

Vol. 232  
No. 21



Wednesday  
6 August, 2014  
15 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Some Points raised (page 1)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-53)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 54-87)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 87-306)

Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question (page 307)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 307-311)

Motion for Election to the Rubber Board — *Adopted* (page 311)

Motion for Election to the Tobacco Board — *Adopted* (page 311)

Statement by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel — *Laid on the Table* (page 312)

Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Nepal (pages 333-339 )

Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa and steps taken by Government to protect Indian citizens — *Laid on the Table* (pages 409-411)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

## Clarifications on the Statement by Minister

Issue of Civil Services Examination conducted By UPSC (pages 312-333)

India's stand in the WTO (pages 340-377)

## Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Power (pages 377-409)

### Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to address the problems emerging from gauge upgradation work of Badarpur-Agartala railway line in Tripura (pages 411-412)

Demand to take measures to curb increase in prices of fertilizers in the country (page 412)

Demand to continue subsidy to fertilizer producing companies including central public sector units in Tamil Nadu (pages 412-413)

Demand to establish a railway reservation centre at Umreth in Anand District of Gujarat (page 413)

Demand to fulfil the commitments for development of newly created State of Andhra Pradesh (pages 413-414)

Demand to cooperate and assist in the birth centenary anniversary of Acharya Tulsi to promote moral and spiritual values in the society (page 414)

Demand for early approval of the revival proposal for the Hindustan Photo Films Limited in Tamil Nadu (page 415)

Need to curb anti-social activities by teen-aged children (pages 415-416)

Demand to take stringent measures to prevent illegal withdrawal of money from bank accounts through internet/net banking in the country (page 416)

# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 6th August, 2014/15th Shravana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

## SOME POINTS RAISED

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 401. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, just one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we don't want to disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't want to disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one point, just clarify it, and we will move on.

Sir, this 'UPSC' is a big issue. We don't ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought we have worked out something ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am asking you. No one wants to do politics with UPSC. There are four or five major issues. Please give us a chance at the end of Question Hour to raise these issues and look for a long-term solution. Sir, we want a long-term solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, I thought we had discussed it in the morning meeting and at 12 o'clock, this will be taken up.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 401.

### Violation of SOP by security forces

\*401. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security personnel had violated the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) laid down for movements in Naxal hit areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to take the Naxals head on and that every possible step will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents of ambush; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH ): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) to (d) The Government is committed to effectively tackle the LWE problem. The Standard Operating Procedures for the security forces during the anti LWE operations are dynamic in nature and are revised regularly, based on the changing tactics adopted by the Left Wing Extremists. The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) regularly sensitize their officers and jawans to scrupulously adhere to the guidelines contained in the various SOPs. Instances of possible violation of SOPs are inquired into by the State Governments / CAPFs and, accordingly, necessary remedial measures are taken. The Government of India also issues advisories from time to time to the State Governments concerned and the CAPFs to adhere to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on various aspects of anti LWE operations.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am very much thankful to the House also for allowing my Question.

Sir, I am fully satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Home Minister. Further, Standard Operating Procedure is to be followed by security personnel who are involved in combating Naxalism. These are formulated after much deliberations and meticulous planning.

My first supplementary, Sir, is this. I would like to know from the Minister that if the security personnel who are well trained in various aspects of security/combating activities themselves violate and do not follow the standard procedures prescribed for them, how they will succeed in combating Naxalism. I need an elaborate answer.

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, अब तक हमारे यहां एसओपी वायलेशंस यानी Standard Operating Procedure violations की 6 शिकायतें दर्ज हुई हैं, लेकिन जहां तक Standard Operating Procedure का प्रश्न है, यह बहुत flexible होता है। हमारे सामने किस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां हैं और उन परिस्थितियों में क्या करना है, उसमें एक strategic flexibility की आवश्यकता होती है। उस समय जो कमांडिंग ऑफिसर होता है अथवा जो ऑपरेशन को लीड करने वाला ऑफिसर होता है, वह समय को देखकर जो भी फैसला करना होता है, वह फैसला करता है। यदि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहेंगे तो कौन-कौन सी एसओपी वायलेशंस की घटनाएं हुई हैं, उसकी जानकारी मैं देना चाहूंगा और यदि किसी specific SOP violation के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो वह भी मैं दे सकता हूँ।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am satisfied with the answer.

Sir, my second supplementary is, whether it is a fact that Naxals are very much ahead in terms of strategy that is being adopted by the Government, which puts the Government in a disadvantageous situation.

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। नक्सलाइट्स की भी रणनीति होती है और ऑपरेशन करने वाली फोर्स की भी अपनी strategy होती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश की जो Central Armed Police Force है, उसने जिस प्रकार की रणनीति बनाई है और जिस तरीके से उसने नक्सलवाद के खिलाफ ऑपरेशन किया है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार नक्सलवाद की घटनाओं में कमी आई है।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are Standard Operating Procedures against Left Wing Extremism. I wish there should be similar Standard Operating Procedures against Right Wing Extremism also.

Having said that, Sir, these Standard Operating Procedures are not being followed in letter and spirit. There are excesses in the State of Chhattisgarh against tribal people. In the name of fighting Naxalites, the security forces have done damages to the life of tribal people in Chhattisgarh. That is one point.

Prof. Saibaba of Delhi University was taken under custody. What is the Standard Operating Procedure to take Professors like him in such a brazen manner in the night and put them behind bars? How do you assess the situation? Everybody knows that Prof. Saibaba is a physically-challenged person. He was taken into custody in the night and there was uproar in the Delhi University campus against his arrest. But, what is the Standard Operating Procedure when such actions are carried out by security forces?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि गिरफ्तारी में किसी SOP की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, इसलिए एसओपी वायलेशन का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन जहां तक गिरफ्तारी का प्रश्न है, जो सूचनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं, यदि किसी क्षेत्र में नक्सल हिंसा बढ़ रही है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से जो सूचनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं, सरकार को उन सूचनाओं के आधार पर कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं। लोग कोर्ट में भी जाते हैं। अंतिम फैसला जो कुछ भी होता है। वह कोर्ट के माध्यम से ही होता है। जहां तक इस समस्या से निपटने का प्रश्न है, मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी भी प्रकार की उत्पीड़न की कार्रवाई, चाहे वह आदिवासी हो अथवा कोई हो, उसके विरुद्ध नहीं करने वाले हैं। नक्सलवाद की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए जो भी सतुलित कदम हो सकते हैं, जो भी बेलेन्ड स्टेप्स उठाए जा सकते हैं, हमारी सरकार वे बेलेन्ड स्टेप्स भी उठाएगी, लेकिन मैं सदन को यह भी आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम हिंसा को, आतंकवाद को किसी भी सूरत में बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हम इस बात की भी चिंता करेंगे कि जो ऐसे आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, आजादी हासिल होने के बाद अब तक उनका जो एक कंप्रिहेंसिव डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए था या अपटू-सम-एक्सटेंट होना चाहिए था, नहीं हो पाया है, उनका डेवलपमेंट कैसे हो।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैंने पहले हाथ उठाया था ।

**श्री सभापति:** ठहर जाइए, ठहर जाइए प्लीज ।

**श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी:** चेयरमैन साहब, सिक्योरिटी के लिए चेलेंज माओज़ एक्सट्रीमिज्म है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह लेफ्टिस्ट्स एक्सट्रीमिज्म से जो एरियाज प्रभावित हैं, उनमें डिस्टर्ब एरियाज में AFSPA इनवोक क्यों नहीं किया जाता ? इसके बावजूद भी कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने और जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार ने इसकी कई बार इसकी सिफारिश की है, इसे जम्मू एंड कश्मीर से क्यों नहीं हटाया जाता?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल LWE यानी लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज्म से जुड़ा हुआ है, जम्मू कश्मीर से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है ।

**श्री जी. एन. रतनपुरी:** ठीक है, लेकिन उससे मुताल्लिक यह सवाल है, इसको प्लीज अलग मत कीजिए । मिनिस्ट्री ने इसको रिकमंड किया है कि AFSPA हटाया जाना चाहिए, जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार अगर बार-बार कहती है, जम्मू कश्मीर के स्टेकहोल्डर्स अगर बार-बार यह डिमांड करते हैं, तो सरकार इस पर चुप क्यों है? आप खुद कहते हैं कि माओइस्ट एक्सट्रीमिज्म सबसे बड़ा चेलेंज है, लेकिन bigger than the challenge we are facing in Jammu and Kashmir, तो इस पर आप क्या कहेंगे ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please sit down. आप सुन लीजिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, रतनपुरी जी, आप बैठ जाइए ।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह सब नहीं कहा कि जो LWE का चेलेंज है, वह जम्मू-कश्मीर का जो चेलेंज है, उससे बड़ा चेलेंज है, उससे छोटा चेलेंज नहीं है । यह बात मैंने नहीं कही है । यह बात सच है कि यदि कोई सेंट्रल एक्ट किसी भी स्टेट में प्रभावी रहता है और यदि किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा रहती है कि यह एक्ट वापस लिया जाना चाहिए अथवा इस एक्ट को निशप्रभावी बनाना चाहिए अथवा इस एक्ट को अब लागू नहीं करना चाहिए, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस संबंध में विचार करके जो भी आवश्यक होता है, वे फैसले करती है ।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति जी, जीरम घाटी की घटना, जिसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई वरिष्ठ नेताओं की हत्या हुई, उसके अंदर अमूमन तौर पर स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम यह होता है कि जब भी कहीं कोई वीआईपी मूवमेंट होता है, या जैसे उसमें कई लोग "जेड " कैटेगरी के थे, जिस रास्ते से उनका कन्वॉय गुजरता है, उस रास्ते का क्लीनिंग-अप-ऑपरेशन होता है, लेकिन इस घटना से यह संकेत मिलता है कि इसमें स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम का उल्लंघन हुआ है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो नेशनल इंवेस्टीगेशन एजेंसी उसकी जांच कर रही है, उसकी जांच कब तक पूरी होगी और कब तक इसमें दोषियों को पकड़ा जाएगा?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में जीरम घाटी में जो घटना घटित हुई, वह निश्चित रूप से बहुत पीड़ादायक घटना रही है और सारे देश ने उसकी आलोचना भी की है, लेकिन मैं

समझता हूँ कि जीरम घाटी की जो घटना घटित हुई, उसमें एसओपी का वॉलेशन कहीं पर नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि मेरी जो अब तक की जानकारी है, और जानकारी भी मैं अपनी तरफ से लेने की कोशिश करूंगा, लेकिन अब तक जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, उसके अनुसार शायद यह सूचना भी दी गई थी कि जिस मार्ग से वे गुजरने वाले थे, उस मार्ग से यह convoy न गुजरे।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 402 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the statement is incorrect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you find the statement incorrect or misleading, please raise it up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The fact remains that the Government in Chhattisgarh was responsible for the ...(Interruptions)... This is highly objectionable. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is inaccurate, there is a procedure for raising it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We have evidence to prove that the Government of Chhattisgarh ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 402.

**Implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of  
Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979**

\*402. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and rules framed thereunder ;

(b) if so, whether workmen were looked after and compensation provided by Government after the Moulivakkam and other incidents and death of migrant workmen; and

(c) if not, the proposal for protecting workmen migrating towards Tamil Nadu from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and other States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is Laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A 11 storeyed building under construction called 'Trust Heights' collapsed on 28/06/2014 in Moulivakkam near Chennai, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu killing 61 persons and injuring 27 people. Bodies of 60 persons have been identified. Government of Andhra Pradesh paid ex-gratia compensation of ₹ 5 lakhs each to 38 persons who died, ₹ 50,000 each in case of 11 injured persons and special relief of ₹ 25,000 to each family of the 49 affected persons. Government of Odisha has paid a compensation of ₹ 5 lakhs to the family of each deceased numbering 04 and compensation of ₹ 50,000/- each to 03 injured workmen. The Government of Tamil Nadu has paid ₹ 7 lakhs each as compensation for the 14 deceased workmen belonging to Tamil Nadu and ₹ 2 lakhs each for 46 deceased persons of other States and ₹ 50,000 each to 27 injured persons.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 is enforced by the appropriate Governments for protecting the migrant workers who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Act in establishments under the central sphere lies with the Central Government and for establishments located under the States' sphere lies with the respective State Governments.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, actually this enactment is 35 years old. During these 35 years, a huge inflow and outflow of migrant labourers have taken place in every State, more specifically in Tamil Nadu. They are coming from Odisha, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and other States for work in Chennai and places around it. A reply is given that everything lies with the appropriate Government such as to appoint registering officers, etc. Has the Government gone into the issue after this happening? Have the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and other States come forward with a proposal to put up appropriate office where registration can be done? Is there any violation found? Has any action been taken on that aspect?

**श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकारों की समस्या काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और ये कर्मकार अधिनियम 1979 के अंतर्गत कवर होते हैं, लेकिन उसमें भी सारे जो प्रवासी कर्मकार हैं, वे कवर नहीं हो पाते हैं, क्योंकि जब यह अधिनियम बना था, तो उस समय यह कल्पना की गई थी कि ऐसे कर्मकार जो किसी ठेकेदार द्वारा भरती किए जाएं और किसी समझौते के अंतर्गत किसी दूसरे राज्य में काम करने के लिए जाएं, इस प्रकार के लोग उसमें कवर होते थे, लेकिन आज बढ़ती हुई गरीबी, काम की आवश्यकता, यातायात के बढ़ते हुए साधनों के कारण यह



बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाए, क्योंकि कर्मकारों के प्रवास करने की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। माननीय सदस्य ने मौलिवक्कम की घटना का जिक्र करते हुए प्रश्न किया है, जिसका विस्तृत जवाब मैंने उसमें दिया है। उन कर्मकारों की जब मृत्यु हुई, लगभग 61 लोग उसमें हताहत हुए, 27 लोग घायल हुए, उनको मुआवज़ा इत्यादि देने की बातचीत की गई और तमिलनाडु सरकार ने ऐसे जो अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार हैं, उनके सर्वेक्षण के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारंभ की है, एक योजना बनाई है और उस योजना को भी वे हमारे संज्ञान में लाए हैं।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, under section 33 of this Act, power is given to the Central Government to direct the concerned State Government. Has the Central Government come forward with any direction after this happening? Also many happenings took place in many States and people lost their lives. What is the position of the Central Government? Will they amend this particular Act or bring new Act for the purpose of protection of migrant labourers?

**श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस प्रकार की घटनाएं न घटें और प्रवासी कर्मकारों की सुरक्षा और उनका संरक्षण हो सके, उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें, इस दृष्टि से केंद्र सरकार ने पहल की है। जो समस्याएं सामने आई हैं, उनके अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों के साथ बातचीत भी की है और एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर भी किए हैं। इस समझौते के अंतर्गत उन सरकारों ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वे ऐसे प्रवासी कामगारों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण का पूरा ध्यान रखेंगी और इस दृष्टि से उन सरकारों के द्वारा पहल की गयी है। तमिलनाडु सरकार से भी इस प्रकार की बातचीत की गयी थी, लेकिन अभी उन्होंने समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए हैं। केंद्र सरकार समय-समय पर इस प्रकार का आग्रह, लगातार अपनी सीमा के अंतर्गत रहकर राज्यों से करती रहती है।

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Sir, in this recent accident, four workers from Odisha have died and three others have been injured. The State Government has paid compensation to the extent of ₹ 5 lakh each. The hon. Minister has stated that the Act provides that the responsibility for workers working in Central Government establishments lies with the Central Government and if the workers are working in the State Government establishments, the responsibility is that of the State Government. Have the provisions of the Act been duly implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu?

Sir, the second thing is that the compensation provided in the Workmen Compensation Act and other Acts is very meagre. Sometimes, they get even less than ₹ 1,00,000. Migration from one State to another State is a regular phenomenon. There is no provision in the Act for rehabilitation or giving employment to the kin of the deceased. In this scenario, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to amend the law extensively so that the workman, who dies or who is injured, is adequately compensated and the law is implemented in its true spirit.

**श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह कहा था कि जो अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार अधिनियम 1979 है, यह निश्चित क्षेत्र के कामगारों पर लागू होता है। पिछले दिनों मौलिवक्कम में जो घटना घटी, वे श्रमिक इस कानून के अंतर्गत कवर नहीं होते थे इसलिए केंद्र सरकार की ओर से उन्हें कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन जिन स्थापनाओं में वे कार्यरत थे और जिन राज्यों के वे निवासी थे, उन राज्य सरकारों ने उन्हें अपनी ओर से समुचित मुआवजा दिया है। जो अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार अधिनियम 1979 है, यह राज्यों में राज्य सरकार के द्वारा लागू किया जाता है और केंद्र सरकार की जो स्थापना है, उनमें केंद्र सरकार सीधे इसको लागू करती है। इसलिए जब 2011 में इसमें संशोधन की बात आयी थी, तब संशोधन भी प्रस्तुत हुआ था, राज्य सभा में ही उसे पुनः स्थापित किया गया था। उसके बाद लोक सभा के माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के द्वारा वह श्रम विभाग की स्थायी समिति को गया। उन्होंने उस पर विचार किया और कुछ अनुशंसाओं के साथ उसे वापस लौटाया। हम उस पर परीक्षण कर रहे हैं। मैं सदस्यों की बात से सहमत हूँ कि वर्तमान परिवेश में अप्रवासी कामगारों की समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं और काम की तलाश में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य की ओर पलायन हो रहा है। इनकी सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए इसमें संशोधन किए जाने की दृष्टि से विचार होना चाहिए। सरकार इसका परीक्षण कर रही है और हम निश्चित रूप से इसमें आगे कदम उठाएंगे।

**SHRI A.V. SWAMY:** Sir, I would like to ask about the records of migrant labourers both with the receiving States and the origin States. From Odisha, about two to three lakh labourers go to other States. But neither the other State Governments nor the Government of Odisha have any records about the number of people who are migrating, their background and other details. That is creating a problem of rehabilitation even after they come. No records are maintained. This is my first question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Only one question, please. This is a supplementary question. You can ask one question. Please ask a question; don't make a statement.

**SHRI A.V. SWAMY:** Sir, I want to know whether both the States - the State from where the migrant labour go and the State to which they go for work - maintain records of the migrants and their background. This is one. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one supplementary to this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Now, hon. Minister.

**SHRI A.V. SWAMY:** Sir, kindly allow me one more.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, I am sorry.

**SHRI A.V. SWAMY:** Okay, Sir.

**श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में कहा कि जो श्रमिक किसी ठेकेदार के द्वारा भर्ती करके दूसरे राज्य में किसी भी काम के लिए किसी समझौते के अंतर्गत जाते हैं, वे अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी श्रमिक कानून, 1979 के अंतर्गत कवर भी होते हैं। उनका रिकार्ड भी रहता है, लेकिन बड़ी संख्या ऐसे श्रमिकों की है, जिन श्रमिकों की कोई जानकारी न उनके निवासित राज्य में होती है और न ही आने वाले राज्य में होती है, यह बात सच है।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** सर, hon. Minister का जवाब है, "The Government is committed to effectively tackle the LWE problem". ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, please give me a chance to ask a question.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को tackle करने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है, तो क्या इसके बावजूद भी समस्या बढ़ रही है? क्या इसके सोशल कारण, इकनॉमिक कारण, environmental reason के ऊपर भी सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन किया है, अगर कोई अध्ययन किया है, तो सरकार उस पर किस तरीके से आगे बढ़ी है? हम इस समस्या का हल हथियारों के जरिए से नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। इसके जो सोशल, इकनॉमिक और other reasons हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है और उसको लेकर सरकार कैसे आगे बढ़ रही हैं?

**श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति जी, जो श्रमिकों का पलायन होता है, उसका एकमात्र कारण भूख और गरीबी नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। भूख और गरीबी भी है, लेकिन लोग अधिक आय के लिए भी अपने राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में पलायन करते हैं। मैंने पूर्व में ही यह स्वीकार किया कि वर्तमान परिवेश में पलायन की स्थिति बढ़ रही है। इसलिए सरकार को कोई न कोई प्रक्रिया और विधा इसके लिए ईजाद करनी चाहिए। अगर आवश्यक होगा तो विधान में संशोधन भी करेंगे और प्रक्रिया भी उसके लिए सोचेंगे।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Question 403. ...(Interruptions)... I can take only three supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, allow me to ask one supplementary.

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

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, Telangana people are going to...  
...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** हनुमंत राव जी, please. देखिए, आप सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन्स के रूल्स जानते हैं। ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** The ex-gratia they are giving... ...(Interruptions)...  
Why are they not asking ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** What is this, Sir ? ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, people from Andhra and Telangana...  
...(Interruptions)... That is why I am asking. ...(Interruptions)...

**Deaths of ITBP personnel manning Indo-China border**

\*403. SHRI H. K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are too many cases of deaths of personnel of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) which is manning India-China border in Ladakh and other sectors;

(b) whether some investigation has been made as to why it is happening in cases of ITBP personnel who have to work in high altitude areas; and

(c) whether the Army experts who study high altitude hazards have been consulted in this connection ?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the information made available by ITBP, there are not too many cases of deaths in Ladakh and other sectors. The details of year-wise death cases in ITBP manning the Indo-China Border in Ladakh and other sectors, and those deployed in High Altitude areas in particular, in the last 5 years are as under :

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30.06.14)
1. Posted strength of the force	51510	56136	75142	75066	76150
2. Total number of death cases	109	96	118	123	81
3. Deaths in the High Altitude areas with reasons:					
(a) High Altitude Diseases – Pulmonary/ Cerebral Edema			1		
(b) Accident	4	5	2	—	2
(c) Cardio Vascular Diseases	3	2	—	3	3
(d) Respiratory Diseases	—		1		
(e) Gastro Intestinal and Liver Diseases	—	2	—	—	—
(f) Others	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	7	10	4	3	6

Considering the fact that in the last 5 years only 1 case of death occurred because of the High Altitude Diseases *i.e.* Pulmonary Edema/ Cerebral Edema, the figure cannot be said to be high. As per existing practice a Court of Inquiry is held in every case of death by a board of officers to find out the causes of death.

(c) Since the medical categorization system being followed in the CAPFs has been derived mainly from the medical categorization system of Armed Forces, the consultation with army is being done on need basis. Medical facilities of Army are also being made available to ITBP personnel whenever required. ITBP has also established a High Altitude Medical Training School at Leh to provide regular training to the nursing and para-medical staff as also the training on preventive aspect to all other personnel.

