-draw and now all those people are there in their respective flats. But, between construction and handing over of these flats, there was a gap of nearly 3-4 years. The possession was not handed over and the flats were getting dilapidated. So, what I mean to say is that the Government should consider that after the construction of flats is completed, immediately the flats should be handed over to the beneficiaries. Otherwise, on the one hand, the Government will lose, and, on the other hand, the beneficiaries will have to pay the bank loans with interest, besides paying rent for those flats where they are staying. So, this is one of the important problems which I see in Delhi. I hope, the hon. Minister will give a serious thought to it.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री राम कृपाल यादव। आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहाँ की आबादी लगभग दो करोड़ है, उसमें लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है और इसके इलाके भी बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रफ्तार से दिल्ली की वृद्धि हो रही है, जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उससे अधिक रफ्तार से यहाँ की समस्याएँ भी बढ़ रही हैं।

1.00 P.M.

मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार के लगभग 40-50 लाख लोग यहाँ रहते हैं, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ। उस प्रदेश में गरीबी है, फटेहाली है, बेरोजगारी है। कई समस्याओं से जूझ रहे बिहार के लोग और देश के अन्य भागों के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं और वे अपनी जीविका उपार्जन कर रहे हैं, पढ़ाई-लिखाई कर रहे हैं। वह एक अलग समस्या है। यह बात और है कि देश की अच्छी-खासी राशि राजधानी दिल्ली में लगाई जा रहे है, मगर यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है कि शहरीकरण ज्यादा हो रहा है। अगर विगत 10 वर्षों के आँकड़ों का आकलन कर लिया जाए, तो लगेगा कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही लोग नहीं बस रहे हैं, बल्कि जितने महानगर हैं, वहाँ भी लोग आ रहे हैं और स्टेट्स के कैपिटल्स की भी आबादी बढ़ रही है। शहरीकरण बहुत जबरदस्त रूप से हो रहा है। वैसे यह और बात है कि सरकार ने शहरीकरण को देखते हुए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को लागू किया है, जैसे नेहरू शहरी मिशन योजना और कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनके लिए वे कारगर ढंग से पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इसके लिए चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। सबसे पहले तो गाँव तक ही आबादी रुक जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। चूँकि गाँव में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं रहता है, इसलिए लोगों की चाह हो गई है, अच्छी पढ़ाई के लिए, बिजली में रहने के लिए, वहाँ पीने के पानी की अच्छा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ रोजगार की कमी है। आज कल गाँव में hands की कमी हो रही है। गाँव में उत्पादन में जो कमी हो रही है, उसका एकमात्र कारण है कि गाँव के पर्याप्त लोग शहरी जीवन को अपनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है। अगर हमने गाँवों की आबादी को रोकने का काम नहीं किया और इसी तरह से लगातार शहरीकरण होता गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी दिन ऐसा हो जाएगा कि लोगों को खाने के लिए भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इस प्रयास में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी चाहिए कि हम शहरों की आबादी पर नियंत्रण करें और गाँव की आबादी गाँव तक सीमित रहे, उसके लिए हमें व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक-दो बातें और कहूँगा। निश्चित तौर पर यह जो बिल आया है, उससे बहुत सारी समस्याओं के निदान हो जाएँगे, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है, यह दस साल पहले की आबादी के आधार पर लाया जा रहा है। पिछले दस साल में बहुत सारी आबादी बढ़ गई, बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हो गईं। तो वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को यह बिल लाना चाहिए था और कानून में अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए था। चूँकि बाद के दस सालों में जो समस्याएं आएंगी, आबादी बढ़ेगी, अगर आपने उसके नियन्त्रण के लिए अभी से कोई ठोस उपाय रखने का काम नहीं किया ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो वह समस्या, जिसके लिए आप चिन्तित हैं और इस बिल को लाने का काम किया है, वह समस्या खड़ी की खड़ी ही रह जाएगी।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह होगा - चूँकि अभी दिल्ली सरकार ने जो अवैध कॉलोनियां हैं, उन पर सैकड़ों लोगों को Show Cause Notice देने का काम किया है और अपने इस आधार को दर्शाया है, लेकिन अभी भी लगभग 70% आबादी इससे अफैक्ट करेगी। जब यह कानून बन ही रहा है चूँकि लोगों का समर्थन इसके साथ है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर पुनः विचार करे और वर्तमान में जो आबादी है, उसे देखते हुए, उसी के अनुसार समस्याओं के निदान के लिए इस बिल को लाने का काम करे। आज के दिन तक की आबादी को इसमें कंसिडर किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वर्तमान् समस्याओं का उचित निदान हो सके ...**(समय की घंटी)**



उपसभापति महोदय, आज भी दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है, बिजली की कमी है, चिकित्सा की कमी है, आधारभूत संरचना की कमी है ...**(व्यवधान)**

**श्री उपसभापति :** समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** आए दिन हम देखते रहते हैं कि इन समस्याओं को लेकर लोग एजिटेटेड रहते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इन समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। चूंकि आप बार-बार इशारा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I wish to make some very pointed suggestions to the hon. Minister. This is his fifth attempt to extend the law, because he has to finalize the policy, device the strategies, etc., etc. The Delhi Development Act (Revised Plan) came in 2007. It would remain valid till 2021. You need to revise it after five years and have a re-think on what you are doing; hence this Act. Now, the reason why I have chosen to intervene at this late stage is to tell him, 'please, take the initiative back in your hands'. Why I am saying so is, Delhi has become a mess because of Court intervention and lack of action on the part of the Delhi Government. Your DDA Plan is under challenge before the Supreme Court which is asking, 'do you have the infrastructure for this liberal plan'? Now, you are going to review it. What is the meaning of an unauthorized colony? Why should one remain in a stigma over unauthorized colonies? What is this *urban village*? What is this *village abadi*? What is *Lal dora*? What is mixed land use? What is a *jhuggi-jhopadi* cluster? These are issues on which you need to have some clarity. Just look at the trouble your institutions are facing because of this lack of clarity. I want the institutions to work well, but what is happening? Judges make monitoring committees, lawyers' committees, have a defined view, poor officers are subjected to contempt and they are supposed to follow you, follow 'my lords'. So, that becomes the problem. Speaking for myself, if a particular body is not working well, sorry, my Lords, you cannot take over the activity; you can give directions, because to run an institution like MCD or DDA is basically an executive function. But the hon. My Lords say, "Where is the law? Where is the clarity? We would give the direction". Therefore a mess has been created. The reason as to why I am intervening is to say, please, find a way out. Please, take the initiative back in your hands. Have clarity. I know that some of your officers are very well-meaning, but the lack of clarity is creating a serious problem where they are literally suffering from the orders of the judiciary on the one hand and the need for

following the law as it stands today on the other. That is my core request to you because now you have taken two years' indulgence by this law which I support here, but please, come with some clarity. Once you finalize, stick very strongly with it. That is my suggestion to you.

Now, let me give you one very practical observation. There are old industrial plots in Delhi, but due to the growing pollution, industries have been shifted. But then there is the requirement that industrial plots cannot be sub-divided. Now, if the great grandfather bought a plot, his great grandsons cannot sub-divide it. If they sub-divide it, there would be a notice. Now, these are completely impractical prohibitions which are there, which need to have a proper structured review. Therefore, my request to you is, please monitor at your level how many cases are pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court as far as this whole Master Plan is concerned. What is the response? There has to be a consistency in the response which should take into consideration the views of the Government of India, the DDA and the MCD. The lack of clarity is creating hell here. Now, the Supreme Court says that there are pressures of parking, pressures of waste management, availability of water resources. Therefore, I would like that a proper, holistic view be taken. Finally, on the issue of Yamuna many of my friends have spoken. Yamuna is the heritage of India. Hon. Minister, I hope, you know it. It is not a river. Yamuna and Delhi have been integral. The kind of pathetic image we see of Yamuna in Delhi makes us cry. Being the Urban Development

Minister, can you take some specific measures in a time-bound manner so that we can restore the glory of Yamuna? I think all of us are interested in the restoration of Yamuna as a river. Let the legacy of Yamuna in Delhi, or, Mathura, or, Vrindavan, or, Agra be restored. I am deeply grateful for giving me time.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and I would like to thank the hon. Members for some of the very valuable suggestions and ideas. Sir, undoubtedly, the urbanization of Delhi is a challenge. Today Delhi is the largest city in India. Just to digress for a moment, the 2011 Census does not only talk about urbanization in our mega cities, we are finding that in our *Nagar Palikas*, the small municipalities and the large municipalities, in percentage terms, the urbanization is much more. People are leaving villages and people are leaving *Nagar Panchayats* to go to *Nagar Palikas*, *Nagar Palikas* to go to *Nagar Nigams* and *Nagar Nigams* to come to *Mahanagar Nigams*, which are our big metropolises. Sir, this obviously has led to a big infrastructure deficit whether it is in sewage, in parking, in roads, in water, etc. People have moved because economic activity has been concentrated in these areas. Economic activity is the magnet which is drawing these people away from the villages.

And this developmental process has preceded infrastructure. So, we have this huge infrastructure deficit. Even what we have built and what we will be building in the next five years will not be building for the future; we will be catching up with the past. That is the enormity of the problem which we have. So far as Delhi is concerned, the size of Delhi is limited. The huge urbanization which is taking place has led to such high density. We have areas classified in Delhi as agricultural lands. Now everybody knows that there is no such agriculture in Delhi and these have been taken over for residential purposes, for commercial purposes, etc. We have a Master Plan which was there prior to 2007. It was antique. It did not take into consideration these realities; it did not take into consideration the huge urbanization which will take place. Sir, 2007 Master Plan provides that every five years there will be a revision. Now, this revision has started. And this revision, I do believe, I hope and I will attempt that it takes into account the realistic aspects of Delhi. My friend, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, gave one example of industrial areas which have moved out. Sir, it is so complex. There is no clarity in the Master Plan. And this Master Plan, I have said this outside this House also, requires not merely revision but requires serious revision. A mention was made about FAR and FSI. When we have limited area in Delhi and the density is so high, of course, we have to look at higher FAR and FSI. It depends whether that area has the carrying capacity and whether that area can provide that carrying capacity in terms of infrastructure. If not, we would have to build the infrastructure to enable high rise. There are multiple agencies in Delhi. We have Delhi Government, DDA, MCD and Delhi Urban Arts Commission, and everything comes to a grinding halt. This is another problem which we have. So, the coordination of this becomes very, very difficult. Now the effort is that in the new Master Plan we look at a realistic Master Plan, a Master Plan which looks at the future and is just not making corrections of the past. Every time, we have a Master Plan, it makes corrections of the past. We do not have to make corrections of the past that we must make. But at the same time, we have to have a Master Plan, which looks at the future. We have our old areas, our traditional areas of Delhi like *Karol Bagh*, *Ghaffar Market*. Now, all these areas are clustered. Of course, there are safety issues. But provided safety issues are there, can we say that these should be demolished. These should be re-developed. Now, how should they be re-developed? It is for the people who live there for hundred years, fifty years or forty years to work on this. Government cannot start intervening in this. But, at the same time, we can't say that this does not have a road so broad, so, it should be demolished. These are the challenges that we face and these are some of the examples, which we face towards these complex issues which are there. As has been mentioned, we have various definitions. We have '*lal dora*', we have '*abadi*

*areas*’, we have this and that. These are very complicated issues. We have *‘extended laI dora’*. I learnt of this myself, you see. I did not even know what this *‘laI dora’* or *‘extended laI dora’* was.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All of them are quite unclear to understand.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Absolutely. I entirely agree with him. So, all these have to be looked at afresh including these so-called *‘agricultural areas’*, and, so-called *‘villages’*, as we name them. Now, we have given them a new name, *‘urban villages’*, which is neither urban nor village. That is the provision which has been made. We don’t want to let it be urban, we don’t want to let it be village. We have something called the farm houses, which is neither a farm, nor a house because you can’t build so much, and, you cannot do agriculture there. So, these are the absurdities, and, I say it very bluntly, in our Master Plan which we have today. It is for this that I have sought the approval of the House that we make a mid-term revision. We will be able to do this in three years period, and, have a plan, which is understandable, clear and user-friendly.

Sir, towards this, I have set up an Apex Committee. What is the process? MCD is involved, DDA is involved. So, I am dividing the city into various parts and we are also working on it. Each part of the city, whether it is West Delhi, East Delhi or North Delhi, will have an officer specially designated for the revision of the Master Plan so that people can also approach him. If somebody has got a suggestion, he does not even know whom to approach. Sir, I have had five to six hundred representations relating to the Master Plan. I cannot look into all these in detail. On the other hand, in the Ministry, I have set up an Apex Committee because at the end, it is the Ministry of Urban Development, which is accountable to this House. It has to approve the Master Plan. For the Ministry to be able to do it, the Ministry must have the requisite skills. I have set up an Apex Committee, which will in the end, before it is approved by the House, approve this, and, I do hope that we will be able to address these issues.

I have covered some of the issues raised by my friends here. A mention was made as to why should we not prevent urbanization. Some countries, for example, China, can prevent urbanization saying that people cannot move from the village. How do we prevent people from moving from villages? Today, we have a young society, we have a young age profile. It is a very aspirational society. We have, perhaps, the most aspirational society on this planet. It is aspirations, of course, it is also the infrastructure in the village, but, obviously, it is the aspirations of the people, which is drawing them to these urban areas, looking for better opportunities.

In this, Sir, I believe that with the agricultural reforms, with greater knowledge, the younger generation will continue, to some extent, to stay in the villages but there is a pressure on land, and, we must not forget that. Previously, in 3 or 4 acres of land, ten people could survive. Now, with increase in families, twenty people cannot survive in that piece of land. How many heads one acre of land can serve? This is the challenge. With increasing education in our rural areas, and, with the educational facilities, which are being provided at the District levels, at the division levels, once they get educated, they don't want to stay in the villages. Then, numbers have increased in the villages. The number of members in families is increasing. It cannot sustain three or four or five acres of agricultural pattern which we have. That is another reason why this is taking place.

Mr. N.K. Singh raised a question of the FSI and the FAR. I completely agree with him. We have to see land economics in this. What do we charge? Many times we give higher FAR, but there are no takers. The cost of FAR is so high that it is not possible for anybody to utilize that. So, we have to look at land economics. We are trying to build skills in land economics. This is an area which is very important. Land monetisation would be required. The Government will not be able to fund many of our projects which are required for urban infrastructure. It does not have the resources. We have to come up with the PPP model. I am happy that this has started in India. Three-four days ago, I was in Nagpur where the first PPP water supply project was inaugurated. It is an integrated project from source to supply which is going to provide 24X7 water supply. It is the first PPP of its kind in the country. We will have to look at the PPP model. We will have to look at more creative methods of financing to be able to meet this infrastructural challenge which we have across the country. So, we are going to look at the FSI and the FAR. We are going to look at the optimum land use. Of course, we need greenery. Of course, we need roads. But what is the optimum FSI and FAR to meet the needs?