SHRI H. K. DUA: Sir, the hon. Minister's answers to this question are shocking and the figures are more than shocking. Sir, I had asked whether the number of deaths of ITBP personnel is very high. Let us see the figures which the Minister has given. They say, "No, Sir. These figures are not very high figures". Let's see the figures. In 2010, 109 people died; in 2011, 96 people died, and, in 2012, 118 people died. Further, 123 people died last year, and, this year, within first six months, as many as 81 people have died. And, the Minister says that these figures are not very high! Sir, this is the answer he has given.

Sir, coming to the figures of causes of deaths, which have been narrated for this year, I would like to say that this year out of 81 deaths, only six cases have been explained. Last year, only three cases were explained telling as to what they died of. What are the problems of these ITBP personnel and why the number of deaths should be so large? Have they died of old age or have they died of some other reasons which are not being explained. Only six deaths have been explained this year, three deaths were explained last year. A year earlier, only four deaths were explained, and, in 2010, ten deaths were explained. What are they dying of in such a large number? It needs to be explained.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the question was specifically about the cases of death in the high altitude areas. If you see the total cases of death, which is 527, thirty is comparatively less. That is what the answer has been given. Otherwise, the ITBP forces are doing enough of care like medical facilities, and all the procedures are maintained to protect the lives of the security personnel deployed in the high altitude areas. So, for that purpose, we have said that the numbers are less compared to the total cases of death.

SHRI H.K. DUA: What are they dying of ? That is not explained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; second question, please.

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** महोदय, मैं इसमें यह सप्लीमेंट करना चाहूंगा कि high altitude areas में काम करने वाले लोगों में जो बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं, उसमें पिछले पांच वर्षों में किसी high altitude area में हमारे केवल एक ITBP जवान की डेथ हुई है।

SHRI H. K. DUA: Sir, do the people who are being sent to those far-off areas have to go through the process of acclimatization before they are sent ? And, I will repeat, will the Minister explain what are the causes they have died of ? Inquiry has

been held in every case. What are the reasons ? They have not been given; only a few cases have been given.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, definitely, the procedures are being maintained. There is a screening process also including medical policy before a personnel of Central Armed Forces is deployed in the high altitude area. We are categorizing them in three parts - 9,000 feet to 12,000 feet, that is high altitude area; 12,000 feet to 15,000 feet, that is above that and more difficult; and extremely high altitude, which is above 15,000 feet. So, there is a process of acclimatization which is carried out regularly, and they are not deployed for a long time. After three months of deployment in extreme altitude area, they are brought back. That means three months' deployment and then nine months' rest. So, adequate care is being taken. We are proud of the ITBP forces. Besides ITBP forces, there are forces of BSF and SSB which are also deployed in some of the extremely high altitude areas.

SHRI H. K. DUA: What are they dying of ? ..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; Dua *sahib*, next question. Prof. Yadav, please

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन् मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत-चीन सीमा पर जो ITBP के जवान तैनात हैं, उनको सर्दी से बचाने के लिए और दूसरी तरफ से होने वाले हमलों का मुकाबला करने के लिए तथा उनको रहने के लिए जो शेल्टर दिए जाते हैं, उनमें क्या पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं? क्योंकि आम तौर पर इन फोर्सों में काम करने वाले जवानों की आम शिकायतें हैं, चाहे BSF के जवान हों या ITBP के जवान हों। जो बार्डर पर तैनात रहते हैं, उनके लिए कहा जाता है कि अगर इनको ठीक शेल्टर दे देंगे, तो इन्हें नींद आ जाएगी। हमारे जवानों को सर्दी से बचाने के लिए जितना प्रॉपर इंतजाम होना चाहिए, वह इंतजाम नहीं है। इसके साथ ही हमारे जवानों के पास जिस तरह के वेपेन्स होने चाहिए, वैसे वेपेन्स भी नहीं हैं। चीन की फोर्स के जवानों के पास जो वेपेन्स हैं, उनके मुकाबले हमारे ITBP के जवानों के पास वेपेन्स नहीं हैं। क्या आप यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि दूसरी ओर के जवानों की तरह हमारे जवानों को भी सुविधा मिले?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सेना के जवानों को high altitude areas में काम करने के लिए जो भी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जाती हैं, कमोबेश वही सुविधाएं सेन्ट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स को भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। उसमें किसी भी प्रकार की कोई कोताही नहीं बरती जाती है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि high altitude areas में यदि उनको भेजना होता है, तो उनका प्रॉपर मेडिकल चेकअप पहले ही हो जाता है। समय-समय पर बीच में भी उनका मेडिकल चेकअप होता रहता है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और उनके राज्य मंत्री जी में जो संवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। आप देखिए कि मृत्यु के बारे में कहा गया है कि सैकड़ों मृत्यु हुई हैं, जिस पर ये बता रहे हैं कि वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, कम हैं। दुआ साहब ने कहा है ज्यादा डेथ्स हुई हैं, पर इन्होंने कहा है कि कम है। मेरा अपना मानना है कि चाहे फ्रॉस्टबाइट के केसेज़ हों, चाहे कलर ब्लाइंडनेस के केसेज़ हों, इन तमाम चार्जों के लिए जो

सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, वे सुविधाएं आईटीबीपी के जवानों, वे चाहे जितनी सीमावर्ती इलाकों में लगे हों, उनके लिए मुहैया नहीं हैं। जो पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सों के जवान हैं, उनको बहुत कम सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं। उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या छुट्टियों की, तनखाहों की हैं। जो सिविल पुलिस है, उसको सारी सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, लेकिन पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सों के जवानों के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है। मंत्री जी, आप देश को यह बताने की कृपा करें कि आप उनकी लिविंग कंडीशन्स, मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? सभापति जी, मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि ये एक बार डेथ्स की संख्या के बारे में माफी मांगे कि हमने यह नहीं बोला है, क्योंकि यह जो सैकड़ों की संख्या है, यह बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर सैकड़ों जवान मर रहे हैं और उस पर इनके द्वारा यह कहना कि ये बहुत कम हैं, इसका क्या अर्थ है? क्या और जवान मरने चाहिए थे?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं सैकड़ों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, यदि सीमा पर तैनात हमारे एक भी सीएपीएफ जवान की अथवा किसी अधिकारी की मौत होती है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे लिए यह भी अपने आप में पर्याप्त है और एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। जहां तक हमारी सरकार का प्रश्न है तो सरकार में संवेदनशीलता की रंचमात्र भी कमी नहीं है। अभी तक जो भी सुविधाएं हमारी सीएपीएफ की सभी फोर्सों को, सीएपीएफ के जवानों को मुहैया कराई जाती रही हैं, हम उनकी समीक्षा कर रहे हैं। ऐसी जो भी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता होगी, हम उनको उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** सभापति जी, इस संस्था का जो नाम है, वह इंडो-तिबेटियन बॉर्डर पुलिस है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारी राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति और हमारे व्यवहार के कारण अब यह संस्था इंडो-चाइना बॉर्डर पुलिस हो गई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a separate matter.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** पिछले दस हजार ...(व्यवधान)... सालों के अंदर हमने कभी चाइना के साथ बॉर्डर शेयर नहीं किया, हमारा बॉर्डर हमेशा तिब्बत से शेयर होता रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पर सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए। That is separate matter.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं। जिस कारण से आईटीबीपी के जवान तैनात हैं, हम उनके लिए आज पैसंड साल बाद भी खच्चर से सामान पहुंचा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** सर, मैं क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूं, मैं हैवी आर्टिलरी, मिसाइल डिप्लॉयमेंट और एयर स्ट्राइक की बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूं। वहां पर मिनिमम डिफेंस के लिए जो चीजें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, अगर उनको वे चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं करवा रहे हैं, तो हम इसको वापस कब आईटीबीपी बनाएंगे? मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि हम तिब्बत से अपना बॉर्डर शेयर करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि वहां पर खच्चर से सामान न पहुंचे। आईटीबीपी को ये सारी सुविधाएं कब मिलेंगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry this supplementary question is not related to the main question. You can make a statement separately. The question is not about the nomenclature. The question is about deaths. Please ask the question.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Sir, it is about the ITBP. And I am asking ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a specific question. Please read the question.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** हमारी सरकार खच्चर से सामान पहुचाने की बजाय अन्य माध्यम के द्वारा आईटीबीपी के जवानों, एडवांस फोर्स तक हैवी आर्टिलरी, मिसाइल डिप्लॉयमेंट आदि पहुचाने में कब सक्षम होगी? अगर मेरा यह सवाल मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित है, तो उत्तर दिया जा सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please answer the question which is relating to the main question.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Right, Sir. सभापति जी, मैं एक बात की क्लैरिफिकेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि कम मृत्यु की बात इसलिए की गई क्योंकि यह हाई एल्टीट्यूड में केवल एक ही मौत हुई है, इसलिए इसको कम कहा गया है। एक्सट्रीमली हाई एल्टीट्यूड, जो 15000 फीट से ऊपर होता है, वहां पर 557 की टोटल संख्या में केवल एक मौत हुई है, इसलिए इसको कम कहा गया है। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि हम मौत को हल्का बताने के लिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

दूसरा, जो आपने डिटेल्स की बात कही है, हमारे पास सारी डिटेल्स हैं लेकिन वह पूरी पढ़कर बताने में टाइम लग जाएगा। टोटल फोर्स में कौन-सी बीमारी से किसकी मौत हुई है, इसकी पूरी डिटेल्स हमारे पास हैं।

\* 404 [The questioner (Dr. Vijay Mallya) was absent.

**The Industrial Employment (Standing Order)  
(Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005**

\*404. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that the State Government of Karnataka had on 5 June, 2013 referred the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005 for obtaining the assent of the President;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, by when the Ministry would advise the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Hon'ble President has given his assent to 'The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005' on 17.02.2014 which has been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka on 20.02.2014.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member is not present. Are there any supplementaries ?

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलु** : माननीय सभापित महोदय, these are the days of contract labour. These are the days of contract employment. Young persons, who are highly qualified, well-educated and technical professionals, are opting for the lowest of the employment. With this question of industrial employment, though it is pertaining specifically towards Karnataka, is the Union Government ready to look towards the alleviation of complications creeping in industrial employment including the contract employment, which is becoming alluring to the growing generation ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I presume that the hon. Member had read the question and the answer.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU**: Yes, Sir. I have read the question. It relates to the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) pertaining to Karnataka and whether it has been assented to by the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It relates to a specific State of the Union.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU**: But, Sir, taking this opportunity...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you can't take this opportunity. This is a supplementary. Hon. Member, please cooperate. Stick to the question and ask supplementaries on the answer given. You can't expand it into a different subject.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU**: But this is a complication which is attracting the attention of younger generations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not the issue here. ...(*Interruptions*)... The issue here is a specific question focussed on a State of the Union.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU**: Sir, the industrial employment orders are not properly implemented, in particular, in corporate and private employing agencies. In Karnataka and other States across the nation, can the Union Government take cognizance of the complications prevalent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid not. Any other supplementaries ? No. Okay.

### पुलिस बलों में जन-शक्ति की कमी

\*405. **डा. विजय लक्ष्मी साधौ**: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राज्यों की पुलिस/केंद्रीय पुलिस और अन्य पुलिस संगठनों में जन-शक्ति की कमी है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय पुलिस सेवा संवर्ग में भी जन-शक्ति की कमी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुलिस की सभी शाखाओं में स्वीकृत कर्मियों की संख्या तथा रिक्त पदों का रैंक-वार, राज्य-वार, केंद्रीय पुलिस संगठन-वार तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, संवर्ग-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पुलिस-जनता अनुपात का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा दूसरे देशों से इसकी तुलना किस प्रकार होगी: और

(ङ) सरकार जन-शक्ति की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह):** (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) राज्य पुलिस/ केंद्रीय पुलिस और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (आईपीसी) संवर्ग में जन शक्ति की कमी है। राज्य पुलिस, केंद्रीय पुलिस संगठन और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में जन शक्ति की स्वीकृत संख्या और रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-I से III में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)

(घ) दिनांक 01.01.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो (बीपीआरएंडडी) द्वारा संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या पर पुलिस कर्मियों की स्वीकृत और वास्तविक संख्या क्रमशः 181.47 और 136.41 है। दिनांक 01.01.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारत में पुलिस जनसंख्या अनुपात का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-IV में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)। बीपीआरएंडडी द्वारा अन्य देशों की पुलिस और जनसंख्या अनुपात की कोई सूचना संकलित नहीं की जा रही है। तथापि संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध 'अपराध और न्याय संबंधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी' के संबंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र मादक पदार्थ एवं अपराध कार्यालय द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जो वर्ष 2010 में जारी की गई थी, वर्ष 2006 के दौरान कनाडा (191.4), इटली (549.9) जापान (199.8), न्यूजीलैंड (187.0), स्पेन (313.0), यूएसए (223.6) जैसे अनेक देशों का पुलिस-जनसंख्या अनुपात भारत से अधिक है।

(ङ) चूंकि 'पुलिस और लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय है, जो भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि-I और II में आते हैं, इसलिए संबंधित राज्यों में पुलिस कर्मियों का पर्याप्त प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। गृह मंत्रालय समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को राज्य पुलिस बलों में रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देता रहा है।

नई स्थापनाओं, स्वेच्छिक सेवानिवृत्तियों, त्यागपत्रों आदि के कारण केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) में रिक्त पदों का उत्पन्न होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सीएपीएफ और एआर में भर्तियां संघ सेवा आयोग, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, चिकित्सा अधिकारी चयन बोर्ड, अन्य भर्ती बोर्डों और बलों की अन्य विभागीय चयन समितियों के माध्यम से निरंतर आधार पर की जाती है। समय-समय पर रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती रैलियां भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

आईपीएस अधिकारियों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए आईपीएस के बैच-आकार (प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती) को सिविल सेवा परीक्षा (सीएसई), 2005 से 88 से बढ़ाकर 103, सीएसई, 2008 से 103 से बढ़ाकर 130 और सीएसई, 2009 से बढ़ाकर 150 कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने वार्षिक रूप से 80 उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती करने के लिए आईपीएस की भर्ती की तीसरी पद्धति अर्थात् "सीमित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा" भी आरंभ की थी। तथापि, अदालती मामलों के कारण, परीक्षा की इस पद्धति के माध्यम से भर्ती अभी की जानी है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा, राज्य पुलिस सेवा पदोन्नति करके आईपीएस में नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया को तेज किया गया है।

(क) **विवरण-1**  
 पुलिस बल में कुल स्वीकृत, वास्तविक और रिक्त पदों की संख्या का ब्यौरा (सिविल और सशस्त्र.)  
 (दिनांक 1.1.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	डीजीपी/स्पे.डीजीपी				अपर डीजीपी				आईजीपी				डीआईजी			
		स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4	4	0	21	20	1	22	17	5	29	21	8				
2.	अरुणाचल	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	1	5				
3.	असम	3	3	0	11	11	0	11	5	6	12	9	3				
4.	बिहार	3	4	0	9	14	0	22	21	1	25	22	3				
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	1	0	3	2	1	8	8	0	7	5	2				
6.	गोवा	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2				
7.	गुजरात	4	4	0	18	15	3	20	18	2	36	31	5				
8.	हरियाणा	7	3	4	10	9	1	21	15	0	15	9	6				
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2	0	8	5	3	22	14	8	15	13	0				
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	1	1	5	8	0	13	22	0	25	30	0				
11.	झारखण्ड	1	2	0	7	11	0	14	10	4	15	12	3				
12.	कर्नाटक	5	5	0	22	18	4	30	29	1	25	25	0				
13.	केरल	1	1	0	8	7	1	12	6	6	12	7	5				
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	3	5	0	13	33	0	40	61	0	25	29	0				
15.	महाराष्ट्र	5	5	0	24	23	1	47	45	2	39	35	4				
16.	मणिपुर	1	1	0	4	4	0	10	6	4	11	6	5				
17.	मेघालय	1	1	0	7	5	2	6	4	2	7	4	3				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	मिजोरम	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	3	4
19.	नागालैंड	1	1	0	2	2	0	8	7	1	14	12	2
20.	उड़ीसा	2	2	0	6	6	0	16	16	0	20	18	2
21.	पंजाब	3	1	2	10	10	0	33	31	0	25	18	7
22.	राजस्थान	2	4	0	9	29	0	24	32	0	21	24	0
23.	सिक्किम	1	4	0	2	2	0	4	8	0	4	2	2
24.	तमिलनाडु	3	3	0	25	21	4	39	30	9	37	31	6
25.	त्रिपुरा	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	6	0	11	3	8
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	11	0	37	30	7	61	37	24	69	38	31
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	1	2	0	2	2	0	5	4	1	10	5	5
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	9	9	0	26	23	3	45	28	17	60	42	18
29.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1
30.	चण्डीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32.	दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
33.	दिल्ली	11	10	1	0	0	0	20	16	4	19	15	4
34.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
<b>अखिल भारत</b>		90	94	0	292	313	0	566	506	60	609	476	133

टिप्पणी: रिक्त पद वाले कॉलम में जिस राज्य में पुलिस कर्मियों की पद वार संख्या अधिक है यहाँ '0' लिया गया है।  
 स्रोत: 11.1.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार पुलिस संगठनों के आंकड़े,  
 प्रकाशक: बीपीआरएंडडी, गृह मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

(ख)

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एआईजीपी/एसएसपी/एसपी				अपर एसपी/डिप्टी कमांडेंट				एएससीपी/डिप्टी एसपी			
		स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	रिक्त
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	139	103	36	195	130	65	616	564	52			
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41	25	16	21	26	0	71	30	41			
3.	असम	83	76	7	88	82	6	407	158	249			
4.	बिहार	109	94	15	21	1	20	514	308	206			
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	64	45	19	85	45	40	346	163	183			
6.	गोवा	16	12	4	0	0	0	52	23	29			
7.	गुजरात	0	0	0	123	78	45	401	258	143			
8.	हरियाणा	69	41	28	21	20	0	236	193	43			
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	55	66	0	58	34	24	181	108	73			
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	226	201	25	0	0	0	569	663	0			
11.	झारखण्ड	56	76	0	35	11	24	479	194	285			
12.	कर्नाटक	177	175	0	22	13	9	471	463	0			
13.	केरल	79	76	3	16	16	0	351	326	25			
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	77	76	1	176	173	3	846	713	133			
15.	महाराष्ट्र	286	206	80	0	0	0	817	520	297			
16.	मणिपुर	45	43	2	65	17	48	217	127	90			
17.	मेघालय	31	29	2	25	23	2	79	44	35			
18.	मिजोरम	29	29	0	42	37	5	99	69	30			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	नागालैंड	39	39	0	63	60	3	143	142	1
20.	उड़ीसा	152	79	73	104	73	31	603	358	245
21.	पंजाब	226	212	14	0	0	0	421	324	97
22.	राजस्थान	165	80	85	262	184	78	632	427	205
23.	सिक्किम	27	29	0	28	24	4	72	49	23
24.	तमिलनाडु	130	117	13	119	27	92	773	716	57
25.	त्रिपुरा	39	36	3	46	21	25	235	81	154
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	210	200	10	279	173	106	1035	832	203
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	22	26	0	40	9	31	128	80	48
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	131	100	31	106	80	26	526	338	188
29.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5	7	0	0	0	0	24	20	0
30.	चण्डीगढ़	5	5	0	3	2	1	22	14	8
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
32.	दमन और दीव	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
33.	दिल्ली	53	25	28	54	43	11	348	237	111
34.	लक्षद्वीप	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
35.	पुडुचेरी	3	5	0	0	0	0	23	20	3
<b>अखिल भारत</b>		<b>2793</b>	<b>2337</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2098</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>11741</b>	<b>8568</b>	<b>3173</b>

नोट: रिक्त पद वाले कॉलम में, जिस राज्य में पुलिस कर्मियों की पद-वार संख्या अधिक है वहां '0' लिया गया है।

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निरीक्षक			उपनिरीक्षक			सहायक उप निरीक्षक		
		स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त	स्वीकृत	वास्तविक	रिक्त
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2416	1875	541	7227	4281	2946	6912	4886	2026
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	151	140	11	552	329	223	581	404	177
3.	असम	797	667	130	3670	3361	309	2254	2206	48
4.	बिहार	969	804	165	9719	7037	2682	5207	4257	950
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	810	704	106	2365	1100	1265	2866	2052	814
6.	गोवा	90	61	29	337	170	167	236	187	49
7.	गुजरात	1273	706	567	4160	2197	1963	12011	8690	3321
8.	हरियाणा	847	679	168	2137	1455	682	4809	3627	1182
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	266	223	43	672	562	110	1113	1028	85
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	965	868	97	3205	2527	678	3935	3558	377
11.	झारखण्ड	854	672	182	4968	3230	1738	4379	3684	695
12.	कर्नाटक	1280	1215	0	3516	2163	1353	4763	7331	432
13.	केरल	534	484	50	2380	2179	201	1800	1531	269
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	1828	1495	333	5571	3418	2153	6816	51112	1704
15.	महाराष्ट्र	3647	3538	109	10162	6927	3235	21367	197111	1656
16.	मणिपुर	451	377	74	1533	1049	484	1317	638	679
17.	मेघालय	213	172	41	940	850	90	254	187	67
18.	मिजोरम	223	219	4	685	667	18	502	487	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	नागालैंड	204	186	18	766	767	0	420	420	0
20.	उड़ीसा	1234	737	497	3502	2572	930	5029	4213	816
21.	पंजाब	1091	1008	83	2748	2108	640	5030	4545	485
22.	राजस्थान	1162	909	253	4084	2394	1690	5661	3963	1698
23.	सिक्किम	83	64	19	144	180	64	449	302	147
24.	तमिलनाडु	2808	2716	92	9538	7250	2288	0	0	0
25.	त्रिपुरा	369	340	29	1157	989	168	614	555	59
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2695	943	1752	20483	8532	11951	0	0	0
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	182	147	35	1049	982	0	36	0	36
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1331	916	451	8581	4976	3605	15450	11432	4018
29.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	58	50	0	247	178	69	298	174	124
30.	चण्डीगढ़	71	69	2	367	332	35	275	210	65
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	3	1	2	16	9	7	8	8	0
32.	दमन और दीव	6	6	0	21	5	16	21	21	0
33.	दिल्ली	1350	1317	33	5805	4905	900	6752	5846	906
34.	लक्षद्वीप	5	4	1	20	7	13	28	17	11
35.	पुडुचेरी	75	71	4	266	215	51	89	74	15
<b>अखिल भारत</b>		<b>30341</b>	<b>24383</b>	<b>5958</b>	<b>122693</b>	<b>79903</b>	<b>42790</b>	<b>121282</b>	<b>98356</b>	<b>22926</b>