Sir, why do jhuggi jhopries, come up? It is because there is not enough housing for the Economically Weaker Section. I have directed the DDA to make a plan for one lakh EWS houses. It is in process. Out of this, 30,000 units are being built, and another 30,000 units are being taken up. Even finding contractors to do this is difficult. Everybody is busy in doing something else.

A reference to micro-housing was made by one of my friends.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: What will be its price? Do you have any idea about it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It will be affordable housing. I cannot give you a specific price. But it will be affordable. That is why I said housing for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS).

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Is it really for the EWS?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, it is really for the EWS. You should have no doubt about that. It is not even for the Low Income Group. It is for the EWS. It is right that the workers, who came for the Asian Games, never went back. The workers came for the Commonwealth Games. They did not go back. That created another pressure. That is why jhuggi jhopries emerged. The only answer to jhuggi jhopries and our slums is not removing them, but building a large number of EWS houses. Even if we are going to build these houses for jhuggi jhopries at the location, they have to be moved somewhere while these units are being built. The courts come in. The courts grant stay when they are to be relocated. So a lot of things come to a standstill.

Sir, I took note of the suggestions made by various hon. Members. I am grateful to them for their support. I have also taken note of the issue of North Avenue and South Avenue and state of roads. I have taken note of the issues relating to Dwarka Housing Societies. I am told it was in courts. Now it has been vacated. I have taken note of Batla House issue. I have taken note of most of the things. There is a huge mess. It is mentioned that there is a fear of monitoring committee. People are living in fear all the time. They do not know when a notice will come. Sometimes no notice arrives, but the demolition squad arrives. I have taken this opportunity, through this Bill, to make a realistic Master Plan. I do hope that Delhi in the next three years will see a realistic, clear, user-friendly and visionary Master Plan coming up.

On Yamuna Action Plan, I know that there are great sentiments attached to it. It is not just an issue of river. There are sentiments attached to the Yamuna. Under the Yamuna Action Plan, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is working on this. The Delhi Government has the Yamuna River Front Development. Its implementation has started.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is being implemented by the Delhi Government and with the model of it which I have seen, I am sure it is going to provide on the banks and for the river something which Delhi will be proud of. ...*(Interruptions)* I think, I cannot tell you about it as it is a Delhi Government project, but, as far as I remember, it was about three years back. Work has commenced. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past two of the clock,  
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri Namo Narain Meena

**The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The basic objective of the LIC (amendment) Bill, 2011 is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in consonance with the Insurance Act, 1938.

The Bill proposes to provide for raising minimum capital of the LIC from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores to make it in consonance with the provisions under the Insurance Act, 1938, to

enable LIC to create a Reserve Fund to be utilized for expansion of LIC's business and empower LIC to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the Agents.

The LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha on 31st July, 2009 and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

The Standing Committee presented its report to the Parliament on 12.3.2010. The Government have accepted almost all the major recommendations of the Committee including raising of capital beyond Rs.100 crores by further amendment of the Act rather than by Government Notification, enable LIC to raise other forms of capital for meeting their working capital requirements, maintaining the sovereign guarantee to the LIC policies and allow LIC to retain the powers of opening new branches while following the guidelines of IRDA.

However, the recommendations of the Standing Committee under Clause 5 pertaining to the distribution of valuation surplus could not be accepted because the provision should be kept in accordance with provisions of the Section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and which is applicable to all other life insurance companies in the country. Presently, LIC is dependent on the financial support from the Government of India for expanding its operations. The funds so reserved will be used only for meeting the expenses towards expansion of insurance business, strengthen solvency margin and also help in fulfilling social sector objectives. Here, I would like to emphasise that the operation of this amendment will be with prospective effect and the existing policyholders will not be affected. Further, *vide* clauses 8 and 9(i), it is proposed to shift framing of rules with respect to the terms and conditions of the agents by the Central Government and empower the LIC to frame regulations, with previous approval of the Central Government. These amendments would give flexibility to LIC to take care of the professional training needs of the agents and of their welfare, which is in line with the spirit of the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

Based on the Report of the Standing Committee, the Government introduced official amendments to the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011. The Lok Sabha considered and passed the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 with official amendments. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the august House for consideration and passing.

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को एक नए तरीके से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इशू क्या है? ऊपर से तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि केवल पांच करोड़ का कैपिटल है,



उसको सौ करोड़ करने के लिए बिल लाया गया है, लेकिन क्या वास्तविकता यही थी? एक छोटे से बिल के सब-सैक्शन को जब हमने देखा तो पांच-छः बातें उसमें थीं। अब वे बदल गईं लेकिन एल.आई.सी. के बीमाधारकों को भारत सरकार की जो एक sovereign guarantee मिलती है, वह sovereign guarantee खत्म करने का प्रावधान उन्होंने किया था। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिक्मंडेशन unanimous थी, इसलिए सरकार को स्वीकार करना पड़ा तो सरकार का इरादा बहुत नेक नहीं था। यह मेरी पहली आपत्ति है। दूसरा, उन्होंने जो किया था कि अब एल.आई.सी. के branches कहां खुलेंगे, Division Offices कहां खुलेंगे, यह एल.आई.सी. तय नहीं करेगा, यह आई.आर.डी.ए. तय करेगा। तो यह किसको रोजगार दे रहे हैं आप? LIC is a professional body, और financial parameters को आप ठीक करेंगे तो यह तो नवरत्न कंपनी है। आप जान-बूझकर इस नवरत्न कंपनी की professional autonomy को निकालने की बात कर रहे थे, इसलिए उसका भी Finance की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने विरोध किया और वह आपको मानना पड़ा।

सर, तीसरी बात, एल.आई.सी. के सोलह लाख agents हैं, यह आपको पता होगा। आपने जब पहली पॉलिसी ली होगी, तब वह आपने जान-बूझकर नहीं ली होगी। कोई agent आता है, चार बार घर में मिलता है, फिर हम एल.आई.सी. की पहली पॉलिसी लेते हैं। तो ऐसा काम करके insurance business को देहातों में पहुंचाने वाला यह एल.आई.सी. का agent होता है। उसके रिकूटमेंट, उसके सर्विस रूल्स, उसकी चीजों को भी आई.आर.डी.ए. तय करेगा, यह कौन सा regulatory mechanism है? Regulatory mechanism किसलिए होता है? अगर वहां कोई प्लेयर्स हैं और उनमें कोई झगड़ा होता है तो झगड़े का निराकरण करने के लिए वह होता है। एक तरह से arbitration का रोल है, लेकिन वे एक तरह से ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टरों को कैसे लाभ होगा और एल.आई.सी. डूब कैसे जाएगी, अगर ऐसा provision आप करेंगे, तो हम यह सहन नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए Finance Committee ने यह भी कहा और इसको सरकार ने भी माना है, लेकिन सर, आज दो बातें मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। आपको पता होगा, एल.आई.सी. को जितना भी नेट प्रॉफिट मिलता है, वह जो इनका distributable surplus है, उसमें से 95 परसेंट बीमाधारकों का होता है। आज आपने यह बदलकर 90 परसेंट किया, तो क्या आसमान टूट गया था? क्या बुरा हो रहा था? लेकिन अब जब 95 का 90 किया है, तो क्या बुरा होने वाला है, यह मैं बताने जा रहा हूँ। लगता है कि ये 5 फीसदी कम करेंगे, लेकिन 5 फीसदी कम करके क्या करेंगे? वह जो खतरनाक provision है, उसको देखिए What the law says or now, what the Amendment Bill says is, ninety per cent, instead of 95 per cent, or more of such surplus, as the Central Government may approve, shall be allocated or reserved for the life insurance policy-holders of the Corporation.” “Such percentage of remaining surplus as the Central Government may approve shall be credited to a separate account maintained by the Corporation.” So, the LIC will create one new account and we will put the money into it; five per cent is thus saved. Then, what will it do?

“The funds available in the account maintained by the Corporation under clause (b) of sub-

section (1) shall be utilized — not by the Corporation — for such purpose and in such manner as the Central Government may determine”.

You are taking away the financial freedom and autonomy of the LIC by adding this provision. This is an insult to our original scheme of arrangement, as far as LIC is concerned. हमें समझना चाहिए कि आज के हिसाब से 5 परसेंट का मतलब हर साल एक हजार करोड़ रुपए होता है और पांच साल में वह दो-चार हजार करोड़ रुपए बनते हैं। आप एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का एक फंड अलग बनाएंगे और यह खर्च कैसे होगा, इस बात को एलआईसी तय नहीं करेगी, यह केन्द्र सरकार तय करेगी। इस तरह से जो पॉलिसी होल्डर्स का हक है, उसका क्या होगा? केवल इतना ही नहीं है, उससे competitiveness of LIC is impacted adversely. This is the more serious point. Why are you interested in reducing the existing system? You have not given, Mr. Minister, any rationale for it. You must say why you want to reduce it. हां, अगर ऐसा कुछ होता कि सरकार को पैसा चाहिए, इसी वजह से हम लोगों को नहीं देंगे - चूंकि सरकार को बहुत सारा फिस्कल डेफेसिट है, सरकार के बहुत ज्यादा खर्चे हुए हैं, इसलिए सरकार को पैसा चाहिए, ऐसा कोई कहे और मांगे तो करो, लेकिन आज आप एलआईसी पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के पांच परसेंट निकालेंगे और उसे अपनी मर्जी से खर्च करेंगे, यह कतई नागवार है, इसे हम कभी सहन नहीं करेंगे। महोदय, आज प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स से ज्यादा कैपेसिटी एलआईसी की क्यों है? आज लोग एलआईसी की पॉलिसी में क्यों विश्वास करते हैं? लोग एलआईसी में इसलिए ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं क्योंकि एलआईसी का रिटर्न उनसे ज्यादा है। प्राइवेट इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज़ की ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट बहुत अच्छी होती है, लेकिन उनकी ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट से एलआईसी का रिटर्न ज्यादा है, क्लेम सेटलमेंट का रेश्यो ज्यादा है, इसीलिए लोग एलआईसी की पॉलिसी खरीदते हैं। आप उसकी कंपीटिटिवनेस को ही खत्म करना चाहते हैं - आज आपने उसे 90 परसेंट किया, कल 85 करेंगे और फिर 80 कर देंगे! आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसका कोई तुक नहीं बनता है। महोदय, मैंने इस संबंध में अमेंडमेंट भी किया है। यह एक अमेंडमेंट होना रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इसको भी स्वीकार करे। अगर लोक सभा में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद एक तरह से आपने चार अमेंडमेंट्स स्वीकार किए, चार सिफारिशें स्वीकार कीं तो राज्य सभा की भी एक सिफारिश है कि 95 परसेंट का जो 90 परसेंट किया है, उसको आप उल्टा करो और पहले जैसे 95 परसेंट होल्डर का रखो। यह हमारी मांग है, इसे आपको समझना चाहिए। एक और चीज़ है, वह मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा है जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। महोदय, अच्छा है कि चिदम्बरम जी यहां पर हैं। I am reading clause 6. It says:

“6. In section 37 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:”.

What are you inserting? पहले अलग था, अब उसे थोड़ा बदल दिया है, लेकिन अभी भी क्या है?

“Provided that the Corporation shall endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to ensure increased bonus to policyholders while having least

investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leading player in the market”.

चार रोल हैं — leading player in the market, economic enrichment of masses, least investment risk and increased bonus to policyholders. इसके लिए ऐसा इन्वेस्टमेंट करो, जिससे वह बहुत खुश हो। आज एलआईसी की क्या अवस्था है? एलआईसी में मई महीने से लेकर आज तक चेयरमैन तक नहीं हैं। जो पहले चेयरमैन चले गए, वे आज एमडी बन गए हैं क्योंकि उनको कार्यकाल पूरा हो गया, लेकिन नए चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति आज तक नहीं हुई। पहले जो चेयरमैन थे, जो अब एमडी बन गए हैं, वे घर में बैठे हैं, मई महीने से एक दिन भी वे काम पर नहीं आए हैं। इसका मतलब क्या है? No chairman and no managing director. अगर एलआईसी की यह स्थिति है तो क्या होगा? इसलिए हमें इस बात को समझना चाहिए। आपका इरादा एफडीआई लाने का है, आपका इरादा प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को फायदा पहुंचाने का है, आपका इरादा नेक नहीं है, आपका इरादा एलआईसी को उल्टा करने का है, इसलिए हम यह बात कह रहे हैं। सर, इन्वेस्टमेंट कैसे करते हैं? आपको याद होगा कि 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम में यूनीटेक का नाम है। अब यूनीटेक ने वहां पैसा पहुंचाया, सीबीआई कह रही है, यूनीटेक ने जो पैसा वहां पहुंचाया, वह एलआईसी ने कैसे वापस दिया, यह कहानी है, यह स्कैम है। यूनीटेक के दो करोड़ शेयर 314 रुपए के दाम से 682 करोड़ देकर एलआईसी को खरीदने को बाध्य किया गया। 682 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके यूनीटेक के शेयर खरीदे। कब खरीदे? सर, जब 2008 में घोटाला हो रहा था, जब यूनीटेक से पैसा 2जी के लाभार्थियों को जा रहा था, तब यूनीटेक के शेयर 314 रुपए में खरीदे और आज उसकी कीमत क्या है? आज उसके दाम सिर्फ 44 रुपए हैं। इस तरह से 640 करोड़ का नुकसान है। केवल एक व्यवहार में एलआईसी को पॉलिसी धारकों को, तुम्हें, हमें, सबको यह जो लॉस हुआ है, वह हमें समझना चाहिए। सर, दूसरी भी 2जी की कम्पनियां हैं। डी.बी. रियेल्टी है। इसके 14 लाख शेयर एलआईसी ने लिए और ये शेयर 468 रुपए के दाम से लिए। इसका आज दाम केवल 64 रुपया है। लॉस है 60 करोड़ रुपए। अब ओमेक्स तीसरा बिल्डर है। उसका भी नाम इसमें आया। उनके 29 लाख शेयर 456 रुपए के दाम से लिए। आज इसका 145 रुपए दाम है। इसमें 91 करोड़ का लॉस है। सर, अंसल बिल्डर भी है, इसके 22 लाख शेयर 266 रुपए के भाव से लिए, जिसका आज 26 रुपए दाम है। एलआईसी का घाटा 55 करोड़ रुपए है। सर, उस समय चिदम्बरम जी वित्त मंत्री थे। आर.बी.आई. सक्चूरल निकालती है कि रिअल्टी सैक्टर में दरियादिली दिखाओ, दिलदार होकर पैसा बांटो, रिअल्टी सैक्टर में इन्वेस्ट करो। तो एल.आई.सी. ने बांट दिया, जिसमें 5 हजार करोड़ इन्वेस्ट किया। आज 5 हजार करोड़ की कीमत एक हजार करोड़ भी नहीं रही है। यह 4 हजार करोड़ का स्कैम है। अगर इस तरह के इन्वेस्टमेंट में गवर्नमेंट दखल करेगी तो यह बिल्कुल देश के साथ धोखा होगा। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं ऐसी खिलवाड़ एल.आई.सी. के साथ मत करो। सर, मैं वहां ऑफिसर्स यूनियन का प्रेजीडेंट हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एल.आई.सी. के साथ खिलवाड़ मत करो,

उसको तुरन्त नवरत्न का दर्जा दे दो। उसकी जो एफिसिएंसी प्रोफेशनल है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए काम करो और सरकार उसमें बाधा न बने। यह जो 95 परसेंट का 90 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, उस पर राज्य सभा में सब लोग बोलेंगे, जो भी आपको सेंस मिलेगा, आप उसको वापिस लें। इसमें आप जिंदादिली दिखाओ और वह दिखाओगे तो हम इस बिल का जरूर समर्थन करेंगे, क्योंकि आपने बाकी चीजें मान ली हैं, एक ही रही है। वह काम करो और गवर्नमेंट का इंटरवेंशन खत्म करो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I rise in support of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009, Bill No. 60 of 2009 which was introduced in Lok Sabha, on 31st July, 2009 and the Bill has already been passed by Lok Sabha. My friend, Shri Javadekar, pointed out certain anomalies. But he should appreciate that whether it is the Finance Committee or the Standing Committee of a particular Department, they are part and parcel of Parliament. The Government has accepted suggestions given by the Finance Committee and the Government has also accepted certain suggestions which were given by the Standing Committee. Now what is wrong? What is important is what finally we are doing. Now why are you pointing it out? Is it because we have accepted you pointing out mistakes? What is the difference between the LIC and the Government of India? LIC is a Central Government public sector corporation fully managed by the Finance Ministry. Approximately, 40,000 to 50,000 employees of the LIC ....

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): This is fundamentally wrong. He is asking, "What is the difference between the LIC and the Central Government?" Sir, LIC is a corporation. NALCO is a public sector company. So, is there no difference between a PSU and the Central Government? How is he talking?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Odisha!

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: This is India; this is not Odisha. Sir, he is saying that there is no difference between LIC and the Government of India. What is he talking, Sir? Why were then PSUs made? Why did Pt. Nehru say that PSUs were Adhunik Mandir, modern temple?

**श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल :** पाणि जी, आप अपना काम करिए, लेकिन मुझे बोलने दीजिए। जब आपका बोलने को मौका आएगा तब आप भी बोलना। Please, don't disturb me.

Sir, it was in 1999 that liberalisation took place in this country. Otherwise, LIC had a monopoly of insuring life of people. And, there were four other Corporations for General Insurances as well, like, vehicles, property, etc. Finally, in 1999, it was agreed that private players should also be allowed because there was a lot of work in rural India. That was the main argument. The Government agreed, and as a result, twenty-one new companies came and started work in insurance alongwith LIC; LIC was already there. And now, it is found that the more successful work is being done by LIC only, and the 21 private players, which are there, are

not able to reach the rural population. Rural population is being reached more by LIC. Personally, I am very proud of LIC because my son is the A.A.O. in one of the Gujarat offices, and my daughter is a tax-paying insurance agent; that is her capacity to earn. She is a *crorepathi*; this is the designation given to those who collect premium worth Rs.1 crores. I feel that LIC is like my family. It gives employment, it gives profit to the Government, and it is one of the best among the corporations in India. Immediately, after independence, we brought the LIC Act of 1956. Now, here is the Amendment Bill. It is a small Amendment Bill. In this, the Government wants that the minimum capital of this large Insurance Corporation should be raised from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores. And there is another provision that this may be enhanced to such an amount as the Central Government may, by notification, determine. So, the next time this has to be enhanced, no Minister needs to come before Parliament. The power is being given to the well-trained, well-experienced officials of the LIC to determine whatever capital they require, be it, Rs.500 crores or Rs.1,000 crores. The Central Government will take a decision, and that will be declared in the Notification.

The second provision is to provide sovereign guarantee to the policies of the Life Insurance Corporation. It is only a public sector undertaking which can give sovereign guarantee to its policies. So, it provides sovereign guarantee to the policies of the Life Insurance Corporation. What is more important is that you are not required to go to LIC offices for paying premium, obtaining receipts, etc. You just need to register yourself online, and everything is done online at home.

Then, it has been stated in the Bill that it would allocate 90 per cent or more of surplus for policy-holders. Ninety per cent is a good number. You cannot go beyond 100 per cent. Now, my friends here say, "It should be made 95 per cent."

Then, it empowers the Life Insurance Corporation to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the agents." It is, after all, a well-organised, well-managed public sector undertaking.

So, Sir, I support this Amendment Bill which seeks to amend the LIC Act of 1956. I am sure there is no further necessity for deferring the Bill, like yesterday. That is also a nonparliamentary style, of agreeing and not agreeing, and saying, "Why don't you defer it; why don't you defer it?". Let us work and let us pass the Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to make my observations on the LIC Amendment Bill.

At the outset, I would like to refer to the 'mesmerising speech' of the hon. Finance Minister yesterday while replying to the clarifications sought on the Demands for Grants, although he spoke less on clarifications but more on the whole political approach of the Government to the so-called reform process and the appeal for a consensus. I am afraid, consensus may not be possible on all counts. But, at the same time, I welcome the LIC Amendment Bill which was introduced in the Lok Sabha and which has undergone certain changes, thanks to the collective wisdom of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Government, in its good sense, has accepted some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and has corrected the distortion that was brought about by the original LIC Amendment Bill — I fully agree with my colleague, Rashtrapalji, that the LIC is one of the best managed Corporations in the country — putting the best managed Corporation in jeopardy. That is how the original Bill was architected, but it has gone through those changes and that danger has been warded off to a great extent. So, to that extent, I thank the hon. Finance Minister. But, at the same time, I would like to refer to the hon. Finance Minister's 'mesmerising speech' of yesterday where he talked about the resilience of the Indian economy to overcome and to combat crises. But he did not elaborate what the root of that resilience was. The root of that resilience is the foundation of companies like the LIC and other public sector financial institutions. These are the basic foundations which made the Indian economy resilient and combat the crisis that has come upon the whole world, the capitalist world, so to say. It could insulate itself to a great extent from the impact of the global financial melt down and is still charting its course of eight per cent growth. This is because the country's financial sector was not allowed to make itself a victim of reckless speculation, as Lehman Brothers did, in the process of which in many of the European countries, corporate bankruptcy has been converted into the bankruptcy of the state as a whole and, ultimately, common people are being pressurised. So, we are not in that danger. That is at the root of the resilience of our national economy and that resilience is delivered by companies like the LIC.

So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister and the Government is this. Please do not tinker with the companies which are functioning well, which are giving you the power of resilience, of combating conspiracy. I think the LIC Bill has to be looked at from that angle and the kind of amendments that the Government is wanting to bring need to be understood. In the original amendment that was brought about you had sought to change the equity structure. Apparently, it looked very nice. From five crores of rupees, you had made it Rs. 100 crores. But, at the same time, there is a provision that through the Executive power that equity structure

could be changed. That is the danger. That is the anomaly, which is tinkering with the Government's own status in the LIC, and that needs to be blocked. The Standing Committee, in its wisdom, opined against that and I am thankful that the Government has accepted it. So, that is the thing. You have to come before the Parliament. You have made the equity structure of LIC subject to parliamentary approval and that means the LIC is saved from the distortion, saved from the danger.

The second issue is that of sovereign guarantee. I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the kind of service the LIC gave to the nation. With a base of Rs.5 crore equity, till 31.3.2011, it has contributed more than Rs.7,49,150 crores to the investment on social sector. This is all from your data. I got it from your website. Of that, on housing, it is Rs.43,297 crores; on power sector, it is Rs.80,165 crores. These are the LIC's investments to the social sector, not to the stock market, not to push the sensex index, not to the obsession of judging whether the fundamentals of the country's economy are strong or not. It is not based on how the sensex is rising; it is away from that. Very silently, the country's social sector is being funded by the LIC even when the country is in deep crisis. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister on the figures. Please go through the figures of private investment in 2009-10 when the global crisis was there. In most of the areas that were funded by the private sector—like in power sector and infrastructure—they were given land and tax concessions. They all have withdrawn. They have postponed their investments or spending on the national economy. Even during that period, LIC and other financial institutions and the country's public sector institutions spent money on the capital expenditure, pumped their money into the economy and kept the national economy afloat. I request you not to tinker on these areas. Do not disturb the public sector character of the national economy. There are areas where you can play, you may call FDI, go with them, dine with them; it does not matter. But, do not disturb these areas; that is my humble request. Because, that is what is delivering the country's economy, the resilient strength of combating crises. It is of crucial importance because the whole world's economy is in the midst of recurring crises, one coming after another. The metropolitan capitals of the countries are not being able to recover; while trying to recover from the crisis, they are going into deeper ones. In that kind of a situation, a mammoth country like ours requires resilient power to combat that. These are the institutions which deliver us. Please do not tinker; please do not disturb their fundamental strength. On that count, I would be urging upon the Finance Minister to use this occasion to strengthen them; please do not disturb the other area—the insurance sector. We

are afraid, the Insurance Amendment Bill is pending with the Parliament. Please do not proceed with that. Please do not go in for disinvesting the public sector insurance companies. Please do not create an enabling situation of opening the floodgates for privatization.

With the same breath, I request you on one more thing, because this is part of the financial sector; the most retrograde step of amending the banking laws are pending in Parliament. Please do not proceed on that.

Having said that, I would like to say that after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance through an official amendment, one point remains—the surplus distribution. It was again tinkered upon from 95 per cent to 90 per cent. Please do not do that. My friend Rashtrapalji, please go through it again. It is not 90 per cent or more. Originally, it was 95 per cent. It was brought down to 90 per cent. Now, the LIC's capacity to serve the nation depends on its customer base. You are a hundred per cent correct. The private sector insurance was allowed with a great opposition from the Left with the plea that the rural areas have to be serviced. After the private sector was allowed, what do we see? They are not servicing the rural areas. The private guys come for cherry picking and speculate in the stock markets from public savings. Do not allow that, please.

The LIC is there to deliver and perform its role. The confidence of the policy holders is important. Servicing of the policy holders is important. So, 95 per cent of the surplus apportioned for the policy holders should not be disturbed. So, I insist upon you not to change that. Kindly accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance on that count also when you have accepted all others. Please be consistent with your approach. Please do not change that. On that count, I have already moved an amendment. I humbly request you to accept that amendment and please do not tinker. Please defend the country's capacity to be resilient to crises. At least, give left-handed compliment. Although it is left-handed, give that compliment to your country's public sector and public sector financial institutions. They are not so bad. There are empty areas to play on your FDI, dining and sipping interests... *(Interruptions)* Don't disturb it. With this, I request the hon. Minister to please accept my amendment, and I conclude my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I would like to remind you one thing. I think, some hon. Members have forgotten that the names should be given before the discussion starts. Now, names are coming again and again. There is problem in management. So, that is direction by the Chair. So, keep it in mind hereafter, please. Now, Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal.



**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी एलआईसी बिल में जो संशोधन लाए हैं, उसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार करीब-करीब कोमा की स्थिति में है तो कैसे देश पटरी पर आए, कैसे अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो? मैं रोज सुनता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी कल भी सदन में बोल रहे थे कि महंगाई पर हम काबू पा लेंगे, लेकिन रोज महंगाई बढ़ रही है। इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ गिर गई है। कल ही सारे अखबारों में निकला था कि पिछले साल अक्टूबर महीने में जो ग्रोथ 13% थी, गिर कर वह (-) 5% पर आ गई है। यह ग्रोथ अगर और भी गिरती चली गई तो देश को उसका कितना नुकसान होगा, इसका कभी जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

श्रीमन्, हम तो नये सदस्य हैं, सब सुन रहे हैं, हमने सोचा था कि यहां बहुत सही तर्क सुनने को मिलेंगे, विधान सभा में भी हम सुनते थे लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि सदन की जो अवमानना हो रही है, सदन के सामने जो असत्य बोला जा रहा है, वह क्यों बोला जा रहा है? क्यों नहीं सत्यता को इस देश के सामने रखा जाता है? आज तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि हर मंत्री इसी कॉम्पिटिशन में है कि कौन सा अमेंडमेंट ला कर कितना बड़ा घोटाला किया जाए और कौन कितना बड़ा सिकन्दर बनता चला जाए। मुझे तो लग रहा है कि एक तरीके का कॉम्पिटिशन यहां चल रहा है। एक जमाने में ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमन्, एक जमाने में एलआईसी की साख थी। हर आदमी जानता था कि अगर हमने लाइफ इंश्योरेंस करवा लिया, किसी योजना में पैसा लगा दिया तो इतने वर्ष के बाद गारंटी है कि हमें इतना पैसा मिलेगा। अगर वह स्वयं जिन्दा नहीं रहा तो उसके वारिस को उतना रुपया मिलेगा, जो उसमें नामित है। लेकिन आपने उदारीकरण के नाम पर इस देश में लगभग 21 कम्पनियों को इंश्योरेंस के सेक्टर में एलाऊ कर दिया।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन 21 कम्पनियों ने शुरुआत में कितना पैसा इस सेक्टर में लगाया? वे यहां पर पैसा लगाने आए थे या मुनाफा कमाने आए थे? कम से कम आप यह देख लीजिए कि जब एलआईसी निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं आया था तो जनता से उसे कितनी वार्षिक पूंजी मिलती थी, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र में आने के बाद एलआईसी की वार्षिक पूंजी कितनी रह गई। अगर पूंजी घटी, इम्लाइज़ हटे, उसके एजेंट कम हुए, विश्वास कम हुआ तो आखिर उस विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए आपने क्या किया? आप तो जो 95% शेयर था, उसे घटा कर 90% कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि 5% से हम 100 करोड़ की गारंटी देंगे। लेकिन आप इस बात को भी तो क्लीयर करिए कि आखिर कौन सी गारंटी? अगर आप बहुमत के आधार पर चीजों को अमेंड करके इस देश को बेचने का ठेका ले रहे हैं, तो यह हम लोग एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे हम इसका विरोध करेंगे। आप बहुमत के आधार पर कुछ भी कर लेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। सदन की आवाज़ आपको सुननी होगी। अभी आपको मजबूर होना पड़ा, आपको लोकपाल बिल में तमाम चीजें मजबूरी में, जनता के दबाव में स्वीकार करनी पड़ीं। हमने स्वयं यह देखा। अभी यहां जन्त-मन्त पर भी देख कर लगा कि यहां पर ही लोक सभा और राज्य सभा बन गई हैं। चलिए, उसका जिक्र बाद में किसी और इश्यू पर करेंगे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता को जो विश्वास था, उसका ध्यान नहीं रखा गया।