नोट: रिक्त पद वाले कॉलम में, जिस राज्य में पुलिस कर्मियों की पद-वार संख्या अधिक है वहां '0' लिया गया है।



क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	हेड कांस्टेबल					कांस्टेबल				
		स्वीकृत		वास्तविक		रिक्त	स्वीकृत		वास्तविक		रिक्त
		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
1	2										
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	21717	18765	29532	89927	66312	23615	129225	96978	32247	
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2488	1843	645	8849	8263	586	12763	11066	1697	
3.	असम	8337	7915	422	46667	40897	4770	62340	55390	695	
4.	बिहार	12430	7858	4572	58885	48242	10643	87913	68662	19251	
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	9218	6576	2651	50857	35022	15835	66630	45714	20916	
6.	गोवा	1354	768	586	5029	4099	930	7118	5322	1796	
7.	गुजरात	16570	12821	3749	78764	43371	35393	113380	68189	45191	
8.	हरियाणा	9918	5370	45448	43591	27820	15771	61681	39241	22440	
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2864	2427	427	11930	1959	2071	17185	12341	2844	
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	13292	12474	818	56005	52122	3883	78242	72474	5768	
11.	झारखण्ड	11185	7199	3986	51671	42260	9411	73664	57361	16303	
12.	कर्नाटक	20591	18030	0	60267	44428	15839	91169	70895	20274	
13.	केरल	9390	9120	270	38129	36001	2128	52712	49754	2958	
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	17207	14348	2859	57843	52201	5642	90445	77664	12781	
15.	महाराष्ट्र	79808	73508	6300	93293	91133	2106	209441	195651	13790	
16.	मणिपुर	4915	3591	1324	23345	18640	4705	31914	24499	7415	
17.	मेघालय	1539	1348	191	10039	8649	1390	13141	11316	1825	
18.	मिजोरम	1896	1854	42	7760	6853	907	11246	10221	1025	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	नागालैंड	2913	2901	12	19709	19691	18	24282	24228	54
20.	उड़ीसा	6598	4411	2187	39574	32883	6691	56840	45368	11472
21.	पंजाब	13174	8774	4400	56717	45095	11622	79478	62126	17352
22.	राजस्थान	10033	9653	380	71414	68967	2447	93469	86666	6803
23.	सिक्किम	1047	964	0	4115	2332	1783	6076	3960	2116
24.	तमिलनाडु	12745	1597	11148	88863	81902	6961	115080	94410	20670
25.	त्रिपुरा	5459	4844	615	19401	16879	2522	27339	23757	3582
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	65233	16467	48766	278118	139867	138251	368230	167130	101100
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	2827	2393	434	15891	14178	1713	10193	17828	2365
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	83065	52661	30404	109330	70605	38725
29.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	855	718	137	2940	2620	320	4432	3771	661
30.	चण्डीगढ़	1618	953	665	5510	5532	0	7873	7119	754
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	76	66	10	221	183	38	328	271	57
32.	दमन और दीव	92	89	3	265	120	145	410	246	164
33.	दिल्ली	20817	18584	2233	45929	44532	1397	81158	75530	5628
34.	लक्षद्वीप	64	50	14	230	194	36	349	276	73
35.	पुडुचेरी	698	662	36	2795	1587	1208	3951	2637	1314
<b>अखिल भारत</b>		388968	278932	110036	1527554	1165395	362159	2209027	1660666	548361

नोट: रिक्त पद वाले कॉलम में, जिस राज्य में पुलिस कर्मियों की पद-वार संख्या अधिक है वहां '0' लिया गया है।

**विवरण-II**

दिनांक 30.04.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार सीएपीएफ की संख्या

बल	लिंग	अधिकारी/जीओ			जेसीओ/एसओ			ओआर			कुल संख्या		
		अधिकृत	तैनात	रिक्त	अधिकृत	तैनात	रिक्त	अधिकृत	तैनात	रिक्त	अधिकृत	तैनात	रिक्त
एआर	पुरुष	1269	978	267	4603	3776	679	60540	60344	-115	66412	65098	831
	महिला		24			148			311			483	
बीएसएफ	पुरुष	5034	4419	525	33520	29854	3355	213505	205710	5556	252059	239983	9436
	महिला		90			311			2239			2640	
सीआईएसएफ	पुरुष	1470	1163	268	24400	17160	6193	113593	98324	10460	139463	116647	16921
	महिला		39			1047			4809			5895	
सीआरपीएफ	पुरुष	4974	4518	179	39703	36560	1875	263007	243394	15208	307684	284472	17262
	महिला		277			1268			4405			5950	
आईटीबीपी	पुरुष	2110	1283	757	13252	10680	2368	74266	62738	10768	89628	74701	13893
	महिला		70			204			760			1034	
एनएसजी	पुरुष	527	383	138	1698	1330	344	8159	7275	868	10384	8988	1350
	महिला		6			24			16			46	
एसएसबी	पुरुष	1647	894	727	11607	4800	6760	75215	65837	8488	88469	71531	15975
	महिला		26			47			890			963	
कुल		17031	14170	2861	128783	107209	21574	808285	757052	51233	954099	878431	75668

**विवरण-III**

दिनांक 1.1.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार आईपीएस अधिकारियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं	राज्य	स्वीकृत संख्या	तैनात	रिक्त पद
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	258	207	51
2.	एजीएमयूटी	295	220	75
3.	असम-मेघालय	188	155	33
4.	बिहार	231	193	38
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	103	81	22
6.	गुजरात	195	155	40
7.	हरियाणा	137	109	28
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	68	21
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	147	102	45
10.	झारखण्ड	135	107	28
11.	कर्नाटक	205	144	61
12.	केरल	163	121	42
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	291	243	48
14.	महाराष्ट्र	302	230	72
15.	मणिपुर	89	62	27
16.	नागालैंड	70	43	27
17.	ओडिशा	188	105	83
18.	पंजाब	172	140	32
19.	राजस्थान	205	183	22
20.	सिक्किम	32	30	02
21.	तमिलनाडु	263	211	52
22.	त्रिपुरा	65	51	14
23.	उत्तर प्रदेश	489	384	105
24.	उत्तराखंड	69	58	11
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	347	251	96
	2013 बैच के परिवीक्षाधीन आईपीएस अधिकारी		145	145
	कुल	4728	3798	930

**विवरण-IV**

दिनांक 1.1.2013\* की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य-वार पुलिस जनसंख्या अनुपात

(स्वीकृत और वास्तविक)

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या पर कुल पुलिस	
		स्वीकृत	वास्तविक
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	150.38	112.85
2.	अरुणाचल	1010.53	876.17
3.	असम	200.03	177.73
4.	बिहार	88.10	68.81
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	268.92	184.50
6.	गोवा	385.38	288.14
7.	गुजरात	188.15	113.16
8.	हरियाणा	236.33	150.35
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	249.31	208.05
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	654.69	606.43
11.	झारखण्ड	229.05	178.36
12.	कर्नाटक	150.98	117.41
13.	केरल	150.86	142.39
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	122.19	104.92
15.	महाराष्ट्र	181.99	170.01
16.	मणिपुर	1279.63	982.32
17.	मेघालय	492.36	423.98
18.	मिजोरम	1099.32	999.12
19.	नागालैंड	1060.35	1057.99
20.	उड़ीसा	137.58	109.81
21.	पंजाब	282.24	220.62
22.	राजस्थान	134.45	124.67
23.	सिक्किम	973.72	634.62
24.	तमिलनाडु	168.97	138.62

1	2	3	4
25.	त्रिपुरा	742.30	645.04
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	178.48	81.01
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	198.61	175.35
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	120.40	77.76
29.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	860.58	732.23
30.	चण्डीगढ़	507.94	459.29
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	86.32	71.32
32.	दमन और दीव	141.87	85.12
33.	दिल्ली	420.49	391.33
34.	लक्षद्वीप	453.25	358.44
35.	पुडुचेरी	265.70	177.34
	अखिल भारत	181.47	136.42

\* स्रोत : बीपीआरएंडडी

### Shortage of manpower in police forces

†\*405. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of manpower in State police/Central police and in other police organisations;

(b) whether there is a shortage of manpower in the Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre also;

(c) if so, the rank-wise, State-wise Central Police Organization-wise and Indian Police Service, cadre-wise details of the sanctioned strength and vacant posts in all branches of police;

(d) the State-wise details of police-public ratio and how it compares to other countries; and

(e) the action being taken by Government to overcome this shortage of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of manpower in State police/Central police and Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre. Details of sanctioned strength and vacant posts of manpower in State police, Central Police Organisation and Indian Police Service is given in Statement – I to III (*See* below).

(d) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) as on 1.1.2013, the sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level per one lakh population (police-population ratio) is 181.47 and 136.42 respectively. The State-wise details of police-population ratio in India as on 1.1.2013 is given in Statement-IV (*See* below). No information as to the police and population ratio of other countries is being compiled by BPR&D. However, as per report prepared by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on ‘International Statistics on Crime and Justice’ available on the website of the United Nations, released in 2010, several countries such as Canada (191.4), Italy (549.9), Japan (199.8), New Zealand (187.0), Spain (313.0), USA (223.6), have higher police-population ratio than India during the year 2006.

(e) As ‘Police’ and ‘Law and Order’ are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel in respective States. The State Governments have been advised from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the vacancies in the State Police Forces.

The arising of vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) on account of new raisings, voluntary retirements, resignations etc. and filling up of the same is a continuous process. Recruitments are done in CAPFs and AR on regular basis through Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Medical Officer Selection Board, other Recruitment Boards and Departmental Selection Committees of the forces. Special Recruitment rallies are also conducted to fill up the vacant posts from time to time.

To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Service Examination (CSE), 2005 from 103 to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government had also introduced third mode of recruitment to IPS, *i.e.*, “Limited Competitive Examination” to recruit 80 candidates annually. However, due to court cases, recruitment is yet to be done through this mode of examination. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the IPS by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

(A) *Statement-I*  
*Details of Sanctioned & Actual Strength and Vacancy of total (Civil + Armed) Police Force (As on 1.1.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	DGP/Spl.DGP			Addl. DGP			IGP			DIG		
		Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0	21	20	1	22	17	5	29	21	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	1	5
3.	Assam	3	3	0	11	11	0	11	5	6	12	9	3
4.	Bihar	3	4	0	9	14	0	22	21	1	25	22	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	3	2	1	8	8	0	7	5	2
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
7.	Gujarat	4	4	0	18	15	3	20	18	2	36	31	5
8.	Haryana	7	3	4	10	9	1	21	15	0	15	9	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	8	5	3	22	14	8	15	13	0
10.	J & K	2	1	1	5	8	0	13	22	0	25	30	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	2	0	7	11	0	14	10	4	15	12	3
12.	Karnataka	5	5	0	22	18	4	30	29	1	25	25	0
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	8	7	1	12	6	6	12	7	5
14.	M.P.	3	5	0	13	33	0	40	61	0	25	29	0
15.	Maharashtra	5	5	0	24	23	1	47	45	2	39	35	4
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	4	4	0	10	6	4	11	6	5



17.	Meghalaya	1	1	0	7	5	2	6	4	2	7	4	3
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	3	4
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	2	2	0	8	7	1	14	12	2
20.	Odisha	2	2	0	6	6	0	16	16	0	20	18	2
21.	Punjab	3	1	2	10	10	0	33	31	0	25	18	7
22.	Rajasthan	2	4	0	9	29	0	24	32	0	21	24	0
23.	Sikkim	1	4	0	2	2	0	4	8	0	4	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	25	21	4	39	30	9	37	31	6
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	6	0	11	3	8
26.	U.P.	10	11	0	37	30	7	61	37	24	69	38	31
27.	Uttarakhand	1	2	0	2	2	0	5	4	1	10	5	5
28.	West Bengal	9	9	0	26	23	3	45	28	17	60	42	18
29.	A&N Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi	11	10	1	0	0	0	20	16	4	19	15	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
ALL INDIA		90	94	0	292	313	0	566	506	60	609	476	133

Note: In vacancy columns, the states where the Rank-wise Police Personnel are surplus, is taken as '0' 0

Source: Data on Polio Organisations as on 11.1.2013

Publishers: BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.

(B)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	AIGP/SSP/SP			Addl. SP/DY.COMN.			ASCP/DY.SP		
		Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	103	36	195	130	65	616	564	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	25	16	21	26	0	71	30	41
3.	Assam	83	76	7	88	82	6	407	158	249
4.	Bihar	109	94	15	21	1	20	514	308	206
5.	Chhattisgarh	64	45	19	85	45	40	346	163	183
6.	Goa	16	12	4	0	0	0	52	23	29
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	123	78	45	401	258	143
8.	Haryana	69	41	28	21	20	0	236	193	43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55	66	0	58	34	24	181	108	73
10.	J&K	226	201	25	0	0	0	569	663	0
11.	Jharkhand	56	76	0	35	11	24	479	194	285
12.	Karnataka	177	175	0	22	13	9	471	463	0
13.	Kerala	79	76	3	16	16	0	351	326	25
14.	M.P.	77	76	1	176	173	3	846	713	133
15.	Maharashtra	286	206	80	0	0	0	817	520	297
16.	Manipur	45	43	2	65	17	48	217	127	90
17.	Meghalaya	31	29	2	25	23	2	79	44	35

18.	Mizoram	29	29	0	42	37	5	99	69	30
19.	Nagaland	39	39	0	63	60	3	143	142	1
20.	Odisha	152	79	73	104	73	31	603	358	245
21.	Punjab	226	212	14	0	0	0	421	324	97
22.	Rajasthan	165	80	85	262	184	78	632	427	205
23.	Sikkim	27	29	0	28	24	4	72	49	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	130	117	13	119	27	92	773	716	57
25.	Tripura	39	36	3	46	21	25	235	81	154
26.	U.P.	210	200	10	279	173	106	1035	832	203
27.	Uttarakhand	22	26	0	40	9	31	128	80	48
28.	West Bengal	131	100	31	106	80	26	526	338	188
29.	A&N Islands	5	7	0	0	0	0	24	20	0
30.	Chandigarh	5	5	0	3	2	1	22	14	8
31.	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
33.	Delhi	53	25	28	54	43	11	348	237	111
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
35.	Puducherry	3	5	0	0	0	0	23	20	3
ALL INDIA		2793	2337	456	2098	1403	695	11741	8568	3173

Note: In vacancy columns, the states where the Rank-wise Police Personnel are surplus, is taken as '0'



17.	Meghalaya	213	172	41	940	850	90	254	187	67
18.	Mizoram	223	219	4	685	667	18	502	487	15
19.	Nagaland	204	186	18	766	767	0	420	420	0
20.	Odisha	1234	737	497	3502	2572	930	5029	4213	816
21.	Punjab	1091	1008	83	2748	2108	640	5030	4545	485
22.	Rajasthan	1162	909	253	4084	2394	1690	5661	3963	1698
23.	Sikkim	83	64	19	144	180	64	449	302	147
24.	Tamil Nadu	2808	2716	92	9538	7250	2288	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	369	340	29	1157	989	168	614	555	59
26.	U.P.	2695	943	1752	20483	8532	11951	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	182	147	35	1049	982	0	36	0	36
28.	West Bengal	1331	916	451	8581	4976	3605	15450	11432	4018
29.	A&N Islands	58	50	0	247	178	69	298	174	124
30.	Chandigarh	71	69	2	367	332	35	275	210	65
31.	D&N Haveli	3	1	2	16	9	7	8	8	0
32.	Daman & Diu	6	6	0	21	5	16	21	21	0
33.	Delhi	1350	1317	33	5805	4905	900	6752	5846	906
34.	Lakshadweep	5	4	1	20	7	13	28	17	11
35.	Puducherry	75	71	4	266	215	51	89	74	15
ALL INDIA		30341	24383	5958	122693	79903	42790	121282	98356	22926



17.	Meghalaya	1539	1348	191	10039	8649	1390	13141	11316	1825
18.	Mizoram	1896	1854	42	7760	6853	907	11246	10221	1025
19.	Nagaland	2913	2901	12	19709	19691	18	24282	24228	54
20.	Odisha	6598	4411	2187	39574	32883	6691	56840	45368	11472
21.	Punjab	13174	8774	4400	56717	45095	11622	79478	62126	17352
22.	Rajasthan	10033	9653	380	71414	68967	2447	93469	86666	6803
23.	Sikkim	1047	964	0	4115	2332	1783	6076	3960	2116
24.	Tamil Nadu	12745	1597	11148	88863	81902	6961	115080	94410	20670
25.	Tripura	5459	4844	615	19401	16879	2522	27339	23757	3582
26.	U.P.	65233	16467	48766	278118	139867	138251	368230	167130	101100
27.	Uttarakhand	2827	2393	434	15891	14178	1713	10193	17828	2365
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	83065	52661	30404	109330	70605	38725
29.	A&N Islands	855	718	137	2940	2620	320	4432	3771	661
30.	Chandigarh	1618	953	665	5510	5532	0	7873	7119	754
31.	D&N Haveli	76	66	10	221	183	38	328	271	57
32.	Daman & Diu	92	89	3	265	120	145	410	246	164
33.	Delhi	20817	18584	2233	45929	44532	1397	81158	75530	5628
34.	Lakshadweep	64	50	14	230	194	36	349	276	73
35.	Puducherry	698	662	36	2795	1587	1208	3951	2637	1314
ALL INDIA		388968	278932	110036	1527554	1165395	362159	2209027	1660666	548361

Note: In vacancy columns, the states where the Rank-wise Police Personnel are surplus, is taken as '0'

**Statement-II**  
*Strength of CAPFs as on 30.04.2014*

Force	Gender	Officers/Gos			JCOs/Sos			ORs			Total Strength		
		Auth	Posted	Vac	Auth	Posted	Vac	Auth	Posted	Vac/Sur	Auth	Posted	Vac/Sur
AR	Male	1269	978	267	4603	3776	679	60540	60344	-115	66412	65098	831
	Female		24			148			311			483	
BSF	Male	5034	4419	525	33520	29854	3355	213505	205710	5556	252059	239983	9436
	Female		90			311			2239			2640	
CISF	Male	1470	1163	268	24400	17160	6193	113593	98324	10460	139463	116647	16921
	Female		39			1047			4809			5895	
CRPF	Male	4974	4518	179	39703	36560	1875	263007	243394	15208	307684	284472	17262
	Female		277			1268			4405			5950	
ITBP	Male	2110	1283	757	13252	10680	2368	74266	62738	10768	89628	74701	13893
	Female		70			204			760			1034	
NSG	Male	527	383	138	1698	1330	344	8159	7275	868	10384	8988	1350
	Female		6			24			16			46	
SSB	Male	1647	894	727	11607	4800	6760	75215	65837	8488	88469	71531	15975
	Female		26			47			890			963	
TOTAL		17031	14170	2861	128783	107209	21574	808285	757052	51233	954099	878431	75668



**Statement-III***State-wise strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	207	51
2.	AGMUT	295	220	75
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	155	33
4.	Bihar	231	193	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	81	22
6.	Gujarat	195	155	40
7.	Haryana	137	109	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	68	21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	147	102	45
10.	Jharkhand	135	107	28
11.	Karnataka	205	144	61
12.	Kerala	163	121	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	243	48
14.	Maharashtra	302	230	72
15.	Manipur	89	62	27
16.	Nagaland	70	43	27
17.	Odisha	188	105	83
18.	Punjab	172	140	32
19.	Rajasthan	205	183	22
20.	Sikkim	32	30	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	211	52
22.	Tripura	65	51	14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	489	384	105
24.	Uttarakhand	69	58	11
25.	West Bengal	347	251	96
	2013 batch of IPS probationers		145	145
	TOTAL	4728	3798	930

***Statement-IV****State-wise Police Population Ratio as on 1.1.2013\***(Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl.No.	States / UTs	Total Police per one lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.38	112.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1010.53	876.17
3.	Assam	200.03	177.73
4.	Bihar	88.10	68.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	268.92	184.50
6.	Goa	385.38	288.14
7.	Gujarat	188.15	113.16
8.	Haryana	236.33	150.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	249.31	208.05
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	654.69	606.43
11.	Jharkhand	229.05	178.36
12.	Karnataka	150.98	117.41
13.	Kerala	150.86	142.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122.19	104.92
15.	Maharashtra	181.99	170.01
16.	Manipur	1279.63	982.32
17.	Meghalaya	492.36	423.98
18.	Mizoram	1099.32	999.12
19.	Nagaland	1060.35	1057.99
20.	Orissa	137.58	109.81
21.	Punjab	282.24	220.62
22.	Rajasthan	134.45	124.67
23.	Sikkim	973.72	634.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	168.97	138.62
25.	Tripura	742.30	645.04

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	178.48	81.01
27.	Uttarakhand	198.61	175.35
28.	West Bengal	120.40	77.76
29.	A&N Islands	860.58	732.23
30.	Chandigarh	507.94	459.29
31.	D&N Haveli	86.32	71.32
32.	Daman & Diu	141.87	85.12
33.	Delhi	420.49	391.33
34.	Lakshadweep	453.25	358.44
35.	Puducherry	265.70	177.34
ALL INDIA		181.47	136.42

\*Source: BPR&D

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कैटेगरी-वाइज वैकेंसीज बताई हैं। मैं उस संख्या के ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहती, क्योंकि हर कैटेगरी में काफी वैकेंसीज हैं। चूँकि ये वैकेंसीज काफी गम्भीर विभाग में हैं और आज की आवश्यकतानुसार तथा जिस तरह का माहौल चल रहा है, आज उसमें पुलिस बल की बहुत जरूरत है। मेरे प्रश्न का मकसद संख्या बल जानना नहीं है, बल्कि मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आज की जो जरूरतें हैं, आज की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं और देश के अन्दर जिस तरह का वातावरण बना हुआ है, क्या संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों और नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान कर उनकी डेन्सिटी के अनुपात में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पुलिस बल की व्यवस्था की है? चूँकि इनके वैपंस बहुत पुराने हैं, उनको दी गई गाड़ियां बहुत पुरानी हैं, जब तक वे गाड़ी से जाते हैं, तब तक कई घटनाएँ घट जाती हैं, तो क्या आप आज की टेक्नोलॉजी के आधार पर आज के पुलिस बल को ये वैपंस, इक्विपमेंट्स, साजो-सामान देने की कृपा करेंगे और क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, वैसे यह प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित है कि पुलिस सर्विसेज में जो भर्ती होनी चाहिए, वह भर्ती बहुत कम हुई है, लेकिन जो नक्सलवाद, उग्रवाद और आतंकवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उनको पुरी तरह से आइडेंटिफाई किया जा चुका है और वहां पर अपनी जितनी मैक्सिमम फोर्स डिप्लाय की जानी चाहिए, उतनी फोर्स डिप्लाय भी हुई है। माननीया सदस्या ने यह जानना चाहा है कि प्रति लाख हमारे पास जितनी फोर्स होनी चाहिए, वह है या नहीं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी फोर्स होनी चाहिए, उसमें अभी कमी है। हम अपनी तरफ से यह भरपूर कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हमारी सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है, ताकि इस समय जो भी कमी रह गई है, चाहे वह हमारी स्टेट पुलिस हो, चाहे हमारी सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स हो अथवा हमारे आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स हों, इनके सेलेक्शन का काम तेजी से क्या जाए। पहले 2005 तक बराबर आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स के सेलेक्शंस होते रहे हैं। उनकी संख्या बहुत कम थी। अब उसको बढ़ा कर हम लोगों ने प्रति वर्ष लगभग 150 पुलिस ऑफिसर्स के सेलेक्शन का प्रोसेस एडॉप्ट किया है।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने पुलिस बल की कमी के बारे में बताया, लेकिन जो पुलिस बल है, चाहे वे सीनियर ऑफिसर हों या जूनियर, उनके आचरण के सम्बन्ध में आए दिन समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ने में आता रहता है। मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कब से आपने पुलिस बल का मैनुअल, उनकी आचरण संहिता नहीं बदली है? अगर नहीं बदली है, तो क्या उसे बदलने का आपका कोई विचार है?