3.00 P.M.

श्रीमन्, अब नयी प्राइवेट पार्टीज़ आई हैं। एक जमाने में अगर हम एलआईसी में 10,000 रुपये की पहली किश्त जमा करते थे, तो हमको मालूम था कि हमारा 10,000 रुपया जमा हुआ। लेकिन, अब इनकी जो एक नई पॉलिसी चली, उसमें अगर हमने दस हजार रुपए जमा किए तो दस हजार में से साढ़े नौ हजार रुपए एजेंट का कमिशन और बीमा कम्पनी का मुनाफा आदि में चला गया, यानी हमारी पहली किश्त तो मुनाफे में ही चली गई और हमने जो रकम दी थी वह हमारी रही ही नहीं। इस तरह एक नई पॉलिसी का ट्रेंड चला दिया। यही कारण है कि जनता में विश्वास कम होता चला गया।

अभी हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि ये जो निजी क्षेत्र में हैं, किस कम्पनी ने सरकार से वादा किया था? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या-क्या नियम इनके लिए बनाए गए थे, इन्होंने निजी क्षेत्र में आने के लिए क्या-क्या assurances दिए थे? क्या वे अपने assurances का पालन कर रहे हैं? अगर उन्होंने गाँवों में जाने की बात कही थी, ग्रामीण अंचल में जाने की बात कही थी, तो क्या वे ग्रामीण अंचलों में गए? ग्रामीण अंचलों में जाने के बाद उन्होंने कितनी पूँजी का निवेश किया? जो चलन चल गया है - प्रकाश जावडेकर जी कह रहे थे - कि पब्लिक मनी को आप शेयर मार्केट में लगा दें, सरकार इसको कैसे अलाऊ कर रही है? जब हर्षद मेहता कांड हुआ था तब भी बहुत-सा पैसा डूबा था। तमाम कॉरपोरेशंस, चाहे वे नवरत्न हों, आठ-रत्न हों या बिना रत्न के हों, इन सभी ने पैसा शेयर मार्केट में लगा दिया। गवर्नमेंट इसे कैसे शेयर मार्केट में अलाऊ कर देगी? आप कॉरपोरेशन बना कर पब्लिक मनी को शेयर मार्केट में लगाने का अलाऊ कर दें? तो यह रूल्स के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। फाइनांस रूल में यह कहीं भी दिया हुआ नहीं है। लेकिन, कॉरपोरेशन की स्वायत्तता के नाम पर अगर आप कॉरपोरेशन को छूट दे दें और छूट के नाम पर हमारी पब्लिक के मनी को मार्केट में लगा कर घाटे में डुबा दिया जाए! आज ये बैंक के सेक्टर में आ रहे हैं, एल.आई.सी. के सेक्टर में भी आ रहे हैं। आज कौन-सा सेक्टर ऐसा है, जिसका पैसा लग रहा है और वह नहीं डूब रहा है? यह सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की गारंटी के आधार पर है, क्योंकि उसका भुगतान गवर्नमेंट करती चली जा रही है और इसी के मारे बजट का घाटा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और आपकी वित्त-व्यवस्था नहीं सम्भल रही है। आप शून्य की स्थिति में हैं, ऐसा लग रहा है। इस साल 13 बार ई.एम.आई. बढ़ा दी गई, कभी चार परसेंट, तो कभी..।

सर, हम तो समझते थे कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मोंटेक सिंह अहलुवालिया जी दोनों अर्थशास्त्री हैं। कहा जाता था कि ये दोनों अर्थशास्त्री उदारीकरण के इस युग में देश को 22वीं सदी में ले जाएँगे। इक्कीसवीं के तो बहुत दिन हो गए, अब 22वीं सदी में ले जाएँगे।...(व्यवधान)... और तीसरे यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं - हमारे अहलुवालिया जी।...(व्यवधान)... ये हमारे इस सदन के financial expert हैं। श्रीमन्, रिजर्व बैंक भी नहीं समझ पा रहा है कि आखिर हम इन चीज़ों पर कैसे रोक लगाएँ और कैसे व्यवस्था सही करें। आज विकट स्थिति है। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, अगर आप इस पर वाकई गम्भीरता रखते हैं - क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि राज्य मंत्री को कितना काम दिया गया - उसे सिर्फ सदन में बिल ही पेश करने का काम दे दिया गया हो और बाकी अधिकार न हों। बहुत बार हमने देखा कि राज्य मंत्रियों ने भी एसोसिएशन बनाई और उन्होंने अपने नेता को लिख कर दिया कि कैबिनेट मंत्री हमें अधिकार नहीं देते हैं, हम लोग तो सिर्फ बत्ती लेकर चलने वाले रह गए या सदन में जवाब देने वाले रह गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ऐसे नहीं होंगे और

आपको तो पावर होगी, क्योंकि फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ने आपको अधिकार दिए होंगे तभी तो आप यहाँ पर अधिकार से बात कह रहे हैं। लेकिन, मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप इन चीजों को समझिए, इन्हें गंभीरता से लीजिए। अगर आपने गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया और जनता के धन को, पब्लिक मनी को अगर आपने लुटाने के लिए कुछ अधिकारियों को अधिकार दे दिए हैं, तो इसका यह सदन पुरजोर विरोध करता है, हमारा दल इसका पुरजोर विरोध करता है। हमारा aim है कि देश से गरीबी हटे और गरीबों का पैसा अगर देश में लगे तो वह गरीबों के हित में लगे। श्रीमन्, गरीबों का पैसा अगर चंद पूँजीपतियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए लगा तो हमारा दल इसका घनघोर विरोध करेगा। बी.एस.पी. इसका घनघोर विरोध करती है। मंत्री जी, इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहूँगा कि इसको पास कराने से पहले हम लोगों की जो शंकाएँ हैं, जो बातें हम लोगों ने कही हैं, उनके स्पष्ट जवाब सदन में दे दीजिए कि हम लोगों की जो शंकाएँ हैं, ये शंकाएँ दूर होंगी। अगर आप वाकई में वित्त-व्यवस्था को सही करने के लिए, एल.आई.सी. को मजबूत करने के लिए और एल.आई.सी. में करोड़ों देशवासियों का जो पैसा लगा है, उस पैसे की सुरक्षा के लिए यह amendment लाए हैं, तब तो हम इस पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन अगर इसे वहाँ पर कुछ Chairmen और M.Ds. को लुटाने के लिए लाए हैं, शेयर बाजार में पूँजी लगाने के लिए लाए हैं, तो हम इसका पुरजोर विरोध करते हैं और आपसे कहते हैं कि सम्भल जाइए। अगर आपने तय कर लिया है कि हमें डूबना है तो भगवान भी नहीं बचा सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप सम्भल कर चलना चाहते हैं तो जनता का विश्वास जीतिए। मैं इसका फिर विरोध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. I have only one or two things to say. One is, this Government has always been saying that when foreign players are coming and demanding that there should be a level playing field, Indian industries should not be given any extra facilities. You are conceding that you should not give level playing though in case of companies like Posco you have given SEZ while Indian steel companies have not been given SEZ facilities. Here, is a case where I find that you are totally confused. You tell us first, if you want that guidelines of IRDA to be applied, that if whatever is being done in case of foreign insurance companies or other private insurance companies should apply to LIC, then, make LIC completely independent.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Don't say that you will tinker with the LIC and as my friend, Mr. Javadekar said, that you are going to decide on investments. You tell them to put money in this company or that company. Once upon a time, I was nominated to a particular steel company by the Department of Insurance and by LIC and after two or three meetings I found that money has been posted into a company which wants to just waste that money and which is going down and which is going into bankruptcy. I resigned. I went to meet the Executive Director of Investment and I said that this is

not a company where money should have been invested and I am quitting. This is one thing that Mr. Javadekar said. Now, you decide. Don't say that LIC is going to invest in housing, invest in electricity, invest in water supply. It can bail you out in a number of cases since it has a large reserve. Then, if you can apply all those criteria to the private insurance companies that they will do accordingly, they will invest in infrastructure etc. and that you can give them direction as you have put it here. Incidentally, I would like a clarification. I would like to know about Clause 6, Amendment of Section 37, the Proviso. In my copy I find that it has been cut. Mr. Javadekar was also referring to it. Hopefully, whether it is part of the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha or not, it should be clarified. It is peculiar that you are raising this from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 100 crores and reserving the right by notification. What for? Whether it is by notification or Parliamentary approval, as Mr. Tapan Sen said, it does not make any sense. Mr. Minister, I would like you to please listen to what the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services said before the Standing Committee. Raising this to Rs. 100 crores will also be of help to LIC in displaying a better capital structure to the regulators of those countries where it is operating. You have a million dollar equity capital. It will be raised to 20 million dollars. What is the great thing you are going to display before other countries? This 20 million dollars is peanuts as a capital base. If you are making it at least 100 million dollars I can understand. It makes some sense, but, not one million or 20 million. So, let us not start raising this kind of thing and then reserving again certain discretions to the Government instead of Parliament taking it by a notification. I oppose it. After stating the main issues, you have to decide whether you are on this side or the other side. You cannot be on one side and don't call it a holy cow as you call the other PSUs. Sir, it is the holy cow for 25 crores of people who have invested their savings in the LIC and the holiness has cemented. So, please allow them to open new branches as they were having the authority to open new branches; there is no question of going to the IRDA and be equal to private players. Sir, don't impinge upon their authority about recruitment of agents, making regulations for agents, because it is one of the largest companies — Mr. Javadekar has said that it has 15 lakh or 18 lakh agents — where a lot of people are employed. It is like a self-employment. So, please don't tinker with it. I would again remind you to please listen to principles and criteria. If you are following a principle, let LIC get a level-playing field. If you are amending, don't take any amendment which does not give a levelplaying field to the LIC. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. For the LIC, it is the need of the hour to enhance its minimum paid-up capital upto Rs. 100 crores or more to be at par with private operators in our insurance sector as per the norms formulated by the IRDA. This Bill seeks to meet that objective and very rightly so.

Secondly, this Bill aims at empowering the LIC to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the agents and other employees, including the method of recruitment. There is no doubt that the very transparent and stringent method requires to be adopted by the LIC to save the people from unscrupulous agents.

Sir, many-a-man accuses the Government on many counts. But, majority of our countrymen, despite certain reservations about the Government, irrespective of which party or group of parties run the Government, deposit their hard-earned money in nationalized banks and execute policies of life and other insurance policies with the insurance companies in the public sector. This shows the trust and confidence in the public authorities of our country and LIC has won the test of time and has been rendering a commendable job in the insurance sector. सर, एल.आई.सी. का जो symbol है, उसमें दोनों हाथों से दीये को बुझने से रोकने की कोशिश हो रही है। हमारा जीवनदीप बुझने के बाद भी हमारे संसार का जीवनदीप बुझ न जाए, इस मुद्दे पर एल.आई.सी. सबसे आगे है और सभी को इस बिल को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

The employs of the LIC are also happy. The agents are also happy. Today, in a leading national newspaper, I have come across a news item which says that the staff, Development Officers and the agents of LIC are celebrating the passing of the Bill in Lok Sabha yesterday. They organized a victory procession at Vijayawada. This shows that different sections of our country, who are involved, directly or indirectly with the LIC, are happy with this development. Sir, I would like to sound a word of caution that the Government should not go for any such disinvestment which will be detrimental to the interests of the policy holders or which will shake the confidence of the policy holders.

Finally, I would like to say that the LIC should operate more and more in the rural areas and a day should come when the rural people will be the major stockholders in the LIC. It is said that this Bill, particularly section 18 of the Principal Act, is required to be amended. It says that as many divisional offices and branches should be established in each zone as may be decided by the Corporation, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the IRDA. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should very diligently and cautiously see to it that the activities of the LIC are not concentrated in cities and towns only, but it should grow more and more in the rural areas too.

With these observations, I, once again, support this Bill.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, मैं जीवन बीमा निगम संशोधन विधेयक, 2009 का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो भी सरकारी उपक्रम थे, चाहे वह टेलिफोन निगम हो या एअर इंडिया हो, सभी के competition में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम आगे रहा है और यह भी सही है कि हमारे देहातों में जहां गरीब और किसान हैं, वहां जितना अधिक कारोबार जीवन बीमा निगम में हुआ उतना प्रायवेट सेक्टर में नहीं हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस में आप को इस चीज और देखनी पड़ेगी कि जो प्रायवेट 21 कंपनियां आयी हैं, उन्होंने देहात के दूरदराज इलाकों में कारोबार क्यों नहीं किया? आप को उस के लिए जांच-पड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी। महोदय, मेरी अपनी राय यह बनती है कि इन्होंने देहात के क्षेत्रों में कारोबार इसलिए नहीं किया क्योंकि इन का कारोबार ज्यादा मुनाफे वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमित रहता है और कम मुनाफे वाले क्षेत्र में कोई भी प्रायवेट सेक्टर कंपनी जाने वाली नहीं है। प्रायवेट कंपनियां देहात के क्षेत्रों में इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि वहां इन को मुनाफा कम मिलेगा और बड़े शहरी इलाकों में जहां Business men हैं, वहां मुनाफा ज्यादा मिलेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इन पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक और विधेयक लाएं और इन्हें निर्देशित किया जाए, इन को मजबूर किया जाए कि वे देहात के क्षेत्रों में जहां किसान और गरीब हैं, वहां ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कारोबार करें जिस से कि किसानों व गरीबों को इस का लाभ मिल सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप प्रायवेट कंपनियों पर अंकुश जरूर लगाएं, लेकिन भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, जिस की साख इन क्षेत्रों में अच्छी है, उस पर सरकार की तरफ ज्यादा अंकुश न लगे। इस निगम ने अच्छा काम किया है, इसलिए उसे अपना काम स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक करने दें। साथ ही इन प्रायवेट कंपनियों का पूरा ब्योरा होना चाहिए कि इन्होंने किस क्षेत्र में कितना कारोबार किया। दूसरी बात यह कि प्रायवेट सेक्टर की जो कंपनियां मुनाफा कमाती हैं, उन के ऊपर अंकुश होना चाहिए कि उन को मुनाफे का एक निश्चित हिस्सा देश की गरीब जनता की शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य होगा। यह नहीं कि स्वास्थ्य का बीमा कर दिया या शिक्षा का बीमा कर दिया। इसके लिए बाकायदा संस्थान बनाने पड़ेंगे, चाहे वे शिक्षा के बड़े संस्थान हों, चाहे स्वास्थ्य के बड़े संस्थान हों। ये जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कंपनियां मुनाफा कमाती हैं, उसमें से इतना हिस्सा देश की जनता के विकास पर खर्च हो, इस तरह का कोई अंकुश आपको लगाना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें उनकी नीति साफ नज़र नहीं आ रही है। LIC में करीब साढ़े तेरह लाख एजेंट्स हैं, एक लाख, पच्चीस हजार से ज्यादा employees हैं और 26 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग इसमें involved हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी पालिसी वगैरह करा रखी है और करीब 26,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का amount involved है। आज LIC की कैपिटल को आप 5 करोड़ से 100 करोड़ रुपए कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए उनका जो 95 प्रतिशत का सरप्लस था, उसको आप 90 प्रतिशत कर रहे हैं, यह सरासर

उनके साथ गलत हो रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि हर साल प्रीमियम संग्रह बढ़ रहा है, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स के आने के बावजूद भी प्रीमियम संग्रह बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इसके जो उच्च पदस्थ अफसर हैं, वे रिटायरमेंट के बाद या VRS लेकर, उन कंपनियों को ज्वाइन कर रहे हैं और इसका लाभ उधर देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, LIC हमारी सोशल सिक्योरिटी के लिए गारंटी का काम करती है। बीमारी, बच्चों की पढ़ाई या दूसरी financial crisis जब आते हैं, तो LIC के द्वारा गारंटी मिलती है, जो दूसरी कंपनियों में संभव नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि वे इसके सरप्लस को घटाने की कोशिश न करें। इसका solvency margin करीब 40,000 करोड़ रुपए है और करीब 7 लाख करोड़ रुपए का सरप्लस LIC के पास है, इसके बावजूद आप इसके सरप्लस को 5 परसेंट घटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस तरह आप जो disinvestment करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि पहले LIC अपने हिसाब से बिज़नेस करती थी कि कहां पर सेंटर्स खोले, कहां पर अच्छा बिज़नेस करे, लेकिन अब IRDA की अनुमति के बिना वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, यह सरासर अनुचित होगा। इसलिए आप उसको स्वयं तय करने दीजिए कि कहां पर बिज़नेस करना है, कहां पर expansion करना है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस क्लॉज को उसमें न रखा जाए। इसके बाद regarding Clause 9 of the Bill amending Section 49 of the Act के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि आप इसमें recruitment के बारे में कंडीशंस लगा रहे हैं आप देखिए कि पिछले साल कर्मचारियों की संख्या करीब 18,184 घटी है और एजेंट्स की संख्या भी कम हो रही है। तो उनके रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए LIC को ही अधिकार देना चाहिए और उसमें किसी दूसरी तरह का सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए, वरना LIC का काम hamper हो जाएगा और इसका structure collapse कर जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह जिस रफ्तार से चल रही थी, उसी तरीके से इसे काम करने की छूट दे देनी चाहिए।

सर, अफसर लोगों के बारे में मैंने कहा कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद जो लोग वहां join करते हैं, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल को oppose करता हूँ।

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस सरकार के खाने के दांत अलग हैं और दिखाने के अलग हैं। यह सरकार किसी भी चीज़ को सदन में स्पष्ट और साफ तौर पर नहीं लाती है। ऐसा लगता है कि कोई हिडन एजेंडा है। ये लाना कुछ और चाहते हैं, लेकिन सदन में अलग भाषा में, अलग तरीके से उसको प्रस्तुत करने की बात करते हैं। इसमें भी क्लियर है कि कैसे हम इसमें foreign companies को, बाकी कंपनियों को, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को लाएं और यह एफ.डी.आई. वाला मामला किस प्रकार बढ़ाने की बात करें, लेकिन उसकी शब्दावली बदलकर इसको लाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इसमें “नब्बे प्रतिशत या उतना अधिकतर प्रतिशत” अब इसका interpretation वे कर रहे हैं कि वह नब्बे से ऊपर होगा। यह शब्दावली आप देखें, “नब्बे

प्रतिशत या...” तो यह “या” डालने की क्या जरूरत है? वरना आप करते ‘not less than 90 percent’. आप उसको देखें “या” उतना अधिकार प्रतिशत, जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुमोदित करे” तो यह सरकार पर छोड़ दिया। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार 85 भी करेगी, 80 भी करेगी। आप Central Government को powers delegate करने जा रहे हैं, इसलिए उसका interpretation आज और कल आप कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। इसलिए या तो ‘not less than 90 percent’ होना चाहिए था। पहली बात तो आपकी यही बतानी चाहिए थी कि आखिर 95 से 90 आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसका उद्देश्य क्या है? 95 परसेंट में आपको क्या प्रॉब्लम थी? As it is रखने में क्या प्रॉब्लम थी? आप उसका फंड बढ़ाइए। पांच करोड़ से सौ करोड़ कीजिए, दो सौ करोड़ कीजिए, तीन सौ करोड़ कीजिए, उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, आप कर लीजिए, लेकिन उसके लिए हम 95 से 90 परसेंट लाएं, आखिर इसका reason क्या है? कारण तो बताइए कि आप यह क्यों करना चाहते हैं? किस कारण आपको यह आवश्यकता पड़ गई? आप दोनों को एक साथ पढ़ें। फिर इसके बाद आप जो करने जा रहे हैं, इसका second part देखें कि “शेष अधिशेष का उतना प्रतिशत, जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुमोदित करे, निगम द्वारा रखे गए पृथक खाते में जमा किया जाएगा” तो इसका एक separate account होगा और उस separate account को कौन operate करेगा? फिर “के अधीन निगम द्वारा रखे गए खाते में उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग ऐसे प्रयोजन के लिए और ऐसी रीति में किया जाएगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार अवधारित करे।” यानी आप एक तरह से अलग फंड बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी powers एल.आई.सी. को नहीं हैं। आप सारी powers केंद्र सरकार को देने जा रहे हैं, वही sovereignty का प्रश्न है। वही उसके अधिकार का प्रश्न है। अब केंद्र सरकार उसका उपयोग कैसे करे, किस प्रकार से करे, यह सारा का सारा मामला जो है, इसमें सरकार की सारी चीजों में doubt create होता है। आपको मालूम है, पहले किसी समय बीमा क्षेत्र प्राइवेट था। प्राइवेट कंपनियां थीं, मेरा ख्याल है कि डालमिया वगैरह सब कुछ इसमें चलता था, लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ इस प्रकार की आर्थिक अनियमितताएं हुईं? जिनके कारण इसको nationalize करना पड़ा। उसके बाद से यह corporation अपने आप में एक समृद्ध corporation बना। इसने देश के अंदर करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास जीता। कितने agents आज काम कर रहे हैं। एक agent चला जाता है, वह कोई government servant नहीं होता, लेकिन लोग उस पर विश्वास करके लाखों रुपए की पॉलिसी ले लेते हैं। आज लोग उसमें invest कर रहे हैं। तो एक प्रकार से उसने लोगों में इतना विश्वास अर्जित किया है, लेकिन इस विश्वास को आज आप एक प्रकार से भंग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं - एक प्रकार से ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है। आप इसमें देखें कि पूरा का पूरा जो regulation है, आप इसको आई.आर.डी.ए. को दे रहे हैं। अभी आज की तारीख में 26 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. है। बीच में आया कि उसको 49 परसेंट तक करना चाहते हैं या इस तरीके से नहीं, उस तरीके से हम उसको धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आप प्राइवेट कंपनियों को आने दीजिए, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, competition करने दीजिए, लेकिन उनकी performance तो देखिए कि वह क्या है? Agriculture Sector में वे नहीं जा रहे हैं और agriculture sector में अगर गए, तो एक जो foreign company आई.सी.आई.सी.आई. बैंक के माध्यम से आई, जिसने पिछली बार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के agriculture के दो districts किए थे, तो उन्होंने मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा किया था।



उसमें यह किया था कि इतने इंच बारिश होगी तो यह माना जाएगा, इतने इंच बारिश पर वह माना जाएगा। उसमें उन्होंने किसान का करोड़ों रुपया सोसायटी से ले लिया, लेकिन एक नया पैसा किसान को रिटर्न नहीं दिया। आप परफॉर्मेंस तो देखें, आप पता तो लगाएं कि आखिर वे क्या कर रहे हैं? वे हमारे यहां के लोगों से या गांव से या किसान से या बाकी लोगों से डील कर रहे हैं और उसका रिटर्न क्या मिल रहा है? उनकी स्कीम्स क्या हैं? उस पर आपका नियंत्रण नहीं है। हम किस पर नियंत्रण करना चाह रहे हैं? एलआईसी, जिसका इतना अच्छा परफॉर्मेंस है, जो इतना अच्छा काम कर रही है, जिसके प्रति लोगों का विश्वास है, जिसके साथ इतने लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, आप उसके विश्वास को खंडित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आपने रीयल इस्टेट को अंदर पैसा दिया। आप जरा पता तो लगाते कि रीयल इस्टेट ने उस पैसे का क्या किया? रीयल इस्टेट ने शहरों के आस-पास की सारी जमीनें खरीद लीं। उन्होंने एलआईसी का और फाइनेंस कम्पनीज़ सारा का पैसा लिया, शहरों के आस-पास की सारी एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड खरीदकर रख ली और एक प्रकार से लैंड बैंक बना लिया। वे दस-दस, बीस-बीस साल तक उसको नहीं बेचते हैं। उसको थोड़ा-बहुत डेवलप करते हैं, पांच, पचास प्लॉट बेच दिए और उसके बाद जब उसकी कीमत बढ़ने लगी, फिर से पांच, पचास प्लॉट बेचे, थोड़े समय बाद फिर से पांच, पचास बेचे। इस तरह से एक तरफ एग्रीकल्चर का नुकसान हो रहा है, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रही है, खेती कम हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ एलआईसी तथा फाइनेंस कम्पनियों के पैसे से एक नया लैंड बैंक तैयार हो रहा है। इस तरह से कुछ कम्पनीज़ रीयल इस्टेट के भाव बढ़ा देती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को जो आज मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उसका कारण ही यही है। आज जो विकास प्राधिकरण हैं, हाउसिंग बोर्ड्स हैं, इनके पास जमीन लेने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, जमीन बची नहीं है। शहरों के आस-पास की सारी जमीन उन्होंने एक्वायर कर ली है। पैसा आपका है और जमीन उन्होंने ले ली, लैंड बैंक बना लिया, जब उनकी मर्जी होती है, उसका पैसा बढ़ाते हैं, जब मर्जी होती है, उसका भाव बढ़ा देते हैं, जिसके कारण आज यह असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। आप जरा यह तो देखें कि ऐसा करके आप किसको फायदा पहुंचाने जा रहे हैं? आज जिन कम्पनीज़ को आपने फायदा पहुंचाया है, शेयर्स दिए हैं, उन्होंने किस प्रकार से घोटाले किए? आज 2जी स्कैम में किन-किन कम्पनीज़ का नाम आया? आप एलआईसी को क्यों इस प्रकार से घसीटना चाहते हैं? क्यों आप एलआईसी का इन्वेस्टमेंट इसमें करना चाहते हैं? क्यों आप करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास खंडित करना चाह रहे हैं? इसलिए आप जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसमें हमारा यह कहना है कि जो सुझाव अभी सामने आए हैं, उन पर आप गौर करिए। आप इसकी पूंजी बढ़ाइए, उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उसका उपयोग करने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार को क्यों होगा? यह शेयर होल्डर्स का पैसा है, लोगों का पैसा है, इन्वेस्ट करने वाले लोगों का पैसा है केन्द्र सरकार का पैसा नहीं है। यह पैसा हमने एलआईसी पर विश्वास करके दिया था। मैंने यदि पॉलिसी ली है तो मैंने एलआईसी पर विश्वास करके ली है, केन्द्र सरकार पर विश्वास करके नहीं ली है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को आप यह अधिकार कैसे सौंपना चाहते हैं? आप उनका विश्वास उसमें रहने दीजिए, आप पैसा बढ़ाइए लेकिन उसका अधिकार एलआईसी के पास

होना चाहिए। इसके बाद अभी वोटिंग का परसेंटेज है। एफडीआई कितना भी ले ले, लेकिन 10 परसेंट वोटिंग की पॉवर है, 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा वे वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। इससे स्थिति क्या बनेगी? यदि 49 परसेंट तक आप पहुंचें, वोट परसेंटेज भी बढ़ेगा और कल से गवर्निंग बॉडी में, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, मैनेजमेंट में, बाकी की चीजों में बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स में - सबका सब एक नया इंटरफीयरेंस आएगा और धीरे-धीरे हम इतने अच्छे नवरत्न को, इस कम्पनी को प्राइवेट हाथों में ले जाकर बर्बाद करने की कोशिश करेंगे। महोदय, इसमें कुछ प्रावधानों पर हमारी आपत्ति है, इन प्रावधानों को आप हटाइए, उसके बाद यदि आप आते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से इसको पास करने में हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी, यही मेरा निवेदन है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise here to oppose the Amendment Bill. Most of the points which I wanted to raise have already been made by my good friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar. However, I would like to reiterate some of the points and make a mention of some more.

Sir, on the face of it, it looks like it is a very simple Amendment Bill. However, there is a lot that is hidden under the surface. The motive seems to be that the Government wants to take more and more control of the LIC, the financial powers of LIC, the administrative control of LIC, and, therefore, this Bill has been brought in.

Sir, it has been said that they want to reduce the valuation surplus to its policy holders from the existing 95 per cent. Why is this being done? The Government wants to spend the five per cent that is left as per its own will and wish. Sir, the basic purpose of having PSU was to give administrative and decision autonomy to the body. Here, it is not a sick unit. It is a profit-making and well-managed unit. Despite that, you want to take more control of the Corporation. Is it because you want to reduce the share of LIC in the market, particularly after many private players and multi-nationals have come in the field? If you reduce the profit margin and dividend to the policyholders, definitely policyholders will be unhappy and they will start looking at the private insurance companies. Do you want to have that type of scenario? Sir, at one point of time when LIC had the monopoly, 100 per cent policyholders were of LIC. Now when the private players have come, the share of LIC in the market is reducing every day. In such a situation, you should help in strengthening the LIC. Instead of doing that, you are reducing the dividend to policyholders. What does this mean? This surely means that there is a leakage; there is somebody who is interested in promoting private players against the Government-owned LIC. Sir, another thing is that you are attacking the basic autonomy of the PSU. Is that you want to spend those 5 per cent as per your own will and wish? How does it happen? There is a proper structure of Directors, Chairman and senior officers. Let them decide where to invest. Why does the Government want to intervene and decide where to invest? It means that you are throwing

them in water with their hands tied up in the back and asking them to swim. How do they swim? If you are deciding where to invest and how to make profit, how do you hold the PSU responsible if something wrong happens? This policy stinks because perhaps the Government or people in the Government want to oblige certain industries. If it is not true, the Government should come out and say why it is doing so. Sir, so far LIC agents were proud to be LIC agents because they had respect all over. Now, let me tell you, many LIC agents in good number also take agency of private insurance providers in fake name. If I am an LIC agent, I am not supposed to work for any other private company. But I take the agency in the name of my brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, etc., and function on his or her behalf. Why is it happening? It is because when the LIC agent goes to a client, the client says that he wants to take the policy of 'X' company. If I don't have the agency, I have to go back. So, here agents, like *kirana* shopkeeper, throws five policies to him of different companies including LIC. Then the client chooses the policy. In the process, Sir, the LIC is suffering. Not only that, (time-bell) many LIC employees, who have taken LIC agency again in the fake name, they are also running agencies of some private providers. This is happening because the pride of being LIC is reducing and the Government is helping them in doing so. On this issue, I had raised a Special Mention on 19th August, immediately after the original Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha. I am thankful to the Government that many of the suggestions that I had mentioned in my Special Mention have been admitted. Suggestions of the Standing Committee have also been admitted. My submission to you is that if you want to really be a trustee of the LIC, then take back the amendment regarding the surplus allocation. Please also take back the amendment about your right to spend that five per cent extra as per your own will and wish. Thank you.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I really do not understand this move. Sir, LIC is a very old and giant organization operating for the past 55 years in this country, and, has been functioning very efficiently and serving the nation. Increasing the Paid-Up Capital from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 100 crore has no relevance because, at present, it is hundred per cent owned by the Government of India, unless the Government is trying to privatize even the LIC or something like that. Sir, I just read a set of rules, and, I don't think that it is necessary to have this increase. However, too much of interference by the regulatory agencies is making a lot of sectors inefficient day by day.