जिस तरह की बातें समाचार-पत्रों में छप रही हैं, उनको देख कर लगता है कि पहले ही आपके पास पुलिस बल की कमी है, लेकिन वह कमी अब और भी अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है। आए दिन अखबारों में क्या-क्या आ रहा है, उसे सदन के सभी सदस्य जानते हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि महिला पुलिस बल की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में यूपीए सरकार का जो कमिटमेंट था, निर्भया कांड के बाद भी यूपीए सरकार ने इसके बारे में कहा था, क्या विभिन्न पदों पर महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती करने का सरकार का कोई विचार है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू:** अगर आपका ऐसा विचार है, तो कब तक उनकी भर्ती की जाएगी और कितने प्रतिशत की जाएगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please answer one question only.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू:** यूपीए सरकार ने महिलाओं की भर्ती के लिए 33 प्रतिशत का जो आरक्षण दिया था, क्या उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है? अगर विचार कर रही है, तो कब तक वह इसे पूरा करेगी?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** जहां तक पुलिस मैनुअल का प्रश्न है अथवा ऑफिसर्स की सर्विस से सम्बन्धित कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट का सवाल है या सर्विस रूल्स का सवाल है, यदि इसके वायोलेशन की कोई भी जानकारी हमें प्राप्त होती है, तो संबंधित अधिकारी के खिलाफ जो भी उचित और आवश्यक कार्यवाही होती है, वह की जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक पुलिस फोर्स में महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने का प्रश्न है, हम लोगों ने यह फैसला लिया है, मैं विशेष रूप से आपको दिल्ली के संबंध में जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस फोर्स में हम लोगों ने महिलाओं की संख्या, जितनी हमारी पुलिस फोर्स की पूरी स्ट्रेंथ होगी, उसकी एक-तिहाई करने का फैसला किया है। साथ ही पूरे देश में, चाहे वह हमारी स्टेट पुलिस हो या सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस हो, इन सबमें भी महिलाओं की संख्या एक-तिहाई हो, यही हमारी कोशिश है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his written reply and while replying to the supplementary has said कि अब आपने बढ़ाकर 150 आईपीएस पुलिस कर्मियों को लिया है। लेकिन साथ-साथ आपने एक जवाब यह भी दिया है कि through "Limited Competitive Examination" 80 candidates annually fill करने का भी इसमें एक प्रोविजन लाया गया था and 80 IPS officers were to be recruited every year through limited competitive examination, this strength plus 80 to 150 were probably added looking into the requirement in the country. If we look into the vacancy position which

the hon. Minister has given, especially Uttar Pradesh alone, more than 237 IPS officers are yet to be recruited against various posts, right from ADGP to the DIG; and 2 lakh vacancies are existing in respect of AIG to Constables. The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh is known to everyone. The hon. Minister has stated that recruitment to the 80 more IPS officers under the Limited Competitive Examination is stalled because of certain court cases. May I know from the Minister since when it has been stalled? It is not clear. The court has intervened and stopped this recruitment, and the Government has already felt the necessity of 80 more IPS officers to be recruited. May I know from the Minister why the Government can't include it in the main examination, adding it to 150 plus 80 through the UPSC till the court resolves the matter? May I know whether the Government is thinking on this line?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** महोदय, जहां तक लिमिटेड कॉम्पिटिटिव इक्ज़ाम का प्रश्न है, 2012 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने इस प्रोसेस को प्रारम्भ किया था। लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यह मामला इस समय सबजुडिस है, अदालत के विचाराधीन है। अब इस पर कब तक निर्णय होगा, इस समय मैं इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन मैं सदन को यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक ऑफिसर्स की कमी का सवाल है, इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सेलेक्शन के प्रोसेस में जितनी तेजी लाई जा सकती है, हम लोग उसमें और अधिक तेजी लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी बतलाया, पहले यह प्रोसेस बहुत ही धीमा था, यानि पूरे वर्ष में 75-80 आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स का सेलेक्शन होता था, उसको बढ़ाकर अब 135-150 आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स का सेलेक्शन हो रहा है।

**SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA:** Sir, I will take half-a-minute. मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब तक कोर्ट का केस पेंडिंग है, तब तक ये जो 80 सीटें हैं, क्या इनको आप मेन एग्ज़ाम में इन्क्ल्यूड करने की बात सोच रहे हैं या सोचेंगे ?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक यह मामला सब जुडिस है, तब तक मैं इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मैं इस संबंध में विभाग में बात करूंगा और यदि संभव होगा तो हम निश्चित रूप से करेंगे।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी पुलिस में भर्ती और उसमें जो शॉर्टेज हैं, उसके बारे में काफी कुछ जानकारी दी है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में पिछले पांच वर्षों में करीब 62 हजार नए पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती हुई है, उनमें 33 प्रतिशत महिलाओं की भी भर्ती हुई है। यह महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में किया है। आप भी जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में केंद्रीय बल कई चीजों के लिए दिए गए हैं जैसे आईआरबी बटालियन होती है, कोबरा बटालियन होती है, जो विशेषकर नक्सलवाद का सामना करने के लिए बनाई गई है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question, please.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आईआरबी बटालियन महाराष्ट्र में मेरे ही जिले में मंजूर हुई है, लेकिन पिछले पांच वर्षों से वहां कोई नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। वहां आईआरबी खड़ी नहीं हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल :** सभापति महोदय, उसी प्रकार से कोबरा बटालियन जो नक्सलवाद का सामना करने के लिए बनाई गई है, उसको भी वहां पर अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। कृपया गृह मंत्री जी इस पर थोड़ा प्रकाश डालें कि आईआरबी और कोबरा बटालियन के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है और कब तक इन बलों को तैयार करके वहां पर इनको कार्यान्वित करेंगे ?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानकारी दी है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस जानकारी के संबंध में जो भी आवश्यक सूचना होगी, मैं उसको प्राप्त करके माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** इसको प्राथमिकता दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. No discussion please.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, चूंकि नक्सलवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह बल उपयोगी है, इसलिए इसमें थोड़ी प्राथमिकता दी जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र का जो गढ़चिरौली का क्षेत्र है, वह नक्सलवाद से ज्यादा प्रभावित है।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, गोंदिया और गढ़चिरौली दोनों लगे हुए हैं और दोनों नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. No discussion, please.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस और केंद्रीय पुलिस बल में जो संख्या में कमी की बात है, क्या उसका एक कारण स्टेट पुलिस और केंद्रीय पुलिस में वर्दी की जो प्रतिष्ठा है, वह हो सकता है? उनको महसूस होता है कि जब वे काम करने जाते हैं और वहां वे शहीद होते हैं जैसे हमारे उत्तराखण्ड में आपदा हुई, तो पुलिस और सेन्ट्रल पुलिस के अनेक जवान शहीद हुए, लेकिन उनको शहीद का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता। वे केवल आपदा में मारे गए, ऐसे बताए जाते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है ?

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सभापति महोदय, सवाल यह है कि हमारे पुलिस के जवान भी आपदा के समय उतनी ही शहादत और वीरता से काम करते हैं, जितनी वीरता के साथ सैनिक या आईटीबीपी या अन्य वर्दीधारी लोग करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे पुलिस और सेन्ट्रल पुलिस फोर्स के लोग जो आपदाओं में लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए उनकी सहायता करने में अपनी जानों की आहुति दे देते हैं, क्या उनको वे शहीद का दर्जा देते हैं? यदि नहीं देते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं देते हैं? क्या हमारे उत्तराखण्ड में जो शहीद हुए या ऐसे ही जो अन्य प्रांतों में हुए, उनको वे शहीद का दर्जा देंगे? इसका उनके मनोबल पर और परिवार पर असर पड़ता है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप इसका जवाब देना चाहेंगे?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, वैसे लोगों की जान बचाने में अथवा किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा से जूझते हुए यदि हमारे किसी भी पुलिस के जवान, चाहे वह स्टेट पुलिस हो अथवा सेन्ट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स हो, उनकी शहादत होती है, तो निश्चित रूप से उसका अपने में एक महत्व है, लेकिन अब शहीद का दर्जा दिया जाता है, नहीं दिया जाता है, दिया जाएगा या नहीं दिया जाएगा, यह निश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 406. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह मेरे साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं इतनी देर से कह रहा हूँ, 50 मिनट हो गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I have to rotate supplementaries. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know that. But I have to rotate supplementaries.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, 50 मिनट से मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, Andhra is separate and Telangana is also separate. Telangana should be shown separately and Andhra should be shown separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give that suggestion to the hon. Minister. Question 406.

### **Strengthening policies and strategies to promote tourism**

\*406. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that it needs to strengthen capabilities in formulating appropriate policies and strategies for the promotion and development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, by when Government is going to unveil new tourism policy taking all stakeholders in this industry into confidence;

(c) whether Government will endeavour to impress upon Railways to plan a mechanism so that tourists may get quick and instant reservation; and

(d) whether Government also plans to improve other services to make them tourist friendly, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The main objective of the tourism policy of the Govt. of India is to position tourism as a major engine of inclusive economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner by active participation of all segments of the society. The Ministry of Tourism has built its entire working strategy towards contributing significantly to poverty reduction. The role of Government in tourism development has been redefined from that of a regulator to that of a catalyst. Apart from marketing and promotion, the focus of tourism development plans is now on integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities through effective partnership with various stakeholders. The National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) has been constituted by the Government in November 2002 under the Chairpersonship of Minister-in-charge of tourism to advise the Government on various tourism related issues. The deliberations in the meetings of the NTAC help the Ministry of Tourism in refining its policies and programmes for development of tourism in the country.

Tourism has the potential to help achieve the objectives of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth as envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. It is a powerful antidote to poverty. The focus of Ministry of Tourism is on the improvement of existing products and developing new tourism products to the world standard. The Ministry of Tourism has taken initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming 'niche' products of the tourism industry so as to overcome 'seasonality' and promote India as a 365 day destination, to attract tourists with specific interests and ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has comparative advantage. Tourism is multi-sectoral activity transcending multiple services provided by range of suppliers. The Ministry of Tourism has taken necessary action to synergize and coordinate the activities of different stakeholders both at the Government and Tourism Industry level during the Twelfth Plan.

To attract more tourists to India and to have repeat visits by tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken a number of steps including advertising in India and abroad, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of domestic, medical & wellness and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the country.

The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed



interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries & Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The Tourism Policy provides broad framework for the following:

- (i) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;
- (ii) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;
- (iii) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;
- (iv) Creation of world class infrastructure; and
- (v) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programmes.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to revise the National Tourism Policy 2002.

(c) Facilities of Indian Railways are available to both domestic and foreign tourists. Indrail Passes as well as Foreign Tourist Quota in some important trains are available for foreign tourists.

However, at present, there is no such proposal with the Ministry of Railways for tourist to get quick and instant reservation.

(d) Several other new initiatives have been taken by the Government to boost tourism including improvement of various services to make them tourist friendly in the country. The details are given in the Statement-I

### ***Statement-I***

*Details of steps taken by the Government to boost tourism including improvement of various services to make them tourist friendly in the country*

#### **1. Visa:**

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of TVoA was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.

- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted.
- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa on arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa on Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

## 2. **Low Cost Airlines:**

The Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in matters pertaining to air connectivity to the tourist destinations and development and upgradation of airports. Government has identified development of low cost airports in the Tier II and Tier III cities as one of the thrust areas.

## 3. **Safety for Women Tourist:**

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travellers are:

- (a) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (b) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (c) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/ prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (d) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).
- (e) Safety and Security of Tourists was discussed in the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

**4. Cleanliness and Hygiene:**

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

**5. Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:**

Development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Ministry of Tourism accords high priority to the sanctioning of wayside amenities to the States/UTs during the prioritization of tourism infrastructure projects.

**6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:**

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

**7. Rationalisation of Taxes:**

The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has made an arrangement whereby taxes would be collected centrally at each of the four starting nodes at Delhi, Gurgaon, Jaipur and Agra in such a way that the taxes thus collected are apportioned and the tourist coach/car would be allowed unhindered movement in the Golden Triangle.

**8. Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT):**

- (a) The Ministry of Tourism has signed an agreement with M/s Genesys International Corporation Limited. The agency has created and developed Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.
- (b) The Ministry of Tourism has also signed an agreement with M/s Audio Compass (India) Pvt. Ltd. The agency has delivered guided, multimedia

and interactive walking tours on its website through a dedicated API link or a separate website and/or mobile application.

- (c) The promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org) has been comprehensively revamped and updated.
- (d) The Ministry of Tourism has signed an agreement with M/s Worth Your Holidays India Pvt. Ltd. The agency has developed an automated and end-to-end personalized holiday planning engine to help tourists national and international to plan their holiday itineraries across Indian destinations.

#### 9. Proposed Initiatives:

- (a) Development of 5 tourist circuits around specific themes. An amount of ₹ 500 crore has been proposed for the year 2014-15 for this purpose.
- (b) With a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced and an amount of ₹ 100 crore has been proposed in this year's Budget.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि टूरिज्म किसी भी देश के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इससे हमारे देश की इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ होती है, डायरेक्टली-इन्डायरेक्टली हमें एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिलता है और साथ ही साथ हम अपना कल्चर और हेरिटेज वहां तक ले जा सकते हैं। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि 2002 में इस पर हमारी एक पॉलिसी आई और आज करीब-करीब 12 वर्ष हो गए हैं। आज भी हमारे यहां पर जो टूरिस्ट्स दुनिया भर से आते हैं, उनकी संख्या 10-12 मिलियन के ऊपर ही रही है। मगर आप नेबरिंग कंट्रीज को देखें तो पाएंगे कि जहां कुछ भी नहीं है, न तो उनके पास हेरिटेज है और न ही संस्कृति है, जैसे आप दुबई को देखिए, सिंगापुर को देखिए और मलेशिया को देखिए। आज वहां पर...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, इसके बावजूद आज वहां पर करीब-करीब 30-40-50 मिलियन टूरिस्ट्स आ रहे हैं। तो क्या भारत सरकार इस दृष्टि से कुछ विचार करने वाली है कि जिसकी वजह से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स यहां पर आएँ ?

सर, मेरा प्रश्न ऐसा है कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह विषय स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है, अगर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट से इसे हम कन्करेंट में लाते हैं और मैं यहां पर मांग करूंगा कि....

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ। उसके पहले मैं थोड़ी भूमिका बना लेता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, भूमिका मत बनाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सवाल पुछिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, माननीय नायक साहब अभी-अभी इस महकमे में आए हैं । इसलिए मैं जरा भूमिका बना रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस विषय की तरफ ध्यान दें, चूँकि इसके अन्दर अनेक सब्जेक्ट्स आते हैं और इससे अनेक मंत्रालयों का सम्बन्ध होता है । इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार ने टूरिज्म को विकसित करने के लिए बजट में क्या कोई प्रपोजल दिया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार में जो आर्कियोलॉजिकल महत्व की साइट्स हैं, जैसे इंडस वैली की साइट्स हैं, कल्चरल हेरिटेज की भी साइट्स हैं, इनको टूरिस्ट सर्किट के माध्यम से जोड़ने के लिए और प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए क्या किया गया है? क्या ये साइट्स इन्फ्रिडिबल इंडिया के मैप पर लाई गई हैं?

**श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसमें टूरिज्म पॉलिसी के बारे में उन्होंने यह सही कहा है कि टूरिज्म पॉलिसी 2002 में बनी थी । यह पॉलिसी बनाते वक्त इसके जो सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स हैं, उनको साथ में लेकर और उनका मत लेकर यह पॉलिसी बनी थी । जब हमने पॉलिसी बनाई थी, तब इस पॉलिसी के तहत हमारे फॉरेन टूरिस्ट्स जो हिन्दुस्तान में आते थे, उनकी संख्या 2.38 मिलियन थी, लेकिन आज इसके बाद, 10-12 साल के बाद, उनकी संख्या 6.97 मिलियन हुई है । इसलिए यह जो पॉलिसी है, इसमें जहाँ-जहाँ जरूरत पड़ती है, समय-समय पर इसके सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स से कंसल्टेशन किया जाता है, मेरे ख्याल से साल में 10-20 बार उनसे कंसल्ट किया जाता है, जिससे टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के लिए उनके पास कुछ और अच्छे सुझाव हों, तो वे सुझाव हम उनसे लेते हैं और हम सब स्टेकहोल्डर्स का मत लेकर इस पॉलिसी के तहत टूरिज्म को आगे बढ़ाने की ओर आगे जाते हैं ।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** चेयरमैन सर, मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से जरा भी समाधान नहीं मिला ।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In these thirty days, I never got a chance.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से जरा भी समाधान नहीं मिला है । वे खुद कह रहे हैं कि 2002 की पॉलिसी में 2.38 मिलियन टूरिस्ट्स आते थे और अब इन टूरिस्ट्स की संख्या 6.97 मिलियन हुई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं? हमारे यहाँ टूरिस्ट्स के आने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, रोड कनेक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए, एयर कनेक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए, रेल कनेक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए और लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन अच्छी होनी चाहिए ।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, सवाल पर आने के पहले मंत्री महोदय को जरा बता देना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका घड़ी देखिए । समय कम हो रहा है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, थोड़ा सा समय अभी है ।

सर, मैं इनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृपा करके आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। आज आप मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट के बाहर देखिए। वहां पर पहुँचने के बाद ढंग की टैक्सीज़ नहीं हैं। वहां पर जो टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, उन लोगों को वहां के टाउट्स हेरेस करते हैं। अगर आप आगरा जाएँ तो आगरा के अन्दर जो लोग टूरिस्ट को घुमाने और बताने का काम करते हैं, आप उनकी कंडीशन देखिए। आप आगरा के फोर्ट में जाइए, आप राजस्थान के फोर्ट में जाइए या आप झांसी के फोर्ट में जाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary ?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** आप देखिए कि वहां क्या हाल-चाल है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have to call for supplementaries.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, वहां पर बाथरूम की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज वहां ऐसी परिस्थिति है। ये सब छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन वहां पर बेसिक नेसेसिटीज़ नहीं हैं। आप देश के अन्दर इन्क्लूसिव ग्रोथ की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके अन्दर कैसा हाल है?

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि टूरिज़्म को विकसित करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टर्स का भी सहारा लिया है? या प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री और सरकार टूरिस्ट साइट्स के रख-रखाव में तथा उन्हें टूरिस्ट सर्किट से जोड़ने के लिए किस तरह का तालमेल करेगी? मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पहले प्रश्न में यह भी कहा था...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This cannot be a question. This is a statement. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, can you put a focussed question ?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। सर, मेरे सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You made your statement. That is all.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

**श्री सभापति:** उसका जवाब 5 पेजेज में आपके पास है।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर, इस में मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए। Please go ahead, Dr. Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in 2002, after a detailed interaction, a number of proposals came for improvement. Sir, in spite of so many efforts, the Minister has given very lengthy measures which they have taken. Even though it is a State subject, the Government of India has to play a very important role in the development and promotion of tourism in the country. So, what I would like to know is, in spite of all of our efforts, still we are not able to attract tourism from all over the world. What is the Ministry planning now and at least in the future ? NDA has come with thundering

promises. They say, 'we will do wonders'. What are the wonders that you are going to attract from people all over the world? I want to know.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** सर,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am afraid you have transgressed the norms of putting supplementary questions. You have to put supplementary questions which are focussed. Do not make a statement. I am very sorry to say that, but that is what seems to have happened. You have taken five minutes of the time of the House putting one supplementary question.

**श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक:** माननीय सभापति जी, टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने में स्टेट का भी बड़ा रोल होता है। हम हर स्टेट को financial assistance देते हैं। इस के अंतर्गत हम छोटे प्रोजेक्ट या डेस्टीनेशन को 5 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं, छोटे सर्किट को 8 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं, एक मेगा डेस्टीनेशन को 25 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं और एक मेगा सर्किट को 50 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं। महोदय, जैसाकि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहां लॉ एण्ड आर्डर ठीक हो, क्लीनलीनेस हो, तो यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है। साथ ही हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष के बजट में दो नई स्कीम्स डिक्लेयर की हैं जिस में 5 बड़े मेगा Integrated सर्किट हमने पूरे देश में प्रस्तावित किए हैं और इस के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। दूसरे, religious centres के लिए 100 करोड़ की योजना प्रस्तावित है और इन्हीं के जरिए हम टूरिज्म और उसके लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री पवन वर्मा।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, since the question pertains on how to strengthen the policies on tourism, can the hon. Minister tell us—excluding tourists from South Asia—what are the number of tourists that India gets and how does that compare with countries in this developmental category, like South Africa, Mexico and China?

**श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक:** माननीय सभापति जी, देश में टूरिज्म को बढ़ाना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इसलिए इस काम में जो हर्डल्स आते हैं, उसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, वीजा के बारे में जो प्रॉब्लम था, हमने कई देशों के लिए वीजा ऑन एराइवल का प्रावधान किया था और हमने ई वीजा स्कीम डिक्लेयर की है...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों को कम लागत पर टिकट्स मिलें, इसके लिए हमारी चर्चा चल रही है।....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

**श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक:** इसलिए देश में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने के लिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** सर, मंत्री जी, तैयारी कर के नहीं आए हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** बैठ जाइए।

**श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक:** सर, एशिया पेसिफिक के अंदर...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I have not got a reply to my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Blending of Ethanol in Petrol**

\*407. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the ethanol blending target in petrol from 5 to 10 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether oil companies have been able to achieve the prescribed target of 5 per cent ethanol blending;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-compliance; and

(d) whether Government has estimated the likely reduction in gasoline prices due to increased blending target of 10 per cent, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government had decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country and it be achieved by 30.06.2013. The procurement price of ethanol was to be decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol and in case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies were free to import ethanol.