Moreover, there is no accountability of the regulatory agencies as to what they are doing and why they are impeding the growth in various sectors. At the same time, reducing policy holders' dividend from 95 per cent to 90 per cent is nothing but making the public sector

undertaking more inefficient and less attractive. We have already seen how the Air India, a public sector undertaking, was made an inefficient organization, whereby the private sector gained the benefits. The LIC, I am afraid, is going on the similar lines. I don't see any reason as to why the Government should interfere whereas in the free and liberalization environment, more delegation and empowerment is required to run organizations more efficiently.

There is one more issue. If every policy holder has been expecting to get about 95 per cent of the premium, which they have paid and the benefits or profits, and, you suddenly reduce it by five per cent and take that five per cent into Government fold, it has no meaning. It should be left to the various organizations, particularly, the LIC, being a giant organization, which has proven its efficiency for the past fifty-five years, to run on their own, based on market forces, so that everything takes place according to demand and supply, and, also as per the market forces. It is placing all the conditions like not to have Divisional Law Officers, not to have agents, not to recruit people, and, such other things. Post-nationalization, the RBI has been controlling the public sector banks, whereby a lot of banks went into loss-making. If we start controlling the LIC also, we may fall into similar lines. Therefore, I propose that some of the amendments have to be changed, and, I suggest that this Bill may be withdrawn. Thank you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, before I make observations and the points in support of the Bill, let me begin by paying my tribute to late Shri C.D. Deshmukh, who was the Finance Minister in 1956, and, who introduced the Bill for nationalization of Life Insurance Corporation, obviously, with the support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and, the framers of economic policy under the aegis of Planning Commission. Sir, I have, with me, the speech made by late Shri C.D. Deshmukh but I don't want to take the precious time of the House by reading the quotation. Sir, I place on record my appreciation for the collective wisdom of the Standing Committee. I have gone through the original Amendment Bill and the subsequent amendments to it made by the Standing Committee. I think the Bill in its present form before the Rajya Sabha is substantially improved. It is in the most acceptable form.

I appreciate the points made by my colleague, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Without commenting on other public sector undertakings in the country, I must appreciate the contribution made by the Life Insurance Corporation to the overall economic development of the country since 1956. You take any sector whether it is manufacturing sector, or, small-scale sector, or, service sector, or, handloom sector, or, education, etc. Practically the contribution of the LIC is

substantial among other players. I also place on record my sense of appreciation for the services rendered by the employees and workers of the LIC.

Having said this, I must share with the House that we are discussing today the issue of graft, corruption, and black money. As the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mumbai, for two years, I was member of the Policyholders' Council. I tried to interact with hundreds of policyholders in Mumbai. I found that in not a single case of LIC claim settlement money was asked from the claimant. The LIC employees were proud that not even one rupee was asked from the claimant during the settlement of LIC claims. That is why I said it's the substantial contribution right from the development of economy to the task of maintaining transparency. These were some broad observations.

Coming to amendments, I think all the amendments are acceptable. I do not know what exercises the Members of some of the opposition parties. Clause 3 says, "(4) There may be established as many divisional offices and branches in each zone as may be decided by the Corporation in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.."

Personally, I would have been extremely happy if this Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is not brought in the picture and the entire task has been given to the Life Insurance Corporation itself.

I would submit to the Government that even after this Amendment Bill is passed, the Government should try to maintain the autonomy of the LIC so far as its management is concerned despite passing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Bill by Parliament. This particular clause seeks to serve two objectives. One is decentralisation. It is a large country. Decentralisation is extremely important for us. Another important objective, which this decentralisation will seek to achieve, is financial inclusion. Today, the credit structure in the economy is such that small and marginal farmers, handloom weavers, and even agricultural labourers are covered under the LIC because there is awareness among them. This clause will result in decentralisation and will also serve the objective of financial inclusion.

Now we have been debating what is given in clause 5. It says that ninety per cent or more such surplus as the Central Government may approve, shall be allocated to or reserved for the life insurance policy-holders of the Corporation. The entire discussion is centred upon 90 per cent or 95 per cent. I have got the corrigendum issued by the Secretary-General saying that at page 2 line 16, for the words 'ninety per cent,' the words 'ninety-five per cent' be substituted. This means, ninety-five per cent, or more surplus, as the Central Government may approve,

shall be allocated to or reserved for the life insurance policy holders of the Corporation. This means, this clause is making provision for enhancing the welfare of the policy holders which is most welcome so far as this amendment is concerned.

Sir, the second point is, clause 5 substitutes Section 28 of the Act and sub-section (2) says, the funds available in the account maintained by the Corporation under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be utilised for such purpose and in such manner as the Government may determine. Now, apparently, this may cause some sort of constraint and apprehension. But, ultimately, the Government of India wants to undertake dozens of schemes which are basically welfare-oriented like education, health, drinking water, rural electrification, roads, etc. Ultimately, it will be the prerogative of the Government to use the surpluses of all public sector undertakings legitimately and judiciously for inclusive growth. Because, ultimately, it is not possible and desirable to continue to be dependent upon the fiscal deficit and ask the Reserve Bank of India to go in for printing currency notes. Therefore, according to me, this objective is also welcome. Clause 6 says, "Provided that the Corporation shall endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to ensure increased bonus to policy holders while having least investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leading player in the market."

Now, my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, was wondering as to how it would be possible to secure all these objectives simultaneously. It is absolutely necessary, essential and desirable to secure and fulfil all the four objectives. I submit to the Government that Government should adopt such policies, programmes and guidelines which will enable the LIC to fulfil all the four objectives simultaneously. According to me, it is from this point of view, LIC being the premier organisation or the premier undertaking, that the Government should take all possible steps to strengthen it.

Sir, lastly, while supporting this, I submit two observations in the form of apprehensions. One is, I heard about the Foreign Direct Investment in the Life Insurance Corporation. I heard this. There is no authentic statement. But, I think, there is a discussion in the air that the Government is thinking of increasing the FDI from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. Now, there cannot be opposition to FDI as such, but as the Life Insurance Corporation since 1956 till today has played a pioneering role in laying down the foundations of the Indian economy, while raising the Foreign Direct Investment from 26 per cent to 49 per cent, we should take maximum care — this is my apprehension and I want to put it on record — to ensure that the Life Insurance Corporation, in no way, is destabilised.

The second thing is, a point was made about investment in real estate sector. Sir, today, in the morning, we were discussing about the houses which are to be given to the slum dwellers. We will have to take into account the prices of houses. It is not about the ordinary middle class people alone. Suppose tomorrow, after retirement, if the Government does not give house to the former Prime Ministers, Presidents of India, etc. free of charge, then, in this country, it would not be possible even for the former Prime Minister or the former President of India to purchase the house. That is why, under these conditions, nothing should happen which will jack up the prices of real estate artificially and which would make the housing beyond the reach of the common people. Sir, these are my two observations. With this, I support this Bill to the fullest possible extent. Thank you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. My colleagues have put forth a lot of points. I will only take five minutes and put forward my ideas and suggestions to the Minister.

Sir, it is a fact that LIC since 1956 had a monopoly. There was no private sector or any other sector in this life insurance business. So, anybody who wanted insurance had to go only to LIC. It was only about 20 years ago, in 1999 that other players came about and this monopoly of the LIC is not there. They had to face a lot of competition. When one faces competition, they naturally have to give more to the consumer. So, that is what the LIC had to do. Now, there are about 21 or 28 more players in this field. I would like to ask the Minister: why is it that in the rural areas LIC is doing very well and not in the urban areas? Is it because the urban population understands the insurance business? The subsidiaries are also getting value addition. That is why they can really find out which is the better policy. That means that the LIC has to really do something more to get more business in the rural areas. Is it because the people in the rural areas are gullible and LIC is having a monopoly sort of situation, but not in the urban areas? That is what I want to ask.

There is another question which the IRDA said that there is a statutory requirement to raise minimum capital from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores. Why are they doing this? If they want to expand their investment, they have got a lot of money. Where are they investing? As Mr. Javedkar has said, I am not in favour of their investing in the stock market because that is speculation. Even if they get zero bonus it is all right but if they lose money in speculation, in stock market, then, policy holders are going to be losers. Now, let me ask the Minister: Where is he making the investment? This is a dip where the Government dips into the programmes like

4.00 P.M.

REC programmes, it may be housing programmes and all those programmes. What do they get out of it? They get 5 per cent or 6 per cent from these institutions. Now, if they are getting 5 per cent or 6 per cent, what are the policy holders going to get? Let me give you an instance. Suppose, you take a policy of Rs.1,00,000 and after 30 years, you will get Rs.1,50,000 because that is the maximum that you are going to get. If you are going to get Rs.1,50,000 after 30 years. What is the value of Rs.1,50,000? He will not be able to sustain in his old age with that Rs.1,50,000 or whatever it is because the inflation rate is rising by 9 per cent, 10 per cent and 11 per cent. That means the money what you can get out of Rs.1,00,000 after 30 years is Rs.1,50,000. Then, it becomes only Rs.50,000. That is reduced. So, what I want to suggest to the Minister is restructuring of these financial institutions. There are outstanding dues. Can you give me a statement how much amount is outstanding from these RECs and from these people who have not paid back to you? Everybody knows in this electricity field that the RACBs and SEBs of all the States are in the red. They do not pay to the RECs. They do not pay to the financial corporations and to the PFCs. They do not pay to the NTPC because they are all in the red. In other words, they do not pay to the LIC also. Why don't you restructure it? Then there is a question also on service tax. Now, you have also levied service tax on this. Who is going to pay this service tax? Is it the policy holder? It should be the agent who has to pay this. Who is paying this tax? If it is put onto this policy-holder, he loses money on that as well. These are the questions that I want to put to the Minister. ...*(Time-bell)*... Keeping in view the portfolio investment, the LIC is not doing that well. If it has to stand in the competition, they have to give more to get that business, which they are not getting. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Badnore. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, twelve hon. Members have participated in the debate. I would like to thank all of them for their suggestions and observations.

Before responding to the specific issues raised by hon. Members, I would like to place on record a few facts about the LIC. The LIC was set up in 1956 to ensure security to the policy-holders in the matters of their life insurance protection, to spread insurance much more widely, in particular, to the rural areas.

LIC is the only Government-owned life insurance company as against 23 life insurance companies in the private sector. LIC is the market leader in life insurance market, even after ten years of opening up of the insurance sector. The market share of LIC, as on 31.10.2011, is 74 per



cent in terms of number of policies issued, and 78 per cent in terms of premium earned during the years.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

The LIC's total investment on 31st March, 2011 is Rs.12.6 lakh crores, which is about 18 per cent of India's GDP in 2010-11. As on 31.10.2011, LIC has invested over Rs.4 lakh crores in Central Government securities, Rs.1.76 lakh crores in State Governments' securities and Rs.1.65 lakh crores in housing and infrastructure investments like power, irrigation, water supply, sewage, roads, ports, bridges and rails.

Sir, in 2010-11, the LIC has settled Rs.1.76 crore maturity claims by paying over Rs.49,000 crores to its policy-holders. Out of these claims, 96 per cent claims were paid, in advance, through post-dated cheques so that the policy-holders could get the money on due date. The LIC settled Rs.7.2 lakh death claims in 2010-11 by paying Rs.8,000 crores, of which 45 per cent claims were paid within 15 days from the date of intimation of the death. LIC rejected just only one per cent of individuals that claimed during 2010-11, compared to the average rejection rate of 8.9 per cent by the rest of the companies. The performance of the LIC is commendable.

Sir, now, I would like to reply to the issues raised by the hon. Members. Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri Bharatkumar Raut, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and other Members also raised the issue of distribution of valuation surplus in the ratio of 95:5 instead of 90:10. As regards distribution of valuation surplus, I would like to reiterate, as I have mentioned in my initial opening remarks, that the objective of the amendment is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in conformity with the Insurance Act, 1938 which is applicable to all other insurance companies in the country. There are 23 other insurance companies in the private sector. They are having 90:10 ratio. Only the LIC is having 95:5 ratio. The amendment also proposes creation of a reserve fund with the LIC. At present, the LIC is dependent on financial support from the Government of India for expanding its operations. A separate account is being created. At present, there is no account at all. Ninety-five per cent goes to the policyholders and the remaining is five per cent. Only some liabilities of the LIC are paid and the rest comes to the Government. If it has some money, where will the LIC deposit it? So, an account is being created. I would like to reiterate that the funds so reserved will be used only for meeting the expenses towards expansion of the insurance business like ensuring solvency margin, fulfilling the corporate responsibilities,

business expansion, etc. I would like to once again emphasise and assure the hon. Members and the House that this amendment will take effect prospectively. This amendment will not have any adverse effect on the existing policyholders of the LIC.

Another question was raised by Mr. Javadekar and some other Members, in their passing references, about the Government guarantee. I would like to clarify that as per the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 the provisions of section 37 of the LIC Act, 1956 remain unchanged and the LIC's policies continue to enjoy the Government guarantee. A further proviso has been added.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): That means the sovereign guarantee will continue.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It will continue.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Further a proviso has been added advising the LIC to make efforts to maximise the returns on the funds to ensure increased bonus to the policyholders while having least investment risk. This proviso has been added in the spirit of the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Therefore, the guarantee will continue.

Several Members have raised the issue of rule-making powers of the Central Government for agents. The limited objective of this proposed Amendment in the LIC Act 1956 is to empower the LIC to make regulations rather than the Government making rules regarding terms and conditions of the services of LIC agents. In the Bill, the method of recruitment of employees and agents of the Corporation and the terms and conditions of the agents has been shifted from Section 48 to Section 49 of the LIC Act 1956. Even under Section 49, the LIC cannot issue regulations without the prior approval of the Central Government. Therefore, the Government still holds control over the LIC with regard to the method of recruitment of agents of the Corporation and terms and conditions of the agents. The LIC is being given flexibility. Yes, I agree, some hon. Members have raised this issue. It has over 13 lakh agents and they are doing a great service to this organization. They are being given a handsome commission also, which comes to roughly Rs. 13,000 crores. Average comes to roughly Rs. 1 lakh per agent. Now the LIC will make all regulations. There was an apprehension as to what will happen; the Government will not be able to make rules and regulations. The Government is giving this regulatory power, which is already there under Section 49. Of course, there is a Regulator for the insurance sector. The IRDA will issue guidelines and under those guidelines the LIC will frame rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All Members are satisfied.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: There are one or two clarifications. I would like to mention one thing. There was a question regarding investment by the LIC. Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Vikram Verma, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra and Shri Javadekar asked about the total investment. In 2008, investment in equity was Rs. 40,000 crores and the profit was Rs. 2,591 crores. In 2009-10, the investment was Rs. 61,000 crores and profit was Rs. 9,400 crores. In 2010-11, the investment was Rs. 43,000 crores and the profit was Rs. 17,000 crores.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he has not replied to my question. I have asked two-three very specific questions about restructuring of outstanding from financial institutions. Are they restructuring it? How much is the outstanding from financial institutions that affects the policy holders?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra has raised a question about the investment pattern. There are three categories of funds with the LIC. They are: Life Fund, Pension and Group Scheme Fund and ULIP Fund. There is an investment pattern defined for each category. The combined book value for these categories: Central Government - 52 per cent; infra and social sector - 13 per cent; equity - 15 per cent; bonds - 10 per cent and the total investment is Rs. 11.93 lakh crores.

Sir, several hon. Members have raised certain issues and I have tried to address all of them. I would like to say that I have clarified all the points, and we have accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. With these words, I request that this Bill be passed.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has said that the Government is giving money to LIC for its expansion. Now, he has himself stated, in his reply, that Rs. 5,84,147 crores of LIC money have been invested in Government securities. Also, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.5,28,390 crores has flown from the LIC to the Plan process. Both the figures are more than the concessions what the Central Government is giving to corporates. So, what is the big gesture that the Government is making when there is space for LIC's expansion? And what necessitates it to pull down the surplus figure of 95 per cent to 90 per cent?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Shri Javadekar. Just put your question.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, मेरा क्लैरीफिकेशन यह है, जैसे कि मैंने 4-5 उदाहरण दिए कि रियल्टी सेक्टर में इनवेस्टमेंट किया, पांच हजार करोड़ का इनवेस्टमेंट एल.आई.सी. में किया और आज उस की कीमत पांच सौ करोड़ रह गयी जिससे कि चार करोड़ से ज्यादा का घाटा हुआ। यह आर.बी.आई. के निर्देश थे कि अगर रिएल्टी सेक्टर को पैसा दो ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब चिदम्बरम जी वित्त मंत्री थे तब की यह बात है। सर, मैंने तीन-चार कंपनियों - यूनीटेक, डी.बी. रिएल्टी है, जिन के शेयर में पैसा बहुत ज्यादा दाम पर दिया, आज उन के दाम पूरी तरह से गिर गए हैं। यही पार्टियां 2जी स्कैम में हैं। तो यह एक तरह से एल.आई.सी से पैसा आया और दूसरी जगह गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा क्लैरीफिकेशन यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी इस की जांच कर के खुलासा करेंगे। सर, मेरा क्लैरीफिकेशन इतना ही है कि इस केस की जांच कर के मंत्री महोदय सदन को जानकारी देंगे या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... और एल.आई.सी का चेयरमेन मई माह से नहीं है, वह कब आएगा यह भी बताइए?

**श्री नमो नारायण मीणा :** सर, जावडेकर जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, मैंने उस का जवाब दे दिया था, लेकिन मैं पुनः उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2010-11 में equity में 43 हजार करोड़ से ऊपर पैसा invest किया गया था, उस में 17 हजार करोड़ का फायदा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि some investments are under investigation. आप ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह इस अमेंडमेंट से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि some investments are under investigation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause 3. There is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Would you like to move your amendment?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have only one demand on which he can really say something. This is about keeping it at 95 per cent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He has already said it...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, ऐसा है कि what he is saying...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Would you like to move your amendment or not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Just a minute, please. आप यह कह रहे हैं कि चूंकि इंडस्ट्री का नियम है 90 परसेंट, इसलिए हम LIC का भी 90 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन LIC जो corporate social responsibility उठाती है, बाकी प्राइवेट कंपनियां वह नहीं उठातीं। यदि आप वहां का नियम यहां लगा रहे हैं, तो यहां की responsibility वहां क्यों नहीं लगाते? यह मुद्दा है, जिसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**श्री नमो नारायण मीणा :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही क्लेरिफाई कर दिया है कि 1938 का हमारा जो इंश्योरेंस एक्ट है, उससे सारी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनियां कवर होती हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर की जितनी भी कंपनियां हैं, उनमें 90 और 10 है, लेकिन केवल LIC में...(व्यवधान)... यह अलग एक्ट है, यह separate Act है। उसकी conformity करने के लिए हम यहां भी 90 और 10 कर रहे हैं तथा हम एक फंड क्रियेट कर रहे हैं। आज LIC के पास कुछ भी पैसा हो, तो उस पैसे को रखने के लिए उनके पास कोई एकाउंट नहीं है। इसलिए एक separate account बनाया जा रहा है। इसमें जो भी पैसा होगा, वह business expansion के लिए, solvency margin के लिए और social corporate responsibilities को fulfil करने के लिए होगा। अभी उन्हें कुछ भी जरूरत होती है, तो वे सरकार के सामने प्रस्ताव लाते हैं कि हमको इतना पैसा चाहिए। इसलिए यदि LIC के पास खुद का फंड होगा, खुद उस फंड को वह यूज करेगी, अपने business expansion के लिए यूज करेगी, तो इससे LIC को फायदा होगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब होगी, यह आपने नहीं बताया, नए चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब होगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): So, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): So, you are not moving the amendment. All right.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause 5. There are two amendments. Amendment No. 2 is by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving them?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir. The Government has already accepted them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The second is Amendment No. 5 by Shri Moinul Hassan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving it?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I am moving it. I am not convinced with the reply of the Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Does the Minister have anything to say?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, this is a very simple thing. It was 95 per cent. Why is it being reduced to 90 per cent? Why is he not accepting it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, if you permit me, let me explain. The point is very simple. We see really no logic to reduce it to 90 per cent. It gives a suspicion that there is a process of creeping dilution that has begun. Now, from 95 per cent to 90 per cent makes really no economic sense, no real financial sense. You are saying that the LIC will have the liberty to invest in various places. Now, many of the investments that have been made are under cloud. You have said it yourself that those investments are being investigated. My point is: what is the big deal in reducing it from 95 to 90? Let it remain what it is. Otherwise, you are giving the suspicion that you are beginning the process of undermining the institution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, do you have anything to say?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I have already clarified it. This is in consonance with the Insurance Act of 1938. All life insurance companies in the private sector have an arrangement of 90 per cent and 10 per cent. Our company had earlier even 100 per cent and, later, 95 per cent. Now, we are creating a separate fund, a separate account. This money will be used for expansion, for solvency margin. This will cater to the solvency margin.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is the 1938 Act; then in the insurance sector, the private players have come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Sen, are you moving it?

**CLAUSE 5 — Substitution of new section for section 28.**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I move:

5. That at page 2, line 16 for the words "ninety per cent", the words "ninety-five per cent" be *substituted*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Moinul Hassan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote. Those in favour will say 'aye' and those against may say 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I think, the 'noes' have it and the amendment is negatived. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I ask for a division.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, you know the rules that even if one Member asks for a division, there is a division. You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the sake of the people and for the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, there would be a division.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I put the amendment of Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

The question is:

That at page 2, line 16 *for* the words "ninety per cent", the words "ninety-five per cent" be *substituted*.

*The House divided.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes: 28

Noes: 58

AYES : 28

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra

Ansari, Shri Salim

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Ganga Charan, Shri

Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das

Kureel, Shri Pramod

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Moinul Hassan, Shri

Mukherji, Dr. Barun  
Parida, Shri Baishnab  
Pathak, Shri Brajesh  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri Ambeth  
Rajaram, Shri  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Veer  
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal  
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 58

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao  
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
Akhtar, Shri Javed  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Ashk All Tak, Shri  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhattacharya, Shri P.



Budania, Shri Narendra  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin  
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kashatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra  
Naik, Shri Shantaram  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
O'Brien, Shri Derek  
Pande, Shri Avinash  
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar  
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Birender  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

*The motion was negatived.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 6. There is one amendment by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving it?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 8. There is one amendment by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving it?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : हमारी मांग पहले ही सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है। इसलिए अब प्रेस करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Architect (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are taking up this Bill at 4.40 p.m. There is an all-party meeting at 6 o'clock taking place in 7, RCR, Sir. By 5.15 or so, the leaders will go. So, we can start the discussion today and adjourn by 5.15.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us see how it goes on. ...*(Interruptions)*... It does not take half-an-hour to reach there.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, by 5.15, we should adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: After whole day work, at least, they need a little perfume or freshness. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are sitting in an air-conditioned hall. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think there is no such need. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** : अब तो इन लोगों को हमारी यह बात मान लेनी चाहिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you must consider his request because for a long time we are working. ...*(Interruptions)*..

#### **The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Architects Act, 1972, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as we know that architecture is perhaps one of the important professions in this country and with the possibility of huge investments in the infrastructure sector, we will be needing a lot of quality professional institutions in the field of architecture in the years to come.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) *in the Chair*]

Sir, we have been pained by the fact that the Council of Architecture has been functioning, in the recent past, in a somewhat haphazard manner and I must confess that the Central Government has received a large number of complaints about the Council. I really don't want to go into the history of it but I may just point out one letter written by the distinguished Chief Minister of Bihar on the 24th of September, 2011, when he wrote to me and he said that I want to bring to your notice the matter of de-recognition of the Bachelor of Architecture degree awarded by NIT, Patna for students admitted for the academic year, 2005-06 and the matter has been pending since 2005-2006 and it has not resolved and the distinguished Chief Minister had to, in fact, write to me. I indicated, of course, that we are taking remedial steps. Sir, I might add that in fact, notices were sent to the Delhi School of Planning and Architecture to de-recognise them and so the distinguished Chief Minister said that since the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi was also subjected to de-recognition by the Council of Architecture alongwith NIT, Patna, we need your personal intervention to stop this because the students are on a war footing. Now, this is a very unfortunate state of affairs. But, this was not all. In fact, in the recent past, the Institute of Architects, which as you know is a very distinguished and eminent body has been complaining bitterly about the functioning of the Council of Architecture and very distinguished architects have, in fact, complained about the way that this particular institution has been functioning. In fact, I have here the minutes of a meeting held by a group of experts which was constituted to review the Architects Act and the functioning of the Council of Architecture dated 14th January, 2009 which consisted of experts like J. R. Bhalla, E. F. N. Ribeiro, Vinay Parelkar, Ranjit Mitra, Harbinder Singh. They were renowned architects and they bitterly complained about the way the Council of Architecture was functioning and one of the complaints that they had was that the President's term had expired in September, 2007 but there was a provision in the Architect's Act that the office bearer shall continue till a new person is appointed and Sir, whenever an attempt was made to do so — well there were some court proceedings that took place — the result was that till date he continues to be in office. We have not grievance about that because a person is entitled to be in office but we don't want situations like that to be repeated in the future. We don't want a situation where the statute says that, 'look, if you are elected you will remain in office till such time as the new person is elected.' Then the tendency is to perpetuate your own office. So, one of the amendments that we have brought in this amendment Bill is to ensure that once you are elected for a term of office, then the term shall end

either at the end of your term or two month after the end of your term whichever is earlier, so that there is no ambiguity and that this self-perpetuation should not take place. I, again, do not want to go into the history, because there are also several other complaints. But, I said this in the context of perpetuation by the Office Bearers of the Council of Architecture of their position. So, that is one of the amendments that we have brought in.

The other one is, there is no provision in this Act like in most legislation in the country of policy directions of the Central Government. Sir, whether it is the DDA Act or other Central Government Act, there is always a provision which says that the authority will be bound by the policy directions of the Government. So, just to ensure that the Council of Architecture continues to act consistently with the policy framework or the policy directions given from time to time, which is in every other statute, we have incorporated a similar provision in this amendment.

The third one was, we found that if this is the state of affairs, there should be some way in which there is a need to put an end to this state of affairs. So, we had proposed that the Central Government should have the power to supersede in a situation like this as we were faced with the present Council of Architecture. When the matter went before the Standing Committee, I am deeply obliged to a very counsel given by the Standing Committee, which suggested to us that there should be no blanked power of super-session and I entirely agree with it. So, as suggested by the Standing Committee, we have set up a mechanism through which, in the event there is a dispute between the Council of Architecture and the Central Government in any way and the Central Government feels that the provisions of the Act are not being complied with, then we have introduced a Clause 10B which says, 'If the Central Government is of the opinion that the Council is not complying with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder or there is a *prima facie* case for default of improper action by the Council...' Then, we can appoint, by notification, a Commission of Enquiry which shall consist of the Chairman and two Members. Out of which, the Chairperson and one Member shall be appointed by the Central Government and the other Member by the Council. And, it is only on the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry that any action can take place. Sir, no super-session takes place even then. If the Commission of Enquiry, actually, recommends a certain course of action, as corrective measure, then, in that event, the Council of Architecture is requested to follow those directions as enunciated by the Commission of Enquiry in the Resolution of that matter. If the Council still does not follow what the Commission of Enquiry has recommended, only then the power of super-session takes place. But, here also, the maximum period of super-session cannot be more than a year, so that the interests of the Council of Architecture and the interests

of the profession are evenly balanced and we can move forward in a constructive manner. Of course, when the Commission of Enquiry sits, it shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure which can summon, enforce attendance of persons, it can have documents produced, it can receive evidence on Affidavit and other things. So, there is a full-fledged enquiry before the Commission of Enquiry comes to its conclusions and it is only pursuant to such an enquiry that any directions can be given. And, it is only in the default of those directions that any extreme power of super-session can actually be given effect to and that also the super-session has been reduced from two to one year. So, the maximum super-session can only be for one year.

There was a provision in the original Act of 1972 by which there would be a technical nominee in the Council of Architecture. As you know, in 1987, we had enacted the AICTE Act. In terms of this, the AICTE has been sending its nominee to the Council of Architecture. Since there is no amendment to the Act, the Council of Architecture refused to accept the nominee of the AICTE. They said, "We don't recognize you because there is no mention of the AICTE under the Act. Therefore, even though you may have come into the statute and the statute may have come into force in 1947 we will not accept any of your nominee". So, this kind of conflict, which was going on, was hurting the entire community of the architects. Therefore, it was thought necessary to remedy some of these problems that we were confronted with. Therefore, we have made a provision in terms of which the nominee of the All India Council of Architecture, if nominated, will be accepted by the Council of Architecture. So, broadly, these are four amendments. We fix the terms of the President, of the office bearers and those who are elected. We ensure that there is no supercession, there is no blanket power of supercession. If there is a default, if there is a dispute, it goes to a Commission of Inquiry. And, it is only when the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry are not accepted there is a possibility of a supercession, but in that event also it can't be more than a year.