Subsequently, a Gazette Notification was issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP and NG) on 2nd January, 2013, directing OMCs to sell ethanol blended Petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS specification to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

Later, the Government also decided on 3.7.2013 that OMCs should procure ethanol only from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of 5% ethanol blending with petrol by October 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol would be increased progressively depending upon the availability of ethanol to reach the 5% mandatory level.

Accordingly, OMCs are implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme depending on the availability of ethanol.

(b) and (c) In line with the Government decisions, OMCs have floated two Tenders for procurement of ethanol on 29th December 2012 and 22nd July 2013 and one Expression of Interest (EOI) as a sequel of July 2013 tender during January 2014.

However, OMCs have not been able to achieve 5% mandatory Ethanol Blending due to the following reasons :



- (i) Offered Quantity by Ethanol Suppliers for both December 2012 and July 2013 tender is much lower than required quantity for 5% blending.
  - (ii) Offers were not received for Ethanol blending Programme for the year 2013-14 in the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Further, some suppliers did not come forward to sign supply agreements after issuance of Letters of Intent (LoIs) for the finalized quantity.
  - (iii) Time consuming procedures adopted by Excise departments of some States (particularly for inter-state supplies) in issuance of licenses.
- (d) Ethanol Blended Petrol is being sold at the same price as that of normal Petrol.

#### Export/import of cashew

\*408. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data about the total volume and value of cashew imported annually for the last three years and the exported cashew nuts for the same period;

(b) whether any import duty is levied on the import, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of benefits given to the exporters of cashew ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total volume and value of cashew imported and exported annually for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Import		Export	
	Qty (MTS)	Val (₹ in crore)	Qty (MTS)	Val (₹ in crore)
2011-12	811953.04	5382.51	133419.27	4435.62
2012-13	898540.01	5434.81	105789.34	4127.99
2013-14	776380.69	4669.77	122493.58	5178.35

(b) The import duty levied on import of cashew is as follows:

Sl.No.	Tariff Item	Description	Import Duty
1.	08013100	Cashew nuts, in shell	Nil
2.	08013210	Cashew kernel, broken	₹ 60 per kg or 45%, whichever is higher

Sl.No.	Tariff Item	Description	Import Duty
3.	08013220	Cashew kernel, whole	₹ 75 per kg or 45%, whichever is higher
4.	08013290	Other cashew kernel	

(c) The exporters of cashew products are eligible for the following benefits:

- (i) Scrip @ 3% of the FOB value of exports under Focus Market Scheme (FMS).
- (ii) Scrip @ 4% of the FOB value of exports under Special Focus Market Scheme (SFMS) benefits @4%.
- (iii) Incentives under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) @ 7% (including additional duty credit scrip) is given on Roasted Cashew Kernels; and
- (iv) Scrip @ 5% of the FOB value of exports on Cashew Nut Shell Liquid/ Cashew Shell Liquid.
- (v) Duty Drawback @ 0.3% of FOB value when CENVAT facility has been availed; and @1% of FOB value, when CENVAT facility has not been availed.
- (vi) Besides, cashew exporters who are members of Cashew Export Promotion Council are entitled to the following assistance/benefits:

- Assistance under Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme, for participation in Trade Fairs and Buyers Sellers Meet (BSM) etc. sponsored by the council.

- Assistance under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme for market studies/ surveys, participation in international trade fairs etc.

- Financial assistance @ 33.33% of the total eligible investment, subject to a maximum total grant of ₹ 100 lakhs per exporter for Process Mechanization and Automation of cashew processing units and ₹ 5 lakhs for quality upgradation under the Twelfth Five year Plan Scheme.

#### **Methodology followed by oil companies to fix price of petroleum products**

\*409. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology followed to fix the price of petroleum products by oil companies;

(b) whether they are considering the difference between the indigenous crude and exported crude production cost;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any plans to revisit the existing pricing mechanism, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The pricing of sensitive petroleum products was based on Import Parity Price (IPP) principle till June, 2006. In 2006, based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. Rangarajan, the Government changed the pricing methodology for Petrol and Diesel to Trade Parity Price (TPP). These recommendations were accepted by Government after due consideration. Accordingly, the price of petroleum products is being worked out at two levels:

- (i) For sale transactions from refineries to marketing companies at Refinery Gate Price (RGP), which is determined on Trade Parity/Import Parity basis (Trade Parity Price for Petrol/Diesel and Import Parity Price for PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG).
- (ii) For sale transaction from marketing companies to the end consumer at Retail Selling Price (RSP).

Both IPP/TPP are determined based on the prices prevailing in the international market. The brief details of IPP/TPP are given below:

- **Import Parity Price (IPP)** – IPP represents the price that importers would pay in case of actual import of product at the respective Indian ports and includes the elements of:  
(FOB price + Ocean Freight + Insurance + Custom Duties + Port Dues, etc.)
- **Trade Parity Price (TPP)** – TPP consists of 80% of Import Parity Price and 20% of Export Parity Price.
- **Export Parity Price (EPP)** – EPP represents the price which oil companies would realize on export of petroleum products:  
{FOB price + Advance License benefit (for duty free import of crude oil pursuant to export of refined products)}
- **Refinery Gate Price (RGP)** – This is the price paid by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to domestic refineries for purchase of finished petroleum products at refinery gate.

The following elements are also taken into account while calculating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG:

- Price paid to refinery
- Inland freight up to the market
- Marketing Margin
- LPG bottling charges
- Dealer/ Distributors commission
- Excise duty
- Value added tax and local levies

No change in this mechanism is envisaged at present. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international markets and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Retail Selling Prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are being modulated by the Government and their prices are not being increased in line with the movement of prices in the international markets, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 01.08.2014, the Government is providing a total subsidy of ₹ 1.33/litre on Diesel (to retail consumers), ₹ 33.80/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 470.45/cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Pricing of all other petroleum products, including Petrol are deregulated.

(b) and (c) Since, the present pricing mechanism for petroleum products is based on IPP/TPP, cost of crude – whether indigenous or imported is not considered while calculating the price of petroleum products.

(d) The Government has no plans to revisit the existing pricing mechanism.

#### **Smuggling and infiltrations on Gujarat international border**

\*410. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has total 512 kms. land border with Pakistan;

(b) whether there were many cases of smuggling of weapons, contrabands and cases of infiltration of anti-nationals and still every year infiltrators are being caught from the border; and

(c) whether the border fencing in the Rann of Kutch has remained incomplete and the portions which were erected earlier have collapsed due to corrosion and defective foundation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Gujarat State has a total of 508 km of International Border (IB) with Pakistan out of which land border is 404 km and the remaining portion of 104 km is Creek Area.

(b) No case of smuggling of weapons has been reported during the last four years along the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) in the State of Gujarat. However, there have been isolated cases of smuggling of contrabands as well as infiltration along the IPB in the State of Gujarat. During the current year (upto July, 2014), 07 cases of smuggling of contrabands and 08 cases of infiltration have been reported by the Border Security Force (BSF) along the IPB in the State of Gujarat.

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

#### **Incentives to promote labour intensive sectors**

\*411. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes adopted by the Ministry to provide incentives to promote investment in labour intensive sectors and the sectors covered under the schemes;

(b) whether the Ministry is actively contemplating introducing new schemes for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the sector-wise number of production/manufacturing units in West Bengal to which the benefits of these schemes were given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government recognises that in order to promote investment in industry, improving the business environment is crucial for both growth and generation of employment. Accordingly, the extant policy of the Government for promoting investment is generally sector neutral, and involves encouraging the tiers of governance at the Central, State and local levels to reduce the cost and complexity of Government statutes and procedures for enabling the entrepreneurs to take investment decisions which contribute to both business and employment. Besides, the various Sectoral Ministries in the Government also implement

various schemes and programmes for promoting investment in the sectors administered by them, which *inter-alia* have potential for increased employment, including in labour intensive sectors like handicrafts, handlooms, food processing and medium small and micro enterprises.

Among the Plan schemes implemented in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, through its Plan scheme of Integrated Leather Development Programme (ILDP), promotes the labour intensive leather industry. Under ILDP, there are four sub-schemes. Under the Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme, assistance is provided for placement linked skill development training to unemployed persons, secondary training to existing employees and training to trainers. Under the Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme, assistance by way of investment grant is provided to leather units for modernization and technology up-gradation through nationalised bank. Under the Support to Artisan sub-scheme, assistance is provided to traditional leather artisans for livelihood support, raw material support, marketing linkages, skill up-gradation training and capacity building by way of Self Help Groups. Under the Mega Leather Cluster sub-scheme, assistance is provided for establishment of Mega Leather Cluster with support for various permitted infrastructure as per Scheme parameters.

There is no proposal to introduce any new Plan scheme in the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for promoting labour intensive industries.

(d) As reported by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), as on 30th June 2014, 196 leather units have been provided assistance under IDLS sub-scheme of ILDP in the State of West Bengal from 2006-07 to 2014-15.

#### **Work relating to covering of Taimur Nagar drain**

†\*412. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the works to cover the Taimur Nagar drain was commenced by MCD, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the reasons for stopping the covering work of the above said drain;

(c) the details of the source of the funds alongwith the estimated expenditure to be incurred in the construction works to cover the above said drain; and

(d) by when, the work of the above said drain is proposed to be commenced, the details thereof?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) A Scheme/work for 'Remodeling of existing Nallah along Taimur Nagar and Khizarabad Village' was prepared by the erstwhile unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the year 2008 for an amount of ₹ 368.48 lakh.

The work was initially awarded for a contractual amount of ₹ 368.48 lakh with the time of completion being 18 months. The contractor did not carry out the work as per the requisite pace and the physical progress achieved was only 7% even after a lapse of 11 months. Therefore, the contractor was debarred by MCD from working in MCD and action against the contractor was taken as per the terms and conditions of the Agreement. Thereafter, this work was re-tendered on risk and cost basis six times but, it could not be processed for award due to one reason or other. Later, the funds required for this work were revised up to ₹ 565.95 lakh. The funds are to be provided from South Delhi Municipal Corporation Plan Head and partially from MPLADS.

The balance work was finally awarded *vide* work order dated 17.05.2013 with a time of completion 15 months of contractual amount of ₹ 565.95 lakh. While awarding the work, the MCD relied upon the stipulation of CPWD Manual, which states that the validity of the tenders shall be reckoned from the date of opening of the financial bids.

After award of the work, the contractor filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, disputing the date of validity of his quoted rates. Hon'ble High Court, *vide* order dated 12.08.2013, decided the matter in favour of the contractor. South Delhi Municipal Corporation challenged the said orders of Hon'ble High Court before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, who *vide* order dated 01.11.2013, stayed the impugned order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court order dated 12.08.2013. The matter is still *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

In the meantime the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in a separate case, *vide* interim order dated 16.12.2013 has restrained the civic bodies from covering the drains in Delhi. Final orders of the NGT are still awaited.

Therefore, this work could not be completed till date.

### **Skill development and employment generation**

\*413. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to reach the employment and skill development target as per the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether these steps have been taken keeping in view the present disparity in employment generation among different States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the measures taken to channelize employment generation and skill development in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States; and

(d) if not, the measures taken by Government in proposing schemes and corrective measures to generate employment and skill development?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government has set up National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) to co-ordinate and harmonize the skill development efforts of the Government and the Private Sector. Target is to skill 500 lakh persons during 12th Five year plan (2012-2017) and about 52 lakh and 75 lakh persons have been skilled during 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 respectively. Government of India has been making consistent efforts through normal growth process and implementing various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to create additional employment opportunities. In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

(c) In addition to various country wide Skill Development Programmes, a scheme 'Skill Development of Youth in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)' is being implemented with the following components: -

- (i) Setting up new 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), one ITI per district.
- (ii) Setting up new 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs), two SDCs per district.
- (iii) As an immediate measure, Skill Training Programme for 5000 youths in the existing Institutes.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Return of Kohinoor diamond**

\*414. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers Kohinoor diamond as an invaluable Indian artefact and cultural property;

(b) whether Government had taken any initiative for repatriation of Kohinoor diamond from the illegal possession of British Government through any bilateral mechanism and/or sought UN Intervention and/or undertook legal steps in this regard; and



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Culture/Archaeological Survey of India has not put forth any initiative for repatriation of the Kohinoor diamond. The cultural property taken out prior to India's Independence cannot be claimed on the ground of violation of any law. This issue is not covered under the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

### **Subsidized gas connection to rural poor**

\*415. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide subsidized gas connection to around seven million rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the details of such connections that have since been provided to the rural poor in Odisha;

(c) whether the entire subsidy is to be funded by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has set any target to help the rural poor in the above matter, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a), (b) and (d) As per current policy, every household is entitled to one domestic subsidized LPG connection, whether rural or urban and is entitled to 12 subsidised LPG cylinders in a year. Further, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is currently in operation and under the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and cost of pressure regulator are provided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through a fund created by contribution of 20% of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Under the scheme, the BPL card holders register with the distributor for a new LPG connection(s). The same is sent by distributor to local administration for authentication.

Intimation letters are sent to the BPL card holders after receipt of list authenticated by the administration.

As on 01.06.2014, OMCs have released 3,98,745 LPG connections under this scheme including 26,964 in Odisha.

(c) Government provides fiscal subsidy on Domestic LPG under the notified subsidy schemes. In addition to that, the OMCs also incur under-recovery on sale of subsidized domestic LPG as its price is being modulated by the Government in order to protect the consumers from impact of high international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. For the month of August 2014, the total subsidy (Fiscal subsidy + Under recovery) borne by OMCs on each 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is ₹ 470.45 in Delhi.

The gross under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sale of Diesel (in retail) PDS Kerosene and subsidized domestic LPG is being compensated through a Burden Sharing Mechanism, under which the Central Government, the upstream oil companies (OIL and ONGC) and the OMCs bear a part of the overall burden.

#### **Development of tourism infrastructure in Bihar**

\*416. SHRI ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to develop tourism infrastructure in economically backward States like Bihar having abundant tourism potential, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last year and how many of them lodged complaints concerning murder, fraud, etc.; and

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange earned from tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The planning, development and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Bihar for tourism projects which are identified in consultation with them and funds released for projects that are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against funds released earlier. MoT has sanctioned CFA amounting to ₹ 246.22 crore for 55 tourism projects during the Xth, XIth and XIIth Plan (upto 2013-14). MoT has prioritized following tourism projects for Bihar in the

current financial year 2014-15.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Development of Nalanda-Telahara-Barabar Caves as Mega Eco Tourism Circuit
2.	Development of Ram Janki Marg (Ramayan Circuit) and areas surrounding Sitamarhi (Re-prioritized)
3.	Development of Heritage Tourism Circuits – Darbhanga, Rajnagar, Madhubani
4.	Development of Sufi Circuit – Bibi Kamaal Ka Makbara, Kako, Jehanabad, Makhdum, Sayyad Hussain at Hanspura, Siwan and Sathi, Betiya
5.	Development to Dekuli Dham (Sheohar), Sukeshwar Sthan (Sitamarhi) and Harihar Sthan (Sonpur)
6.	Development of lakes in Darbhanga (Harhi, Dighi and Gangasagar) (Re-prioritized)
7.	Up-gradation and beautification of area surrounding Bodhi Temple at Bodhgaya (including underground cabling)
8.	Development and basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya
9.	Development of Mela Complex at Sonepur
10.	Development and beautification of Kamaldah Sarovar at Vaishali
11.	Organising Mega Craft Festival at Sonepur on the lines of Surajkund Mela
12.	Sonepur Mela
13.	Rajgir Mahotsava
14.	Bodh Mahotsava
15.	Patna Saheb Mahotsava
16.	Maner Sharif Mahotsava
17.	Development of IT infrastructure at Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar

(b) and (c) Foreign Tourist Arrivals and Foreign Exchange Earnings during the last year are as given below:

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (in Million)	Foreign Exchange Earnings (₹ crore)
2013	6.97	1,07,671

As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), no data is maintained pertaining to complaints lodged by foreign tourists concerning murder, fraud, etc.

**Financial and infrastructural help to boost tourism in Uttarakhand**

\*417. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttarakhand Government has sent any request for financial and infrastructural help to boost tourism in the State for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, so far;

(b) if so, the project-wise details of the requests and the purposes of such requests, grants demanded and the grants sanctioned by the Central Government so far; and

(c) whether the subject of Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra also came up in the requests sent by Uttarakhand to Central Government during the last two years including the current year, the details of such requests and whether financial and infrastructural assistance has been provided for this yatra and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories under the existing scheme of Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits (PIDDC). The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

For 2013-14, the MoT has prioritized projects for development of tourism in the State of Uttarakhand the details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The MoT has extended CFA of ₹ 217.73 crore to the State Government of Uttarakhand for 29 projects submitted by them for Development of Tourism Infrastructure in the State in the year 2013-14. Out of 29 projects sanctioned, 11 projects have been sanctioned under a Special Financial Package for rebuilding/building government tourism assets/destroyed/damaged during the natural disaster that struck Uttarakhand in 2013. The details of the projects sanctioned for 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The MoT has recently prioritized following projects for development of tourism in the State of Uttarakhand in the year 2014-15.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Chakrata, District Dehradun
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism with Gender Based Wayside Amenities at Jharipani and Jharipani Fall, Mussoorie, District Dehradun
3.	Development of Eco-Tourism Destination at Duggalbitta and Chopta, District Rudraprayag

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
4.	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit - Landing facility with Tourist Infrastructure at Tehri Lake shore Raulakot, Sandhna, Madan Negi, Khaand and Ganoli, District Tehri
5.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure for Eco-Tourism and film Tourism Development at Khanij Nagar, Laambidhar and Hathi Paon (George Everest) Circuit, Mussoorie, District Dehradun
6.	Development of Berinaag (Lamkeshwar) - Chokouri - Gangolihaat (Patal Bhuvneshwari) Tourism Circuit, District Pithoragarh
7.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Badri Heritage Circuit, District Rudraprayag and Chamoli
8.	One Tribal Tourism Circuit
9.	Development of Lay by Areas Integrated with Gender Based Wayside Amenities and Parkings on Highway (Tehri, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Dehradun, Pauri, Almora, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh etc.) in Uttarakhand

The State Government has not submitted any Detailed Project Report (DPR) so far for the projects prioritized for 2014-15.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has extended CFA amounting to ₹ 24.00 crore for projects for development of tourism infrastructure at Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. The State Government has not got prioritized any project for the development of tourism infrastructure at Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra in the current year *i.e.* 2014-15. The details of projects sanctioned regarding Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra are as given below:

₹ in lakhs		
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
	<b>2012-13</b>	Nil
	<b>2013-14</b>	
1.	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit-Integrated Circuit Development for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli in Uttarakhand.	800.00
2.	Development of Wayside Amenities for Nanda Raj Jat Yatra, District Pauri and Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
3.	Development of Nauti- Kansawa-Chandpur-Garhi-Sem Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	800.00

***Statement-I***

*A. List of projects prioritized for the year 2013-14 in respect of Uttarakhand*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Raja Ji National Park, Chilla, Motichur, Dist. Haridwar	DPR not received
2.	Phase-II of Tehri Mega Project, Uttarakhand	Under Process
3.	Development of Dugadda – Sendikhal - Vatanvasa Integrated Circuit, Dugadda, Sendikhal, Vatanvasa Gate, Dist. Pauri	Sanctioned
4.	Development of River Rafting Centre and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Tons River Valley - Mori, Uttarkashi	Sanctioned
5.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Kedar Heritage Circuit, Rudraprayag/Chamoli	DPR not received
6.	Development of Ramnagar-Kosi Tourism Circuit, between Ramnagar and Nainital, Dist. Nainital	Sanctioned
7.	Development of Rafting and Adventure Centre at Jauljibi Circuit, Jauljibi, Dist. Pithoragarh.	Sanctioned
8.	Development of Heliport, Multipurpose Hall, Wayside Amenities, Tehri	Sanctioned
9.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kausani, Kausani, Dist. Almora	Sanctioned
10.	Development of Day Safari Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
11.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Water of Tehri Lake, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
12.	Development of Toilets on Badrinath Route	Sanctioned
13.	One Rural Tourism Cluster	Scheme guidelines not approved and therefore DPR not received

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
14.	<b>Fairs and Festivals:</b> (i) Ski and Ice Skating Carnival (ii) Tehri Water Sports Festival (iii) International Yoga Week (iv) Sharad Utsav (v) Adventure Festival	DPR not received
15.	<b>Special Event</b> (i) Himalayan Car Rally - Raid the Himalayas Uttarakhand (ii) International Tourism Mart – Uttarakhand	Not considered  DPR not received

*B. List of specially prioritized projects in the areas affected by the Natural Calamity in Uttarakhand in addition to the already prioritized projects of 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Restoration and Repairs works of wayside amenities, Tourist Rest Houses, Pony Stand, Sulabh Toilets at Jankichatti-Badkoat-Asnorgad-Hanuman Chatti-Barnighat-Naugaon-Barsu-Raithal, District Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
2.	Construction and Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof and Toilets at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari-Thal-Ralakoat-Madkoat), District Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
3.	Re-construction and Refurbishment works of Night shelter, Rain Basera, Sulabh Toilets, Parking at Pauri Garhwal-Dehradun districts in Uttarakhand	DPR not received
4.	Construction of Ghats at Asthpath and Restoration and repair work of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya parking under Haridwar-Rishikesh-Muni-ki-reti-Swargashram mega tourism circuit in Haridwar district, Uttarakhand	DPR not received
5.	Construction of Retaining Wall and Damage Pathway at Binsar-Baijnath- Bageshwar Circuit – Song, Loharkhet, Khati, Dwali, Dhakuli, Fhukiya, Kafni, Jaitoli, Kathliya Construction of Retaining Wall and Toilet for Protection	Sanctioned
6.	Integrated Development of Tourism infrastructure circuit at Ukhimath enroute to Kedarnath including tourist reception/information centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelter, Solid Waste Management, Informatory, Signages in Rudraprayag District, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
7.	Integrated development of Tourism infrastructure circuit of wayside amenities, TRH, Bio Toilets, Tourist Facilitation Centre, Retaining wall, pathway (Karnaprayag - Kaleshwar - Nandprayag - Kaldubagar Hemkund Sahib-Bhewdaar-Badrinath-Mana-Bhayundaar-Nauti-Mundoli-Gwaldam) and Reconstruction of Snan Ghat, Rafting Deck under Panch Prayag circuit in Chamoli District in Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
8.	Reconstruction of TRH Birahi- Passenger facility, TCC, Huts, Staff Quarter and Furnishing (80% wash out), TRH, Prefabricate Hut Rain Basera in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand	DPR not received
9.	Development and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure circuit at Joshimath enroute to Badrinath, Gobind Ghat enroute to Hemkund Sahib and Valley of Flowers including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid waste management, Informatory Signages, etc.. in Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
10.	Integrated development of tourism circuit of TRH, Sulabh Toilets, Public Yatri Niwas, TCC at Gangotri-Bhatwari-Sangamchhatti-Harshil-Arakot-Jhala-Bhatwari-Harsil-Dharli in Uttarakashi District, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
11.	Reconstruction and Development of Tourism Circuit Infrastructure at Kharsali enroute to Yamunotri including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid waste management, Informatory Signages, etc. in Uttarakashi District, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
12.	Reconstruction and Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Mukhwa enroute to Gangotri (including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid waste management, Informatory Signages, etc.) in Uttarakashi District, Uttarakhand	DPR not received
13.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Askot (including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid waste management, Informatory Signages, etc.) in Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
14.	Re-construction, Restoration and Development of Tourism infrastructure circuit of TRH, Night Shelters, Restaurant/Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala-Devprayag-Chamba-Rishikesh-Sheesham Jhadi-Tapovan Ghat -Selupani-Swargashram, District New Tehri in Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
15.	Integrated development of tourism infrastructure circuit of restoration and repair of huts, Rafting centre, TRH, Trek route, High way café, Sulabh Toilet at Bhikiyasain-Kausani-Jhakarsem-Khera-Jageshwar-Kakrighat-Binsar-Padampuri in Almora and Nainital Districts, Uttarakhand	Sanctioned
16.	Solid waste management program in affected Districts	Under process

### ***Statement-II***

*List of projects sanctioned in the last years i.e. 2013-14 for Uttarakhand*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
<b>2013-14</b>		
1.	Destination Development of Convention Centre at Ramnagar, District Nainital in Uttarakhand	500.00
2.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development at Nainital Circuit in Uttarakhand	799.05
3.	Development of Floating Marina with Budget Accommodation, Ghanshali, Distt. Tehri in Uttarakhand.	499.80
4.	Development of Water Sports and Eco-Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	498.22
5.	Construction of Sulabh Toilet Complex at different places in Sri Badrinath Dham in Uttarakhand	399.32
6.	Integrated Development of Mega Project at Tehri Lake Mega Circuit	3597.86
7.	Development of Eco-Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar in Uttarakhand	798.92
8.	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit- Integrated Circuit Development for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
9.	Development of Wayside Amenities for Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra, District Pauri and Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00
10.	Development of Nauti - Kansawa - Chandpur - Garhi-Sem Heritage and ECO-Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	800.00
11.	Development of River Rafting Centre, Eco-Tourism and adventure Centre at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	499.54
12.	Dev. of Day Safari Adventure and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar in Uttarakhand	799.32
13.	Dev. of Ramangar-Kosi Eco-Tourism Circuit between Ramanga and Nainital in Uttarakhand	799.05
14.	Dev. of Multi-Purpose Hall, Wayside Amenities at Koti, Tehri Uttarakhand	329.18
15.	Dev. of Dugadda-Sendhikhal-Vatanvasa Eco-Tourism Circuit, Distt. Pauri in Uttarakhand	799.78
16.	Infrastructure Dev. at Kausani Someshwar- Tea Estate as an Eco-Tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit, Distt. Almora in Uttarakhand	799.84
17.	Dev. of River Rafting Centre and Eco-Tourism Destination, Tons River Valley, Mori, Dist. Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	499.02
18.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake in Uttarakhand	498.79
<b>Re-building/building Government Tourism assets damaged during 2013 – disaster in Uttarakhand</b>		
19.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Ukhimath and surrounding areas enroute to Kedarnath including Tourist Reception and information Centre, Kiosks, Gender Based Wayside Amenities, Rain Shelter, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages in District Rudrapur, Uttarakhand	787.50
20.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit – TRH, Sulabh Toilets, Public Yatri Niwas, TCC at Gangotri-Bhatwari–Sangamchhatti-Harshil-Arakot–Jhala-Bhatwari-Harsil-Dharli in District Uttarakashi, Uttarakhand	787.50

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
21.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Askot (including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc.) District Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	782.78
22.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit of Restoration and repair of Huts, Rafting Centre, TRH, Trek Route, High way café, Sulabh Toilet at Bhikiyasain-Kausani-Jhakarsem-Khera-Jageshwar-Kakrighat-Binsar-Padampuri, District Almora and Nainital in Uttarakhand	792.75
23.	Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof and Toilet at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari-Thal-Ralakot-Madkot), District Pithoragarh in Reconstruction and Development of Integrated Tourism Circuit at Kharsali enroute to Yamunotri including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender Based Wayside Amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc. in District Uttarakashi, Uttarakhand	777.00
24.	Integrated Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit of Wayside Amenities TRH, Bio-Toilets, Tourist Facilitation Centre, Retaining wall, Pathway (Karnaprayag-Kaleshwar-Nandprayag-Kaldubagarh- Hemkund Sahib-Bhewdaar-Badrinath-Mana-Bhayundaar-Nauti-Mundoli-Gwaldam and Reconstruction of Snan Ghat, Rafting Deck under Panch Prayag circuit in Chamoli District in Uttarakhand	719.25
25.	Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof and Toilets at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari-Thal-Ralakot-Madkot), District Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	458.85
26.	Dev. of Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Joshimath enroute to Badrinath, Gobind Ghat enroute to Hemkund Sahib and Valley of Flowers including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender Based Wayside Amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc. in Uttarakhand	787.50

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
27.	Restoration and Repair works of Wayside Amenities, Tourist Rest Houses, Pony Stand, Sulabh Toilets at Jankichatti - Badkoat - Asnorgad - Hanuman Chatt- Barnighat- Naugaon- Barsu- Raithali, District Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	371.70
28.	Construction of Retaining Wall and Damage Pathway at Binsar- Baijnath- Bageshwar Circuit- Saug, Loharkhet, Khati, Dwali, Dhakuli, Fhukiya, Kafni, Jaitoli, Kathliya. Construction of Retaining Wall and Toilet for Protection, District Bageshwar in Uttarakhand	202.65
29.	Reconstruction, Restoration and Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit- TRH, Night Shelters, Restaurant/Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala - Devprayag- Chamba - Rishikesh - Sheesham Jhadi - Tapovan Ghat - Selupani - Swargashram, District New Tehri in Uttarakhand	787.50
TOTAL		21772.67

### **Optimum production capacity of cement plants**

\*418. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of cement industries in the country along with their optimum production capacity;

(b) the actual production in last three months and the details of the market price of the cement; and

(c) whether Government proposes to restart sick industries in due course for healthy competition and stability of the price in the interest of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Optimum Production Capacity of Cement Plants is not being centrally monitored. The installed capacity of both Private and Public Sector Cement Plants is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The actual cement production of major cement plants in the last three months is as under:

Month	Production (in Million Tonnes)
April, 2014	23.484
May, 2014	23.154
June, 2014	22.490

Source: Collection of cess on cement data.

Market price of cement:

The control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989 under the policy of economic liberalization. Cement has also been removed from the list of essential commodities. Thus, presently the prices of cement are governed by the market forces of demand and supply.

Movements in Whole-sale Price Index (WPI) for cement under various ‘heads’ as per specification are given below:

(base year 2004-05: 100)				
Items	Weight	April, 2014	May, 2014	June, 2014
Cement and Lime	1.38646	162.7	164.7	163.1
Grey Cement	1.26347	161.8	164.1	162.3
White Cement	0.03099	174.6	175.8	175.8
Slag Cement	0.07783	169.8	170.2	170.3
Lime	0.01417	168.1	168.1	168.1

(c) This Department does not have a policy to restart sick industries. Cement Corporation of India (CCI) under the Department of Heavy Industry have 10 plants out of which 7 are non-operational. CCI does not have plans to start sick industries as sanctioned scheme envisages sale of non-operating units.

Statement

Details of sector-wise/company-wise installed capacity of  
both private and public sector cement plants

As on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014

(Million Tonnes)		
Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
<b>(A) - Public Sector</b>		
<b>C.C.I. Ltd.</b>		
1.	Adilabad	0.40

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
2.	Akaltara	0.40
3.	Bokajan	0.20
4.	Charkhi Dadri	0.17
5.	Kurkunta	0.20
6.	Mandhar	0.38
7.	Neemuch	0.40
8.	Rajban	0.20
9.	Tandur	1.00
10.	Delhi (G)	0.50
	<b>C.C.I. Ltd.</b>	<b>3.85</b>
	<b>Malabar Cement</b>	
11.	Malabar Cements	0.42
12.	Malabar Cements (G)	0.20
	<b>Malabar Cement</b>	<b>0.62</b>
	<b>Tamil Nadu Cement</b>	
13.	Alangulam	0.40
14.	Ariyalur	0.50
	<b>Tamil Nadu Cement</b>	<b>0.90</b>
	<b>Others</b>	
15.	J and K Ltd	0.20
16.	Mawmluh Cherra	0.20
	<b>Others</b>	<b>0.40</b>
TOTAL	<b>(A) - Public Sector</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>(B)- Private Sector</b>		
	<b>Andhra Cements</b>	
17.	Vizag (G)	0.62
18.	Nadikude Durga Cmt	0.80
	<b>Andhra Cements</b>	<b>1.42</b>
	<b>Binani Cement</b>	

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
19.	Binani Cmt-Sirohi	4.85
20.	Binani Cmt-Sikar (G)	1.40
	<b>Binani Cement</b>	<b>6.25</b>
	<b>Birla Corp. Ltd.</b>	
21.	Birla Vikas}	1.55
22.	Satna Cement}	
23.	Birla Cement}	2.00
24.	Chandaria Cement}	
25.	Birla Cmt-Raebareli (G)	0.63
26.	Durgapur (G)	0.60
27.	Durga Hitech Cmt (G)	1.00
	<b>Birla Corp. Ltd.</b>	<b>5.78</b>
	<b>Cement Manu. Co. Ltd</b>	
28.	Cement Manu. Co. Ltd	0.59
29.	Megha T & E (P) Ltd G	0.67
	Cement Manu. Co. Ltd	1.26
	Century Textiles	
30.	Century Cement	2.10
31.	Maihar Cement	4.20
32.	Manikgarh Cement	2.20
33.	Cement International Limited	0.04
	<b>Century Textiles</b>	<b>8.54</b>
	<b>Chettinad Cement</b>	
34.	Chettinad-Karur	1.70
35.	Chettinad-Karikkali	4.50
36.	Chettinad-Ariyalur	5.50
37.	Chettinad-Kallur	2.50
	<b>Chettinad Cement</b>	<b>14.20</b>
	<b>Dalmia Cement</b>	

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
38.	Dalmia - Dalmiapuram	4.00
39.	Dalmia - Kadapa	2.50
40.	Dalmia - Ariyalur	2.50
41.	Adhunik Cements	1.50
	<b>Dalmia Cement</b>	<b>10.50</b>
	<b>Heidelberg Cement (I) Ltd</b>	
42.	HCIL-Ammasandra	0.57
43.	HCIL-Damoh	1.03
44.	HCIL-Jhansi (G)	0.50
45.	HCIL-Dolvi (G)	1.00
	<b>Heidelberg Cement (I) Ltd</b>	<b>3.10</b>
	<b>India Cements</b>	
46.	Sankarnagar	2.05
47.	Sankaridurg	0.86
48.	Chilamkur Works	1.46
49.	Dalavoi	1.85
50.	Visaka Cement	2.40
51.	Yerraguntla	0.73
52.	Raasi Cement	2.50
53.	Vallur (G)	1.10
54.	Parli (G)	1.10
55.	Trinetra Cement	1.80
	<b>India Cements</b>	<b>15.85</b>
	<b>J.K. Cement Ltd.</b>	
56.	J.K-Nimbahera	3.30
57.	J.K-Mangrol	0.75
58.	J.K-Gotan	0.47
59.	J.K. Muddapur	3.00



Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
60.	Gatan White	0.41
	<b>J.K. Cement Ltd.</b>	<b>7.93</b>
	<b>JK Lakshmi Cmt. Ltd.</b>	
61.	JK Lakshmi Cmt Ltd	4.20
62.	JK Lakshmi-Kalol (G)	0.55
63.	JK Lakshmi-Jharli (G)	0.55
64.	Jhajjar	0.53
	<b>JK Lakshmi Cmt. Ltd.</b>	<b>5.83</b>
	<b>Jaypee Group</b>	
65.	Dalla	0.50
66.	Chunar (G)	2.50
67.	Jaypee Rewa	3.00
68.	Jaypee Bela	2.40
69.	Jaypee-Sadva Khurd B	0.60
70.	Jaypee Ayodhya (G)	1.00
71.	Jaypee - Panipat (G)	1.50
72.	Jaypee-Sidhi	1.50
73.	Jaypee-Kutch	2.40
74.	Jaypee-Wanakbori (G)	2.40
75.	Jaypee-Roorkee (G)	1.20
76.	Jaypee-Bagheri (B&G)	1.75
77.	Jaypee-Baga	1.00
78.	Jaypee-Sikandarabad G	1.00
79.	Bhilai Jaypee (G)	2.20
80.	Bokaro Jaypee (G)	2.10
81.	Jaypee-Balaji	5.00
	<b>Jaypee Group</b>	<b>32.05</b>
	<b>K.C.P. Ltd.</b>	

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
81.	K.C.P. Ltd-Macherla	0.83
82.	K.C.P. Ltd-Muktyala	1.52
	<b>K.C.P. Ltd.</b>	<b>2.35</b>
	<b>Kesoram Indus.</b>	
83.	Kesoram Cement	1.50
84.	Vasvadatta Cement	5.75
	<b>Kesoram Indus.</b>	<b>7.25</b>
	<b>Lafarge India (P) Ltd</b>	
85.	Arasmata	1.60
86.	Lafarge-Sonadih	0.55
87.	Lafarge-Jojobera(G)	4.60
88.	Lafarge-Mejia (G)	1.00
89.	Nimbahara	1.97
90.	Dadri	0.38
	<b>Lafarge India (P) Ltd</b>	<b>10.10</b>
	<b>Madras Cements</b>	
91.	Ramasamyraja Nagar	1.80
92.	Jayantipuram	3.60
93.	Alathiyur Works	3.12
94.	Madras Cmts-Ariyalur	2.00
95.	Madras-Uthiramerur G	0.60
96.	Madras Cmts-Salem G	0.60
97.	Madras Cmts-Kolaghat G	1.00
	<b>Madras Cements</b>	<b>12.72</b>
	<b>Mangalam Cement</b>	
98.	Mangalam Cement }	2.00

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
99.	Neer Shree Cement }	
	<b>Mangalam Cement</b>	<b>2.00</b>
	<b>Mehta Group</b>	
100.	Saurashtra Cement	1.50
101.	Gujarat Sidhee Cmt	1.20
	<b>Mehta Group</b>	<b>2.70</b>
	<b>My Home Indus. Ltd.</b>	
102.	My Home Indus. Ltd.	3.20
103.	My Home-Vizag (G)	2.00
	<b>My Home Indus. Ltd.</b>	<b>5.20</b>
	<b>OCL India Ltd.</b>	
104.	OCL India-Rajgangpur	4.00
105.	OCL India-Kapilas G	1.35
	<b>OCL India Ltd.</b>	<b>5.35</b>
	<b>Orient Paper Indus.</b>	
106.	Orient Cement	3.00
107.	Orient Cmt-Jalgaon G	2.00
	<b>Orient Paper Indus.</b>	<b>5.00</b>
	<b>Penna Cement</b>	
108.	Penna-Tadipatri I&II	1.50
109.	Penna-Ganeshpahad	1.00
110.	Penna-Boyareddypalli	2.00
111.	Penna-Tandur	2.00
	<b>Penna Cement</b>	<b>6.50</b>
	<b>Prism Cement</b>	
112.	Prism Cement-I & II	5.60

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
	<b>Prism Cement</b>	<b>5.60</b>
	<b>Rain Cements Ltd.</b>	
113.	Rain Cmts. Unit-I	1.40
114.	Rain Cmts Unit-II LN-I }	0.60
115.	Rain Cmts Unit-II L:N-2}	2.00
	<b>Rain Cements Ltd.</b>	<b>4.00</b>
	<b>Shree Cements</b>	
116.	Shree - Beawar	3.80
117.	Shree - Ras	4.00
118.	Shree - Khushkhera G	4.00
119.	Shree - Suratgarh G	2.00
120.	Shree - Roorkee G	1.80
121.	Shree - Jaipur (G)	2.00
122.	RAS New Cement unit	2.00
123.	Bangur Cement Aurangabad	2.00
	<b>Shree Cements</b>	<b>21.60</b>
	<b>Ultra Tech Cement Ltd</b>	
124.	Ultra Tech-Rajashree	3.20
125.	Ultra Tech-Hotgi (G)	1.80
126.	Ultra Tech-Vikram	3.00
127.	Ultra Tech-Aditya I & II	5.00
128.	Ultra Tech-Rawan	2.50
129.	Ultra Tech-Reddipalym	1.40
130.	Ultra Tech-ACW	3.60
131.	Ultra Tech-JCW (G)	1.00
132.	Ultra Tech-HCW	1.90
133.	Ultra Tech-Gujarat	5.80
134.	Ultra Tech-APCW- I & II	5.60

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
135.	Ultra Tech-Jafrabad	0.50
136.	Ultra Tech-Magdalla G	0.70
137.	Ultra Tech-Ratnagiri G	0.40
138.	Ultra Tech-ARCW (G)	1.10
139.	Ultra Tech-Bhatinda G	1.75
140.	Ultra Tech-WBCW (G)	1.20
141.	Ultra Tech-Dadri (G)	1.30
142.	Ultra Tech-Panipat (G)	1.30
143.	Ultra Tech-Ginigera G	1.30
144.	Ultra Tech-Kotputli	3.10
145.	Ultra Tech-Aligarh G	1.30
	<b>Ultra Tech Cement Ltd</b>	<b>48.75</b>
	<b>Zuari Cement Ltd.</b>	
146.	Zuari Cement	2.20
147.	Sri Vishnu Cement	1.20
148.	Zuari-Chennai (G)	1.00
	<b>Zuari Cement Ltd.</b>	<b>4.40</b>
	<b>Ambuja Cement Ltd</b>	
149.	Ambuja Cement-Kodinar	4.50
150.	Ambuja Cmt-Magdalla G	1.00
151.	Maratha Cement	2.40
152.	Ambuja Cmt-H.P.	1.60
153.	Ambuja Cement (G)	1.50
154.	Amubja Cmt-Ropar (G)	2.50
155.	Ambuja Cmt-Bathinda G	0.50
156.	Ambuja Cmt-Rabriyawas	1.80
157.	Ambuja Cmt-Roorkee G	1.00
158.	Ambuja Cement-Dadri-G	1.20

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
159.	Ambuja Cmt-Bhatapara	1.00
160.	Ambuja Cmt-Sankrail G	1.00
161.	Ambuja Cmt-Farakka G	1.00
	<b>Ambuja</b>	<b>21.00</b>
	<b>ACC Ltd</b>	
162.	Lakheri	1.50
163.	Gagal-I	2.00
164.	Gagal-II	2.40
165.	Tikaria (G)	2.30
166.	Kymore	2.20
167.	Chaibasa	0.87
168.	Sindri	0.90
169.	Bargarh	2.11
170.	Damodhar	0.53
171.	Jamul	1.58
172.	Chanda	2.64
173.	Madukkarai	1.18
174.	Wadi	2.59
175.	Wadi-New	3.50
176.	Bellary (G)	1.10
177.	Kolar (G)	1.60
	<b>ACC Ltd.</b>	<b>29.00</b>
	<b>Others</b>	
178.	Sagar Cement	1.56
179.	Asian Cement	2.83
180.	Wonder Cement	3.30
181.	Tata Chemicals Limited	0.49
182.	Bharathi Cement	3.54
183.	Purbanchal Cement	0.29

Sl. No.	Group/Plant	Optimum Production Capacity
184.	Kakatiya Cement	0.29
185.	Lanko Cement	0.04
186.	JSW Cement	2.20
187.	JSW Steel	0.47
188.	Parasakti Cement	0.94
189.	Bhavya Cement	0.76
190.	Deccan Cement	0.99
191.	Hemadri Cement	0.24
192.	KJS Cement	0.96
193.	Sri Jaya Jyoti Cement	1.80
194.	Vijay Cement	0.08
195.	Vicat sagar Cement	2.29
196.	Calcom Cement	0.37
197.	Mancherial Cement	0.15
198.	Udaypur Cement	0.20
199.	SCL Cement	0.04
200.	Shree Digvijay-Sikka	1.07
201.	Bagalkot Cmt & Ind Ltd	0.30
202.	Kalyanpur Cement	1.00
203.	Panyam Cements	0.53
204.	Shriram Cements	0.40
205.	Sanghi Indus.Ltd.	2.60
206.	Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd.	0.65
207.	Khyber Indus. (P) Ltd	0.33
208.	Anjani Portland Cmt.	1.16
	<b>Others</b>	<b>30.31</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(B)- Private Sector</b>	<b>329.77</b>
	<b>All India - (A) + (B)</b>	<b>335.54</b>

**Compensation to dependents of labourers**

\*419. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received representations from Ministers/MPs/ex. MPs regarding death of labourers working in private companies based at Rajkot, Gujarat and non-provision of compensation by said companies to their dependents;

(b) if so, representation-wise and company-wise details thereof along with action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government has taken action against the company/proprietors regarding non-provision of compensation to dependents of deceased labourers;

(d) if so, company-wise details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons and the steps Government would take to ensure compensation to kin of labourers as per the existing Labour Laws ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has recently received two representations, one from Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, Government of Uttar Pradesh and another from Ex-Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), regarding non-payment of compensation to dependents of one deceased employee working under the contractor of M/s Bhavani Energy Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Rajkot, Gujarat in the establishment of Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited, Bhavnagar. As the concerned issue under “The Employee’s Compensation Act, 1923” falls under the jurisdiction of the State Government, the matter has been taken up with Government of Gujarat. According to “Workmen’s Compensation Rules, 1924”, the dependent of the deceased workman is required to apply in the prescribed form to the Commissioner within 2 years of the occurrence of the accident for compensation. In the instant case, no such claim has been received from the dependent(s) of the deceased workman by the appropriate authority.