I also want to add here the great appreciation that we have for the extremely wise counsel that was given to us by the Members of the Standing Committee, who also indicated to us that we should look at this issue in a futuristic manner because architecture is going to become a very, very important profession in the years to come because our new towns and our new cities, tier-II cities, tier-III cities are yet to be built with the enormous investments. The Prime Minister

talks about the trillion dollars in the next five years in infrastructural alone. We will need a lot of very good architects. And, as you know, if we go around the city of Delhi or any other city, we realize how most of the buildings, which are built in the city, has no element of uniformity and the facets are not static at all. And, I think, if you want to live in a clean and beautiful India, we must make sure that architects, who are at the heart of a beautiful city, get quality education in institutions. And, at least, institutional dissention should be avoided. With these words, Sir, I commend that the Bill be passed.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for giving a brief preamble of why he chose to bring in these amendments. But I am extremely surprised to note from him that he has based this amendment Bill on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and a lot of the provisions have come in from the expert views of the Standing Committee. In fact, when I read the views of the Standing Committee on the Amendment Bill, I was very surprised to note that most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been completely ignored by the Government, while proposing the new Amendment Bill that they have brought up before the House today. I will come to each of those specific issues. But, at the outset, I would like to speak a little bit about the broad overview of the mentality of this Government to control all statutory bodies by gradually bringing everybody under bureaucratic control. And, when we talk of reforms, this Government believes that they are votaries of reform. The only reform that they can think of is the FDI. Instead of bringing reforms in our administrative procedures, in the systems of Government, instead of debureaucratising the system of Government, instead of making the business liberal in the country, this Government is trying to centralize all powers within bureaucratic hands and that is the primary reason by the object to many provisions of this Bill. We believe this Government, through the mechanism of this Bill, is bringing in so many powers that the Council of Architecture will become a redundant body. It will have no powers, whatsoever, to function independently and autonomously and will remain and adjunct of the *babus* in the Government who will decide, "You either do this or...". And, then, the 'or' is what has been provided in this Bill. So, the autonomy of an independent body, set up by an Act of Parliament 35-40 years ago, is being sought to be taken away by this Bill. Sir, the hon. Minister spoke about the Group of Experts. I

went into the report of the Group of Experts. I found that the Group of Experts did not give an opportunity to the Council of Architecture, against whom this report was made, to even present their views before the Group of Experts. So, it is a completely one-sided Group of Experts set up by the Government bureaucrats with the intention of getting a certain report which suits their convenience, and, today, in the garb of that report, this Government is coming out with an Amendment Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Who nominated the members to this Group of Experts, what was the criteria, whether they gave an opportunity to the affected parties to appear before them and whether they took cognizance of the real facts of the case, before they came out with their recommendations. On two or three issues, I would highlight what the Group of Experts did. Sir, the first thing that the hon. Minister has sought to do in this Bill is to restrict the term of office bearers to three years, whatever is their stipulated term, and they will not continue in office until the new members are elected. On the face of it, it is an absolutely noble objective. Nobody can have an argument on that. I also think that nobody should be allowed to be there for seven years, like the hon. Minister said. So, I also reacted the same way. But when I got into the details, I found that from 2007, when the term of the existing committee members got over, they have been consistently writing to the Government of India regarding who has the power to appoint the Returning Officers, to conduct the election for the office bearers and to replace them. I have letters with me, Sir, right from 2007, 2008, 2010; the letter in 2010 is addressed to the hon. Minister himself. No response whatsoever, no action was taken on that letter and now they are alleging that they had a vested interest to continue in office. If you don't appoint the Returning Officer, if you don't conduct elections, how are the new members ever going to be elected? Then, you allege that there is a vested interest that they want to continue for seven years. I can place on the Table of the House the letters written to the hon. Minister, the judgements of the court in which it is clearly mentioned that the Government should appoint the Returning Officer and take action, but the Government has failed to take any action. So, now, after having failed to do their duty, they are passing the onus on to the Council of Architecture and alleging that the Council wants to continue in office beyond their term.

Sir, there was a court case that the hon. Minister referred to but did not go into detail. The single Bench decision was that the Government should appoint the Returning Officer. This was based on the rules under which the Returning Officer is appointed by the Government of India. Thereafter, a Division Bench turned down the decision of the High Court. It went to the Supreme



5.00 P.M.

Court. The Supreme Court stayed the order the Division Bench. So, as things stand today, the regulations that prevail are the ones which say that the Government shall appoint the Returning Officer to conduct the elections. This Government chooses not to appoint the Returning Officers from 2007 and now makes the allegation that they were continuing in office; therefore, we are amending the Act.

Sir, the second clause that they want to amend is the power to supersede. I am grateful that the hon. Minister has acknowledged that unrestricted and unfettered powers to supersede should not be a part of the law. I am glad that at least there is some restriction on the Government to centralise authority. But, Sir, the power to supersede, to be followed up by a Commission of Inquiry, which Commission of Inquiry will have two members of the Central Government is, once again, the same thing. So, if the Government makes up its mind to supersede the body and appoints two people on that body, they can take any decision and come to a conclusion that this body needs to be superseded. Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister to remove this power to supersede. There are so many professional bodies. Sir, I am a Chartered Accountant. You cannot supersede my Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; you cannot supersede the Institute of Company Secretaries; and, you cannot supersede the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. Why then the Architects' body should be subject to supersession by the Government? If there are malpractices, if there is action to be taken, there is a due process stipulated in the Act. There are rules and regulations therefore. I don't see any reason that the power of supersession needs to be taken by the Government, and, if at all there has to be a power of supersession, the Commission should have members, may be, sitting or retired Judges of the High Court or some such stipulation, to conduct impartial inquiry into the working of the Council rather than have bureaucrats appointed by the Government as members and Chairperson of that Council.

Sir, on the third issue, by way of a subsequent amendment, the hon. Minister has sought to say in Section 6 of the principal Act, 'within a period 15 days from the date of receipt of information from the Returning Officer ...' So, what they are trying to say, Sir, is that the name and address of each member of the Council elected shall be notified by the Central Government within 15 days from the date of receipt of information. That means, the Returning Officer can sit over the information for years together and the Government will not appoint anybody. There will be no notification in the gazette. So, it is again centralizing the power on the Government's hand to decide when to announce the result of the election and to appoint the officer. So, I would urge the hon. Minister to amend that to say, 'within 15 days from the declaration of the result.' Why should it wait for the Central Government to receive a letter from the Returning Officer? Once the

results are declared after an election, within 15 days, the Government should them or notify them in the gazette. There is no reason for it to wait for intimation by the Returning Officer, and, if at all he has to intimate, there should be a time-limit that he will intimate within two days or three days of the declaration of result or the conduct of the election.

Sir, another issue, as I mentioned earlier, is that the Chairman of the Commission should be a sitting or a retired Judge of the High Court, because, otherwise that Commission will have completely one-sided views. The other issue that they have brought out in the new amendments in 2011 is the amendment by which after the Commission makes recommendation, the Central Government can amend the regulations. Now, I fail to understand how the Central Government can amend a set of regulations which they did not have the power to formulate in the original instance. The power to make regulations is with the Council of Architecture. They make the regulations, get the approval of the Central Government, lay them on the Table of the House so that the hon. Members can go through it and approve it or if they have any questions, can raise it; and then they are passed. How can the Central Government choose that they want to overwrite those amendments and amend those regulations? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I think, the Central Government cannot change the regulations. They can, at best, give directions to the Council of Architecture to amend the regulations. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, now there is one very important point. It doesn't come directly in this Bill, but it is very relevant because the mindset of the Government comes out in that. Sir, this Government has a Department called AICTE. That was formulated to control and regulate technical education in India. That body generally — I have read the whole Act — talks about management and technical education. Innocuously, one word in the whole Act, the word 'Architecture' is used only once, whereas, the original Architects Act, 1972 has seven clauses which deal with architectural education and they are duty-bound to regulate the conduct of examinations, the qualifications, etc. Everything related to the Architects has to be handled by the Architects Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; now wind-up, please because your Party has two more speakers.

SHRI PIYUSH GOEL: Now, if AICTE were to regulate and Architects were to regulate, there will be a problem. So, an MoU was entered into between the AICTE and the Council of

Architecture, and very smoothly the process was going on. Suddenly, this Government decided to cancel that MoU and want to take the entire powers of education in the hands of AICTE. This matter, Sir, was referred to the hon. Additional Solicitor General of India and the Attorney General of India. A person as illustrious as Shri Soli Sorabjee has opined that when there are two conflicting Acts, normally, the subsequent Act will prevail. But when the provisions of the original Act are specific to a particular subject, then that Act would prevail. Now, why does this Government want the AICTE to control such a specialized profession as Architects? They are hardly doing their job well, on the functions that they have been given. There are complaints galore that all of us face day-in-and-day-out from educational institutions. We have an illustrious educationist sitting on our benches here. So, there are problems they face in getting even a small approval from the AICTE, and you want to add even architects there? Tomorrow you would add Chartered Accountants and Cost Accountants! I don't know whether they would have the wherewithal to add lawyers too under the AICTE!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think, the architects need to be given due justice. It should be left to the architects to regulate and control their education and the Government should immediately, once again, reinstate that MoU between AICTE and the Council and let the Council conduct the affairs.

One last point, Sir. The Government is talking about internationalizing architecture. It is a very noble thought. I am a votary of free business and reforms. But, Sir, the problem with this Government, as my leader had mentioned two days back in this House also, is that they are willing to give away everything without taking anything in return from the other countries. Even in the case of architects, we, in India, allow foreign architects to practice here subject to certain qualifications from listed entities. But no other country in the world recognizes architectural education in India and allows Indian architects to practice in that country. So, where is liberalization? Do they just want to hand over a three trillion dollar business to foreign architects? I think the Indian architects deserve better. They are world class. This Government should believe in reciprocity and no rule should be made by which the Indian architects are at a disadvantage due to foreign architects.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010. There are three-four main objectives of the Bill. The powers presently exercised by the Council are to be there until a new Committee is appointed. Secondly, the Bill seeks to give directions of a general nature and also directions to amend regulations. Then, there is the power

to supersede. I would also have called certain provisions unwarranted, but the circumstances that have been explained by the hon. Minister fully justify these amendments. It would have been very nice if my learned colleague who had criticized the hon. Minister for bringing in this legislation had advised the Council not to behave in the manner in which they are behaving now, not to neglect their duties and to act against the interest of the Council. If they had not done that, perhaps the Minister would not have brought in these amendments at all. It would have been left as it is. It is because of circumstances that these amendments have been brought in.

Sir, India is famous for its architecture. In fact, India is a country that has shined in the world even in the past across various periods with its architecture. Look at the Taj Mahal, the Buddhist temples, the Qutub Minar, the Konark Temple, various temples in the South, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai; you could mention any number of them. There are a number of architectural wonders in the country which show that our architecture was world famous and unique since times immemorial, and not only in recent times. But architects in modern times have a duty to advise the clients and those who propose to build good monuments about the quality of the products that are used. As regards the material, it should be locally available and environment-friendly. So far as structural safety is concerned, especially in today's seismic atmosphere, building structure has to be earthquake resilient. Therefore, it is the duty of architects of modern times to advise their clients accordingly. If any negligence is found on the part of architects, there should be necessary provisions in the law to hold architects responsible for not giving proper advice to their clients. In recent times, Sir, architects are also going a bit astray. 'Astray' in the sense that people are believing in Vastu Shastra and, therefore, architects are also advising people on Vastu Shastra. So, Vastu Shastra and architecture have got mixed up these days. It doesn't matter because Vastu Shastra has also got some scientific basis. But Vastu Shastra is mixed up with superstition. If Vastu Shastra is mixed up with superstitions, then the client will suffer a lot. Therefore, Sir, Vastu Shastra should have some limitation. One day a friend of mine in Goa told me that his kitchen was at a particular place. A Vastu Shastra expert told him to shift the kitchen to another site and until and unless the kitchen is shifted to another site, there will always be quarrel in his family and there will be no peace in his family. He told me that he changed the kitchen's position and then everything was fine. Sir, I have got a neighbour of mine who built an entire big floor. After two years he consulted a Vastu Shastra expert. He told him that he had to fill up this entire floor and he could not stay there and he had to build a house above this. Then the entire floor which was constructed was filled up, and then floors

were built above it. This is how it happened. People who got money can afford the luxury of Vastu Shastra and people who don't have money suffer. In modern times, architects have to be advised to use proper software for their designs. Those days have gone when drawings or designs take months. Today software is available. They should give good service to their clients by using software so that they can show to their clients what type of house they will be getting and what type of rooms and space utilization will be there. By doing this, the entire house can be seen from inside. This is the modern technology. We must encourage our architects to use this technology. In this connection, there is another subject relating to valuers. For valuers, who value property today, there is no law to regulate them. They are demanding that proper legislation should be enacted to register valuers so that their profession can be regulated like architects, engineers, etc. These valuers do a tremendous job. Now the new Land Acquisition Act is coming under which the valuation will be very important. The new Land Acquisition Act makes social assessment compulsory. If a person does not have a job, give him job; if he does not have a site, give him alternative site. For all such things, proper valuation of land is required. Therefore, services of valuers are to be used by the Government. Today for the construction of a road, land is acquired. Who values the land? A small officer in the office of Tehsildar values the price of the land, and, he gives you ten, fifteen or twenty rupees for your land which is worth five hundred to hundred thousand of rupees. So, no proper valuation is done and the poor people suffer. Any person who has got a piece of land suffers. Therefore, for proper valuation, services of professional valuers have to be used so that people get benefit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, please. ....*(Interruptions)*... How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I will take only two minutes but if you allow, I can take more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I want to adjourn the House after you finish your speech.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I can resume tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. You finish your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to take only two minutes more. You say whatever you want to say. *(Interruptions)* Let him finish. Otherwise, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, 'green architecture' is a new subject. A Green Architect will essentially have knowledge about all aspects. ....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am saying that the Green Architect will essentially have the knowledge about all aspects like effects on human health, environmental impact...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: ...loss of resources, waste, air/water/indoor pollution, energy/water/material consumption; while designing the building etc. Now, Sir, there is a target put up by the expert bodies that we should have one thousand green buildings by 2012, and, about 10,000 committed building professionals of green buildings. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a new subject, which we should accept... *(Interruptions)* Sir, they are not allowing me to speak. They are interrupting me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You said only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All right. Take your seat. ....*(Interruptions)*... See, Mr. Shantaram Naik's speech is not complete. This discussion will continue tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past five of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 15th December, 2011.