**Inclusion of Bhoti language in Eighth Schedule**

\*420. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from the people to include Bhoti language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of Government and by when it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Bhoti in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule are being evolved in consultation with the Departments/Ministries concerned of the Government of India. The pending representations for inclusion of more languages including Bhoti in the Eighth Schedule could be considered after a set of objective criteria are evolved and finally approved.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Special Welfare Board for salt workers

2916. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government intends to establish separate Special Welfare Board for salt workers as they are working in extremely tough climatic conditions and are facing severe health related problems;

(b) as on date, the steps taken by Central Government in co-ordination with the State Government for welfare of salt workers; and

(c) the State-wise details of funds allocated to State Governments during last three years and how much fund will be allocated in the coming three years by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, through Salt Commissioner's Organization (SCO), grants financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, salt industry and manufacturers in conducting welfare activities for salt workers like construction of labour rest sheds, crèches and community centres; organizing general medical health-cum-eye camps and sports meets; supplying of bicycles and safety kits; supplementing facilities in the hospitals for the benefit of salt workers like providing ambulance; capacity building for transporting and storage of potable water, laying pipelines for supply of drinking water and granting scholarships to the meritorious children of the salt workers studying in class-VI to class-XII. The Central Government had also sanctioned and implemented a plan scheme named Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana for construction of 5000 houses for salt workers in various salt producing States.

(c) There is no specific State-wise allocation of funds in this regard. The financial support for execution of welfare works for salt workers is extended on receipt of proposals from the concerned State Governments/Salt Manufacturers. The State-wise expenditure (Non-Plan) incurred during the last three years on labour welfare works is as follows:

Name of the Salt Producing State	(in ₹ )		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Gujarat	28,49,232	25,24,426	22,91,865
Karnataka	11,500	8,500	14,000
Maharashtra	1,89,000	1,64,572	1,80,202
West Bengal	26,500	29,500	13,500
Odisha	1,80,000	1,70,683	1,18,500
Andhra Pradesh	9,70,897	6,13,326	10,55,500
Tamil Nadu	10,36,935	10,41,500	9,88,184
Rajasthan	21,61,081	46,18,967	11,80,091
Goa	4,500	-	4,500

The expenditure for the coming three years would depend on the proposals received from the beneficiaries.

#### **Closure of tea gardens**

2917. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- how many tea gardens are being closed in the country;
- what are the reasons for their closure;
- how many workers of tea gardens died due to the starvation; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to open tea gardens and help the workers of tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As on July 31, 2014, eight tea gardens remain closed in the country.

(b) The tea gardens are reported to have been closed due to loss of production and incomes, poor management and financial liabilities. In some cases, ownership disputes, protracted litigation and financial mismanagement have caused the closure of gardens.

(c) No information about starvation death of tea workers has been received.

(d) Tea Board implements several schemes under the 12th Five Year Plan to support the tea gardens and other small growers for improved tea cultivation including replanting, rejuvenation and marketing of produce. Welfare activities for human resource development are also undertaken. Besides, regular consultations are undertaken by the Government with all stakeholders including the Tea Board, the tea estate owners, workers, State Governments and other relevant agencies to resolve issues pertaining to the tea gardens and workers.

### **Resuming Indo-Pak talks to promote bilateral trade**

2918. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan have decided to resume talks to promote bilateral trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No formal decision has been taken by Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan to resume talks on bilateral trade.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Functioning SEZs**

2919. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the State-wise details of contribution of these SEZs to exports (in value terms) and employment generation during the last three years; and

(c) the value of tax exemption given to these SEZs during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 564 proposals out of which 387 SEZs have been notified. There are a total of 192 exporting SEZs. State-wise details of exporting SEZs and their contribution to exports and employment generation during the last three years are given in Statement I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) The value of tax exemption given to SEZs during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year(s)	Revenue/Duty Foregone under SEZ Scheme (₹ in crore)
1.	2011-2012	17211.27
2.	2012-2013	19676.48
3.	2013-2014 (Provisional)	23056.47

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Exporting SEZs*

(As on 30.6.2014)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./ Private SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	42
2.	Chandigarh	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Gujarat	18
5.	Haryana	6
6.	Karnataka	25
7.	Kerala	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	25
10.	Odisha	1
11.	Punjab	2
12.	Rajasthan	4
13.	Tamil Nadu	34
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10
15.	West Bengal	6
GRAND TOTAL		192

**Statement-II***State-wise details of contribution of Exports and Employment from SEZs during the last three years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Exports (₹ in crore)			Employment* (in persons)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Gujarat	182414.33	226937.74	225042	42097	51190	75586
2.	Karnataka	22006.81	39363.94	51372.88	85055	141366	193686
3.	Tamil Nadu	50152.39	67618.00	71417	21989	237950	268405
4.	Maharashtra	24198.83	42962.25	56399.23	194469	271134	339919
5.	Kerala	31373.30	33824.47	8003.64	23799	25701	32311
6.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	18163.80	27687.71	33291.07	117266	144346	157280
7.	Uttar Pradesh	13637.38	12591.49	16282.42	63637	75101	83970
8.	West Bengal	14870.70	15050.70	16204.27	36309	55656	48112
9.	Haryana	3442.95	4980.75	8740.43	29220	38497	50208
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1637.12	1937.16	2984.23	12313	12429	10308
11.	Rajasthan	1315.69	1498.42	2036.59	11028	13163	14574
12.	Chandigarh	1103.25	1339.93	1778.15	7620	6140	5927
13.	Chhattisgarh	0	9.56	1.84	0	119	119
14.	Odisha	158.27	217.21	386.09	1787	1715	1577
15.	Punjab	2.91	139.60	136.72	299	369	1299
16.	Goa	0	0	0	28	28	28
	TOTAL	364478	476159	494077	844916	1074904	1283309

\* Calculated on cumulative basis.

**Countervailing duty imposed on export of carbon steel flat products by the US**

2920. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Trade Organization Dispute Panel has ruled that the imposition of Countervailing Duty by the United States Department of Commerce on India's export of hot rolled carbon steel flat products, is inconsistent with the law on subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is now considering to evaluate all other products of Indian origin on which the US has applied the same provisions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) Dispute Panel ruling in the dispute DS436 related to Countervailing Duty (CVD) imposed on certain hot rolled carbon steel flat products originating from India has been circulated on 14 July, 2014. The Panel ruling is also available in the Public domain at [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org). Panel has given a mixed ruling in this dispute.

In one of the major rulings in favour of India, the Panel has held that the United States (US) law mandating cumulation of non-subsidized imports with subsidized imports while determining injury in a CVD investigation, is inconsistent with WTO obligations under subsidies.

In addition to the above ruling, the Panel has held that the US had no factual basis to hold that the grant of mining rights for iron ore and coal was a subsidy. The Panel has also held that the US should not have ignored market prices available in India while determining the amount of subsidies, if any. The Panel held that the US was not correct in applying "adverse facts available" standard in 73 out of 85 instances for imposition of penultimate duty.

However, the Panel could not consider some of India's claims such as those relating to the methods of calculating the amount of subsidies and one relating to the application of adverse facts available. The Panel has also not accepted India's claim that NMDC was not a "public body" within the meaning of WTO law.

The ruling is appealable before the WTO Appellate Body and the decision to appeal against the same is currently under active consideration, in light of the systemic concerns on some of India's claims denied by the Panel.

(c) and (d) The Panel ruling on cumulation potentially questions the validity of a

number of other CVD proceedings conducted by the US on products of Indian origin. Once the Appeal proceedings before the WTO is over and the Appellate Body (AB) upholds the Panel ruling in this matter, it would be useful for the Government to undertake an evaluation of all other products of Indian origin on which the US has applied the same provision to arrive at CVD.

### **Major changes in SEZ policy**

2921. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to bring major changes in its Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons behind this move of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Review of functioning of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government periodically takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ Scheme.

In order to attract investors' interest in SEZ, the Government has announced measures by amending the SEZ Rules, 2006 *vide* G.S.R. No. 540(E) dated 12th August, 2013.

### **Investments in industry**

2922. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of total amount of investment as far as industry is concerned during the last three years; and
- (b) the State-wise details of employment generated through these investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates and disseminates all India figures for Gross Capital Formation (GCF), which is an indicator of investment, State-wise estimates of GCF are not maintained. GCF in 'industry' at current prices for the country in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was ₹ 2,680,579 crore, ₹ 3,031,658 crore and ₹ 3,242,727 crore respectively. These estimates pertain to Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water supply and Construction which together constitute 'industry' in National Accounts.

(b) Estimates of employment generated through GCF in industries are not available. Employment estimates are disseminated separately by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), in terms of ratios, based on periodic surveys. As per the 66th (2009-10) and 68th (2011-12) Employment and Unemployment Survey rounds of NSSO, the per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons in industry for all India and State-wise, is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons in Industry.*

Sl.No.	States	66th Round (2009-10)	68th Round (2011-12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	94	69
3.	Assam	87	132
4.	Bihar	166	160
5.	Chhattisgarh	113	127
6.	Delhi	323	260
7.	Goa	416	306
8.	Gujarat	195	264
9.	Haryana	272	272
10.	Himachal Pradesh	207	226
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	214	299
12.	Jharkhand	314	280
13.	Karnataka	183	191
14.	Kerala	295	318
15.	Madhya Pradesh	155	207
16.	Maharashtra	171	191
17.	Manipur	218	303
18.	Meghalaya	122	118
19.	Mizoram	95	106
20.	Nagaland	66	76
21.	Odisha	201	227
22.	Punjab	262	315
23.	Rajasthan	271	297
24.	Sikkim	174	126



Sl.No.	States	66th Round (2009-10)	68th Round (2011-12)
25.	Tamil Nadu	279	339
26.	Tripura	424	469
27.	Uttarakhand	203	221
28.	Uttar Pradesh	230	263
29.	West Bengal	259	313
30.	A & N Island	226	234
31.	Chandigarh	224	227
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	367	552
33.	Daman & Diu	290	647
34.	Lakshadweep	211	266
35.	Puducherry	316	336
ALL-INDIA		215	243

Source: NSSO Reports of 66th and 68th rounds.

Note: Industry comprises Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Construction.

### **Assistance to Bihar for establishing new industries**

†2923. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the industry-wise and quantity-wise details of the assistance provided for establishment of new industries in Bihar during the last five years along with the nature of work for which the assistance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has not provided any assistance for establishment of new industries in Bihar during the last five years.

### **Non-acceptance of basmati rice produced in M.P. by APEDA**

†2924. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-acceptance of basmati rice produced in Madhya Pradesh by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA); and

(b) whether it is a fact that Geographical Index (GI) Registrar has recognized Madhya Pradesh as a basmati producing State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The National Agricultural Research System under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has recognized the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Western U.P. and two districts of J&K *i.e.* Jammu and Kathua as the traditional GI area for Basmati rice cultivation. APEDA has included the said area in its application submitted to GI Registry, Chennai for registration of Basmati rice as a Geographical Indication (GI).

(b) The GI registry has passed a common order on December 31, 2013 with direction to APEDA to file an amended GI application including all uncovered areas where Basmati rice is cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and other areas of the country.

In view of the legal advice and review of the matter on the farreaching consequences of implementing the order, APEDA has filed an appeal before the Intellectual Property Appellate Board in February, 2014.

#### **Easing of norms for exporters**

2925. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ease certain norms for exporters to boost bilateral trade with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to offer certain other incentives to such exporters to help them reduce transaction costs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to grant loans to export companies at less rate of interest, reduce long clearance time at ports or control high domestic cargo rates, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Increasing exports in specific products and providing necessary thrust by way of strategy is a continuous process through market study initiatives. Issues relating to tariff/non-tariff barriers are actively taken up during the bilateral meetings and also under the Institutional dialogues and accordingly Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA) are signed between countries. The ongoing trade procedures and infrastructure are reviewed through Trade Policy Review regularly.

The Government is engaged in negotiating a WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation in terms of the modalities contained in the Ministerial Decision on 7th December 2013. The ongoing WTO negotiations on Trade Facilitation (TF) seek to develop a set of multilateral trade rules that aim to simplify, modernize and harmonize trade procedure with a view to ensure smooth movement of import, export and transit of goods across the international borders.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Trade Policy provides certain incentives to compensate for high transport costs and offset other disadvantages with a view to enhance exports. Various incentives are supported through the different schemes under Foreign Trade Policy like Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme and Focus Product Scheme. Apart from above various Industry and Trade Bodies are given support for participation in Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs), Trade fairs and exhibitions in various countries under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme.

(e) Two per cent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys, was widened to include 134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2013. Government also enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention under Interest Subvention Scheme from 2% to 3 % with effect from 1.8.2013.

To reduce time for clearance at ports, CBEC has started 24x7 customs clearance *w.e.f.* 1st September 2012 at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai Air Cargo Complexes. Further, 24x7 customs clearance facilities are available at Chennai, JNPT, Kandla and Kolkata Seaports in respect of the following categories of imports and exports:

- (i) Bills of Entry where no examination and assessment is required and
- (ii) Factory stuffed export containers and export consignment covered by Free Shipping Bills.

This facility was further extended to Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Kolkata, Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Goa, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Nasik, Vishakhapatnam, Thiruvananthapuram Air cargo complexes with effect from 1.6.2013.

### **Setting up of NIMZs**

2926. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted approval to set up the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs);

(b) if so, the State-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(c) the country-wise investment made so far in these zones and the countries which have agreed to invest in the said projects;

(d) the incentives/facilities provided/proposed to be provided for the promotion of these zones; and

(e) whether proposals have been received from various States for inclusion of more cities under NIMZs and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has granted “in-principle” approval to a total of 16 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Of these, 8 NIMZs are located outside the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) region. These are:

- (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra;
- (ii) Tumkur in Karnataka;
- (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh;
- (iv) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh;
- (v) Medak in Telangana;
- (vi) Kolar in Karnataka;
- (vii) Bidar in Karnataka; and
- (viii) Gulbarga in Karnataka.

Under phase-I of the DMIC project, 8 Investment Regions have also been accorded ‘in-principle’ approval of Government for setting up as NIMZs as per guidelines approved by the Cabinet. These are:

- (i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat;
- (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
- (iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana ;
- (iv) Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan;
- (v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh;
- (vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh;
- (vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra ; and
- (viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region in Rajasthan.

(c) The Government of India has approved a corpus of ₹ 17,500 crore as a Revolving Fund for development of trunk infrastructure in the DMIC region. The Government of Japan has announced their financial support for DMIC project to an extent of US\$ 4.5 billion in the first phase for projects with Japanese participation through a mix of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) lending.

(d) The National Manufacturing Policy contains dispensations to facilitate manufacturing industry both in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) and for manufacturing industry in the country as a whole including wherever manufacturing units are able to organize themselves in clusters as stipulated in the policy. These dispensations include *inter-alia* rationalization and simplification of business regulations; incentives for technology acquisition and production/adoption of pollution controlling equipment/machines/devices; incentives for skill development initiatives by the private sector; facilitating access to finance for small and medium enterprises; and creation of physical and institutional infrastructure including master planning of NIMZ.

(e) Apart from sixteen NIMZs which have been accorded “in-principle” approval, the Government has received four more proposals for setting up of NIMZ outside the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor region from Governments of Uttar Pradesh (Two), Gujarat (One) and Orissa (One). The concerned State Governments have been requested for further clarifications/details about these proposals.

### **Restrictions on export of cotton**

2927. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided not to permit further cotton export during the current marketing year, even as pressure is mounting from some States to allow fresh registrations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far including the requests received from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. Export of cotton is free, subject to registration of contracts with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, prior to shipment. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to stop further export of cotton.

(b) Question does not arise as no such request has been received.

**Opposition to FDI in multi-brand retail sector**

2928. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of major farmers' organizations have opposed the entry of foreign players in the domestic sector of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail sector;

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

(c) the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has received responses from various stakeholders including farmers association opposing FDI in Multi-Brand Retail.

(c) No decision has been taken with regards the Multi-Brand Retail Trade (MBRT) policy.

**Export of livestock**

2929. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of livestock from the country;

(b) whether the country is exporting beef also; and

(c) the State-wise details of livestock being exported from each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total export of livestock from the country during the last three years was as under:

Description	(Value in ₹ lakhs.)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Live Horses, Asses, Mules and Hinnies	170	209	175
Live Bovine Animals	2	19	9
Live Swine	54	45	75
Live Sheep and Goats	5754	5149	5858
Live Poultry, That is Fowls of the Species Gallus Domesticus, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys and Guinea Fowls	72	276	622
TOTAL	6052	5698	6739

(b) No, Sir. As per Schedule 2 of ITC (HS), export of beef and offal of cows, oxen and calf is prohibited.

(c) The State-wise details of livestock being exported from each State is not maintain centrally.

### **Trade across the LoC**

2930. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has agreed to restore the trade across the Line of Control (LoC), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has also agreed to the same proposal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Following seizure of a truck in January 2014 from PoK, carrying narcotics across LoC, traders and transporters on the PoK side carried out protests and impeded movement of trucks and people across LoC in Jan- Feb 2014. Government of India took up the matter with Government of Pakistan and cross LoC travel and trade was resumed in February, 2014.

In the bilateral Working Group meeting on cross LoC Confidence Building Measures (CBM) held on 4th March, 2014 in New Delhi, both sides agreed to strengthen Standard Operating Procedure for LoC travel and trade.

### **Formulation of new policy to attract FDI**

2931. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating new policy to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single and multi-brand by removing the compulsory mandate of 30 per cent indigenous and Indian manufacturing and production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agreement with BRICS countries for trade and commerce**

†2932. SHRI VIJAY GOAL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether India has entered into an agreement in the fields of trade and commerce with BRICS countries in the recently held BRICS Summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of immediate and long term profitable effects on India because of agreements with BRICS countries in the field of trade and commerce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) During the 6th BRICS Summit held at Fortaleza, Brazil from 15-16 July, 2014; a Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Cooperation among BRICS Export Credit and Guarantees Agencies (CGAs) aimed at improving the environment for increasing trade opportunities among BRICS countries was signed. Further, the BRICS Summit Leaders welcomed the proposals for a "BRICS Economic Cooperation Strategy" and a "Framework of BRICS Closer Economic Partnership", which lay down steps to promote intra-BRICS economic, trade and investment cooperation, and instructed their Sherpas to advance discussions with a view to submit their proposal for endorsement by the next BRICS Summit. The Fortaleza Declaration of the 6th BRICS Summit also reaffirmed the support for an open, inclusive, non-discriminatory, transparent and rule-based multilateral trading system, while continuing the efforts towards the successful conclusion of the Doha Round of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It recognized the importance of Regional Trade Agreements, indicating that these should complement the multilateral trading system. The Fortaleza Declaration will increase cooperation amongst BRICS countries in the field of trade and commerce. An Agreement setting up a New Development Bank (NDB) with the purpose of mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging and developing economies and a Treaty setting up the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), which will work as a multilateral currency swap amongst BRICS Central Banks, were also signed.

**Setting up of Export Promotion Mission**

†2933. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Budget 2014-15 it was announced to set up an



Export Promotion Mission;

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

(c) whether any immediate targets have been fixed for the operation of Export Promotion Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Export Promotion Mission as announced in the budget of 2014-15 is aimed at preparing a comprehensive policy for promoting foreign trade which will include deeper involvement of States in achieving targets to be fixed under the Foreign Trade Policy.

#### **Study on impact of FTAs on the manufacturing sector**

2934. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been conducted on the impact of Free Trade Agreements on the Indian manufacturing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian manufacturing sector's growth has contracted by 0.7 per cent in 2013-14, for the first time since 1991-92; and

(d) the measures being taken to address the inverted duty structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Impact evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. As per preferential import data available, the extent of utilization of FTAs by the exporters of the trading partner countries is low. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a joint review mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

(c) As per the National Accounts Statistics, the annual growth rate (at 2004-05 prices) of the manufacturing sector in 1991-92 was negative at (-) 2.4 per cent, after which the annual growth rate remained positive in successive years before becoming marginally negative at (-) 0.7 percent in 2013-14.

(d) To address the inverted duty structure, the Union General Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has reduced basic customs duty (BCD) on certain items.

### **Import/export of goods under FTP**

†2935. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different goods being exported to other countries from India under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and the names of countries where these goods are being exported, quantity-wise and rate-wise;

(b) the names of different goods being imported in India from other countries and the names of countries from where these goods are being imported, quantity-wise and rate-wise; and

(c) the amount spent on import of goods from foreign countries by the Central Government every year and like-wise the details of amount earned by export of goods from India to foreign countries every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of country-wise Exports and Imports with quantity and value are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I (Exports) and Vol.II (Imports). Such CD's are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata and may be accessed there. CDs of financial year ending March 2014 are yet to be released. Rate-wise information, however, is not maintained by the Government.

(c) The details of Foreign Exchange spent on imports and earned through exports by the country on merchandise goods are as under:

(Value in US\$ Billions)		
Year	Exports	Imports
2011-2012	306.0	489.3
2012-2013	300.4	490.7
2013-2014	313.5	450.6

Source: DGCI&S.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Protection of textile industry from cheap imports**

†2936. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any suggestion/request from the Minister of Textiles regarding protection of the textile industry from machine manufactured fibres and cheap imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect textile industry from cheap imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Minister of Textiles had requested the Department of Revenue to enhance Basic Customs Duty on Twisted Silk Yarn and Silk fabrics from existing 10% to 15%, in order to protect the domestic industry from cheap imports. The request was not acceded to.

**Increasing import duty on rubber**

2937. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to increase the import duty on rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the import duty on rubber. The Government increased, in December 2013, the duty on import of dry form of rubber from “20% or ₹ 20 per kg whichever is lower” to “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower”. The revised duty is effective from 20 December, 2013. The Government has also set up an Expert Committee on 16 June, 2014 to look into the various issues and recommend a National Policy on Rubber.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Investigations by US International Trade Commission**

2938. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the objective behind carrying out investigation by US International Trade Commission (ITC) on Trade, Investment and Industrial Policies in India: Effects on the US Economy;

(b) whether it is as a part of keeping India in the List of Priority Foreign Country or Foreign Country Watch List; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to protect the Indian pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) US International Trade Commission (USITC), a quasi-judicial independent agency, have launched on 29th August, 2013 an investigation to examine a wide range of Indian policies that discriminate against US trade and investment. The investigation, "Trade, Investment and Industrial Policies in India: Effects on US Economy" have been launched under Section 332 (g) of the US Tariff Act, 1930 on the joint request by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Countries are designated as 'priority foreign country' or 'priority watch list country' under the 'Special 301 Report' which is the result of an annual review of the state of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and enforcement in U.S. trading partners around world, which the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) conducts pursuant to Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. § 2242).

**MFN status to India by Pakistan**

2939. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commerce Minister of Pakistan visited India in January this year and assured that Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India would be given in one month;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that even after six months Pakistan has not granted MFN status to India;

(c) the details of items that are included in the Negative List by Pakistan; and

(d) the details of items that India wants to remove from Negative List by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on 18th January, 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalization, liberalization and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures before the end of February, 2014.

(b) At various fora, senior functionaries of Government of Pakistan and representatives of a few trade and industry bodies in Pakistan have voiced concerns about the so-called Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) in India and have also raised apprehension that opening up of trade with India will harm certain segments of Pakistan's economy.

(c) 1209 tariff lines have been kept in the 'Negative List' by Pakistan. Major sectors included in the Negative List of Pakistan are Auto, Steel, Paper and Boards, Plastics, Textiles, Electrical Machinery and Pharma.

(d) India negotiated abolition of Negative List by Pakistan during Commerce Secretary level talks held on 20-21 September, 2012 in Islamabad.

### **Investment opportunities in Chinese Industrial Parks**

2940. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exploring big ticket investments including those for Chinese Industrial Parks in the country;

(b) whether any of the Chinese power equipment majors has signed up for any of the locations identified for setting up of Industrial Parks;

(c) whether such Industrial Parks will open up opportunities for ancilliary units making pumps, motors, cables and fans etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) India welcomes all kind of investment from foreign investors in accordance with the existing policy framework. Detailed modalities for implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on 30th June, 2014 in Beijing between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India, including identification of location, have not yet been finalised.

**Anti-dumping duty on imported solar modules**

2941. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to impose anti-dumping duties on solar modules, panels and glass imported to India from China, Taiwan, Malaysia and the United States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping (DGAD) has recommended the anti-dumping duty to protect the interests of the members of the Indian Solar Manufacturers' Association (ISMA);

(c) if so, whether anti-dumping duties on solar cells and modules could affect the growth of Indian solar industry and lead to a decline in installations due to the increased cost of the modules; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to regulate the prices of solar cells and modules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Designated Authority (Director General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties) in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in its final findings dated 22.5.2014 has stated that:

- (i) Solar Cells, Modules or Panels, Thin Films (hereinafter referred to as 'subject goods') have been exported to India from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and USA (hereinafter referred to as 'subject countries') below its normal value, thus resulting in dumping of the subject goods;
- (ii) The domestic industry represented by Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) has suffered material injury due to dumping of the subject goods; and
- (iii) The material injury has been caused to the domestic industry by the dumped imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and USA.

The Designated Authority has further stated in its final findings that having established positive dumping margin as well as material injury to the domestic industry caused by such dumped imports, imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty

is required to offset dumping and injury. The Designated Authority has recommended to the Government for imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from US\$ 0.11 per watt to US\$ 0.81 per watt on the imports of the subject goods from subject countries. After the issue of final findings by the Designated Authority, a number of representations arguing both for and against imposition of anti-dumping duties have been received by the Government. The recommendations of the Designated Authority and the representations received in this regard are under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

(c) The recommended anti-dumping duties, if imposed, may lead to some increase in the capital cost for the solar power developers. However, the collected anti-dumping duties can be placed in the hands of MNRE to provide additional subsidy to neutralize the additional capital cost of the solar power developers. Further, the National Clean Energy fund, which is intended to develop clean energy in the country, can also be utilised to provide subsidies to projects which may be affected by the anti-dumping duties.

(d) The prices of solar cells and modules are market driven and no regulator has been notified by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for the purpose.

#### **Long term vision for making India a major player in world trade**

2942. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long-term vision of Government is to make the country a major player in world trade by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) announced after every five years reflects country's endeavour to achieve the above target; and

(d) if so, the broad principles on which the country's FTP is based ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is the endeavour of the Government to make India a major player in the world trade by 2020 with focus on enhancing exports and playing an important role in the international trade bodies.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), announced every five years, provides an over arching framework for catalysing India's exports. The broad principles of FTP are:

- (i) The Foreign Trade Policy provides policy support for increasing India's export growth by adopting market diversification and product diversification plans and maintaining a stable policy environment.
- (ii) The policy also provides framework for duty free import of raw materials and duty free import of capital goods for enhancing manufacturing capacity for exports, after fixing export obligation on the exporters.
- (iii) One of the guiding principles of FTP is that the taxes should not be exported. Therefore, exporters are granted access to duty free raw material or are provided refund of duties paid in manufacture of exported products.
- (iv) Providing trade facilitation measures to improve trade environment.

#### **Increase in net oil imports**

2943. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adverse situation in country's balance of trade is significantly on account of the stress arising from the rising proportion of net oil imports relative to country's capacity to export other products;

(b) if so, the value of net oil imports to that of merchandise exports in 2003-04, 2007-08 and 2012-13; and

(c) the details of steps taken to reduce dependency on crude oil and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Crude oil is one of the major items of import, which accounts for nearly one third of country's total imports, which also affects country's balance of trade, as evident from the details given below. However, these imports are essential and critical for meeting the energy needs of the country and driving the economy.

Commodity	(Values in US \$ Billion)		
	2003-04	2007-08	2012-13
Export of Petroleum (Crude and Products)	3.57	28.41	60.86
Import of Petroleum (Crude and Products)	20.57	79.78	164.04
Net Oil Imports	17.00	51.37	103.18
India's Total Merchandise Imports	78.15	251.65	490.74



Commodity	2003-04	2007-08	2012-13
India's Total Merchandise Exports	63.84	163.13	300.40
Balance of Trade	(-)14.31	(-)88.52	(-)190.34
India's Total Merchandise Exports excluding Petroleum and Crude products	60.27	134.72	239.54
Proportion of net oil imports relative to Country's exports excluding Petroleum and Crude products	0.28	0.38	0.43

(c) Government, its various agencies and Exploration and Production Companies have taken several steps to reduce our dependency on import of crude oil and LNG which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Implementation of improved oil recovery and enhanced oil recovery schemes by ONGC from ageing fields.
- (ii) Enhanced exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
- (iii) Policy for Geo-Scientific Data Generation for Hydrocarbons.
- (iv) Setting up of a National Data Repository.
- (v) Enhanced efforts for exploitation of Shale Gas reserves etc.
- (vi) Increased efforts for acquisition of oil and gas assets abroad.
- (vii) Develop alternative sources of energy *e.g.* solar energy, wind energy.
- (viii) Encourage energy saving measures.

#### **Exploration and excavation projects pending under ASI**

2944. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploration and excavation projects pending under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(b) what percentage of the ASI's total expenditure is spent on exploration and excavation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. There is no exploration and excavation project pending in ASI. However, the approved projects of ASI for the field season 2013-14 are 16 in number, which have been carried out.

(b) Details of funds allotted to the ASI during the year 2013-2014 under Plan.

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Total budget of Archaeological Survey of India	Expenditure on exploration /excavation
218.41	3.12

1.43 % was incurred on the exploration/excavation activities/work

### **Declaration of Kolkata as a Heritage City**

2945. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to declare a few cities like Delhi and Mumbai as Heritage City, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Kolkata would also be declared as a Heritage City; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Two cities have been identified for the nomination 1. Delhi's Imperial Capital cities and 2. Mumbai's Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble and their nomination dossiers have been submitted for inscription to World Heritage List of UNESCO.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the Operational Guidelines (no.63, Decision 24COM para.VI.2.3.2) of World Heritage Committee to consider the proposal for inscription in World Heritage List, a property first needs to be listed under the Tentative List. No, proposal for inclusion of Kolkata city in the tentative list of world heritage list has been received by the Archaeological Survey of India so far.

### **Funds to M.P. for conservation of archaeological**

†2946. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance/grants to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh or certain institutions/private institutions for the conservation and promotion of the archaeological sites of the State; and

(b) if so, the site-wise/institution-wise details thereof during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such scheme is there with Archaeological

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Survey of India (ASI) to provide financial assistance/grant to State Government of Madhya Pradesh/Institutions in the State for conservation and promotion of the archaeological sites. However, the conservation work of protected monuments of ASI in the country including Madhya Pradesh is attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

### **Celebration for Classical Languages**

2947. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sanskrit Week celebration followed by Government is applicable for other Classical Languages such as Tamil, Kannada and Telugu; and

(b) if so, whether it will be celebrated throughout the country so that all Indians learn a Classical Language under Three Language Formula too ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Survey to identify monuments of national importance**

2948. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted a comprehensive survey or review to identify monuments which are of national importance for inclusion in the list of centrally protected monuments;

(b) whether the ASI has conducted a review to identify monuments which have lost the stature of national importance over a period of time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The exploration of archaeologically important sites is an ongoing process and the Archaeological Survey of India conducts explorations and comes across certain monuments/sites and of which a few merit consideration for declaration as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 provided they meet the criterion. The latest proposal for protection of monuments and sites is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The monuments/sites under ASI are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on priority basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. Periodical review of the status of monuments/sites declared as of national importance is taken up by ASI.

**Statement**

*List of monuments/sites identified for consideration to be declared as of national importance in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/site with Locality/District	Name of State
1.	Zimskhang Gongma along with Village Remains District Leh-Laddhakh	Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Ancient Castle at Skurbuchan, District Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Rock Art site, Murgi, District Leh (Laddakh Region)	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	Ancient caves Saspol/Gon-Nila Phuk meditation caves, District Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Ancient Buddhist Remains, Nyarma , District Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Trisha Stupa along with adjoining remains and prehistoric site around holy lake (slob phan Rao), District Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
7.	Ancient monastery at Wanala, District Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
8.	Vishnu Temple, Village Kotali, District Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
9.	Ancient Naula, Village Syunrakot, District Almora	Uttarakhand
10.	Excavated site at Ashwamedha Yagya No. 1, 2 and 3 at Jagatgram District Deharadun	Uttarakhand
11.	Excavated site at Virpur Khurd, Virbhadra, District Deharadun	Uttarakhand
12.	Ancient Baoli, Neemrana, Alwar.	Rajasthan
13.	Janardan Temple, Panamaram, Waynad	Kerala
14.	Talab (Tank) and Baoli at Ganeshbagh District Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Ancient Brick Temple and Mound, Deokala District Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Ancient Site Siswania, District Basti	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Someshwar Mahadeo Temple, Char, District Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Nakkarkhana, District Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Painted Rock shelters at Chintakunta Village, District Y.S.R. Kudappa	Andhra Pradesh

**Declaration of Warangal as a Heritage City**

2949. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) when Government announced Warangal as a Heritage City;
- (b) what developmental works were taken up as a part of Heritage City; and
- (c) the money so far announced, sanctioned, released and spent in Warangal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India has not declared Warangal as Heritage City. Further, there is no provision for declaration of a city as a heritage city under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Smuggling along international borders in North Eastern States**

2950. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of smuggling of opium, various narcotic drugs, sophisticated weapons and illegal arms are reportedly increasing in North-Eastern States across the international border;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor for action taken thereon; and

(c) the adequate measures and steps taken by Government for strict vigil along the international border sharing with North-Eastern States to bring situation under control considering the region being a safe corridor for border smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJITU): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, smuggling of drugs/narcotics and illegal weapons from across the international borders in NE States continue to be a major challenge to our security forces in the North East.

(c) The Central Government has adopted multi-pronged approach to curb the smuggling of drugs and illegal arms. These include, *inter-alia*, an institutional mechanism of increased international cooperation with neighbouring countries to control the movement of drugs/arms from across the border, strengthening of border management by adequate deployment of border guarding forces, construction of border fencing especially along Indo-Bangladesh border, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination between various

drug law enforcement agencies and security agencies and synergizing flow of intelligence to check the menace of smuggling of drugs and illegal arms. Financial assistance is also provided to the North Eastern States for strengthening their narcotics cell.

### **Amendments to Archaeological Sites and Protected Monuments Act**

2951. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to amend the Archaeological Sites and Protected Monuments Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any representation regarding the difficulties being faced by common people due to the enforcement of this Act, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has proposed to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and has just started the process of reviewing based upon past experience and the contemporary ground realities so as to enable better management of protected monuments and sites.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Although there is no specific complaint received by the Archaeological Survey of India except representation regarding the difficulties being faced by the common people due to the enforcement of this Act, especially in Tamil Nadu. Government of India had issued a preliminary notification to declare Sthalasayanaperumal temple at Mamalapuram as a monument of national importance in 2003-04. But the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department through the Madras High Court got a stay order on the preliminary notification. On the directions of the Hon'ble court, a Public hearing was held in 2012 in Mamallapuram involving political parties and the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department. The matter was further examined by the Government. In view of the objections raised by local people, Government has decided not to declare Sthalasayanaperumal temple at Mamalapuram as monument of national importance.

### **Pension to writers, actors and other cultural activists**

2952. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any schemes to give pensions to writers, actors and other cultural activists, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much funds have been allocated for this; and

(c) how many persons are getting benefits under this scheme, the sector-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing “Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund” to give pension to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of Life who may be in indigent Circumstances and their Dependents. Under the Scheme, artists whose personal income (including income of the spouse) does not exceed ₹ 4,000/- per month and who are not less than 58 years of age are considered for financial assistance of ₹ 4,000/- p.m. under Central Quota and ₹ 3,500/- p.m. under Central-State Quota. The eligible artists should have made significant contribution in the field of arts, letters, etc. for being considered for financial assistance.

(b) The fund allocated for the “Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund” for the financial year 2014-15 is ₹ 19.00 crore.

(c) At present 3698 persons are getting benefit under the “Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund”. The State-wise details of the beneficiaries is given in the Statement (See below).

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise details of the beneficiaries under the "Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund"*

Sl.No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457
2.	Assam	49
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Delhi	49
5.	Goa	10
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	10
11.	Karnataka	713
12.	Kerala	341
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55

Sl.No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
14.	Maharashtra	866
15.	Manipur	142
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	5
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	274
20.	Puducherry	6
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	10
23.	Tamil Nadu	251
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	260
26.	Uttarakhand	14
27.	West Bengal	87
TOTAL		3698

#### **Revenue generated by monuments**

2953. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is providing adequate funds for protection, conservation and maintenance of the World Heritage monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the monument-wise details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the measures taken by the ASI to increase the revenue from the ticketed monuments in the country; and

(d) the list of top twenty monuments and the revenue generated from each such monument through visitors and also through location charges for film shootings and other live events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) To attract visitors the protected monuments are kept presentable and public amenities at these sites are improved. The list of top twenty monuments with details of revenue generated from them are given in Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

*Details of Expenditure incurred on World Heritage Monuments protected by ASI during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of World Heritage Monument	Expenditure incurred				(Amount in ₹)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Ajanta Caves	1,74,05,443	84,02,193	92,42,624		
2.	Ellora Caves	43,45,368	1,41,54,331	90,26,556		
3.	Agra Fort	21,68,440	51,51,591	98,88,033		
4.	Taj Mahal	1,29,00,219	1,26,51,521	2,85,75,522		
5.	Sun Temple, Konark	3,21,69,898	3,96,36,120	2,75,77,338		
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	16,15,355	38,81,106	64,12,906		
7.	Churches & convents of Goa	17,80,000	15,06,643	16,00,000		
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho	37,65,863	37,76,982	46,40,907		
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi	7,31,60,000	8,12,11,000	2,39,58,000		
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri	25,96,272	2,69,51,161	2,50,35,369		

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	16,04,348	18,36,553	3,51,306
12.	Elephanta Caves	4,00,000	20,36,872	21,64,065
13.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram	21,23,000	16,67,000	1,21,0,7000
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	19,77,330	24,94,920	14,53,124
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	7,12,31,220	7,74,02,200	7,11,98,110
16.	Qutub Minar Complex, Delhi	11,80,29,900	12,05,15,220	10,15,05,890
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetaka	5,71,185	3,50,384	4,09,653
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park	1,18,47,000	1,03,89,000	1,23,74,550
19.	Red Fort, Delhi	6,85,69,170	6,85,62,560	6,07,19,750
20.	Hill forts of Rajasthan (i) Chittaurgarh (ii) Kumbhalgarh (iii) Jaisalmer (iv) Ranthambhore	27,53,791 24,59,921 31,53,521 18,81,843	43,39,297 18,88,055 79,51,166 14,72,745	52,06,675 23,89,403 57,53,020 18,34,386
21.	Rani- Ki- Vab (The Queen's Stepwell ) at Patan, Gujarat	16,18,000	13,75,000	47,89,100

**Statement – II**

*List of top twenty monuments with amount of total revenue generated from entry tickets, location charges for film shootings and other live events.*

(Amount in ₹)		
Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Total revenue generated for 2013-14
1.	Taj Mahal	21,84,88,950
2.	Agra Fort	10,22,56,790
3.	Group of monuments, Fatehpur Sikri	5,62,14,640
4.	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara	72,38,245
5.	Ajanta Caves	99,35,010
6.	Ellora Caves	2,06,72,820
7.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	78,28,100
8.	Group of monuments at Hampi	1,57,58,460
9.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna	71,01,025
10.	Group of temples, Khajuraho	2,24,47,030
11.	Sun Temple, Konarak	2,43,52,060
12.	Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram	2,72,93,780
13.	Red Fort, Delhi	6,15,89,750
14.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	7,12,88,110
15.	Qutab Minar complex, Delhi	10,16,05,890
16.	Charminar, Hyderabad	84,76,725
17.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	92,92,120
18.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	73,12,550
19.	Elephanta Caves	1,22,95,330
20.	Chittourgarh Fort	86,95,440

**Financial assistance for statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

2954. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has envisaged building a statue of Sardar Patel near the Narmada Dam at Kevadia colony, as a tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the year of Golden Jubilee Celebration of the State foundation;

(b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has earmarked the amount of ₹ 3060 crores for the project;

(c) if so, whether any proposal has come across for financial assistance from the State Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government is planning to assist the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Gujarat has envisaged building a statue of Sardar Patel near the Narmada Dam at Kevadia colony, as a tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the year of Golden Jubilee Celebration of the State's foundation.

(b) As per information received from the State Government of Gujarat, adequate provision for budgetary support for the project, proportionate to the project preparations have been made in the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government has sent a proposal to treat the project as a National Project and also to provide financial assistance.

(d) A budget allocation of ₹ 200 crore has been made to the Ministry of Culture for this purpose during the current financial year.

### **Promotion of Indian mythological culture**

†2955. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for protection and promotion of Indian Culture along with the details thereof;

(b) whether European culture is affecting Indian culture and if so, the measures to check it; and

(c) whether there is any plan for further promotion of Indian mythological culture and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of Culture implements a number of schemes for protection and promotion of Indian Culture. The details of schemes have been given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No such instance has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) The mandate of the Ministry is to protect and promote Indian Culture which includes mythological culture. The Ministry takes all necessary steps to ensure the same.

**Statement***Details of schemes under the Ministry of Culture***A. Ongoing Schemes**

1. Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture
  - a. Financial Assistance for Promotional Group and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects
  - b. Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence
  - c. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art
  - d. Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organizations engaged in Cultural Activities
  - e. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas
  - f. Scheme of MIS and automation of Grants-in-aid schemes
2. Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organizations
3. Tagore Cultural Complexes (Setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes including those for the Children)
4. Scheme on Intangible Cultural Heritage
  - a. Scheme for the Safeguarding and other Protective Measures in the area of Intangible Heritage and Cultural Diversity (arising out of UNESCO Convention)
  - b. Pilot Scheme for Cultural industries
  - c. Scheme of Sustaining the Living and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India
5. Setting up of Performing Arts Centre and International Cultural Centres
  - a. Setting up of National Centre for Performing Art
  - b. Setting up of International Cultural Centres at Kolkata and Chennai
6. Artists' Pension Scheme
  - a. Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letter, Arts and such other walks of life may be in indigent circumstances.
  - b. Creating National Artists Welfare Fund
7. Fellowship Scheme
  - a. Award of Scholarship to Artists in the Field of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts
  - b. Flexible Engagement of Scholars in Knowledge Institutions of the Ministry of Culture.

**B. New Schemes**

1. Scheme for Support to State Akedemies
2. Scheme for TV Programming on Art and Culture
3. Scheme for setting up of Centres of Excellence
4. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Publication of Magazines and Journals dedicated to Indian Culture and Heritage
5. Setting up of National/Regional School of Drama

**Number of women personnel in Delhi Police *vis-a-vis* population**

†2956. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of rising population in Delhi, presently the number of women personnel in Delhi Police is much less in proportion to the population, whether there is any proposal for special recruitment drive for women in Delhi Police and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any fear exists in women, particularly working/employed women and girls still studying if so, the details of steps taken to eradicate this atmosphere of fear; and

(c) whether in order to boost the morale of students studying in schools/colleges a public awareness programme on women safety is being formulated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Government has converted 522 posts of male constables to female constables and has sanctioned 1084 additional posts of women police during the year 2013 which led to an increase of 1606 women police officers in the strength of Delhi Police. At present the sanctioned strength of executive cadre in Delhi Police is 64645 out of which the sanctioned strength of women is 6429 which stands at 9.94%. Government has also initiated a proposal to increase the women representation in police force in UTs (including Delhi Police) up to 33%.

(b) and (c) Women now feel encouraged to come forward and lodge their complaints due to the increased awareness of general public and also due to the various measures taken by the Government.

The following measures have been taken by the Government for safety and security of women in NCT of Delhi:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crime-prone areas have been identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans have been deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in crime prone Police Stations to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also to cordon off the scene of crime.

Several other steps have been taken by Delhi Police for the safety and security of women and children. Steps taken to instill confidence in the minds of girls and women include setting up of women helpline in each police station; increasing of Women Helpline No. 1091 from 4 to 10 lines; security audit of paying guest accommodation and girls hostels; watch on vulnerable routes; deployment of women in PCR vans at vulnerable places; and deployment of women in certain areas prone to crimes against women. During the year 2014 (upto 30th June), 8124 girls have been imparted self-defence training and 14 one day workshops on self-defence organized by Delhi Police in which 2555 women participated. Further, 4925 male police officers have attended Gender sensitization programmes. Instructions have been issued for filing of charge sheet in rape cases within 20 days of arrest of accused as a result of which over 87% of cases of crime against women are being worked out within first fortnight. Any delay beyond the stipulated period is monitored by Joint Commissioners of Police and other senior officers.

### **Terrorist groups banned in the country**

2957. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many terrorists and insurgent groups preaching and practicing violence have been banned by Government so far, their name, area of their operation and dates of banning them; and

(b) whether their workers and office bearers have been held and prosecuted and if so, the details of the number of such persons arrested, prosecuted and convictions, if any, so far, organization-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Thirty six (36) organizations and nine (9) associations, have been declared as banned Terrorist Organizations and Unlawful Associations respectively under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), which are preaching and practicing violence in the country. The list of the names of these Terrorist Organizations and Unlawful Associations are given in Statement –I and II respectively (*See below*). The banning period of a terrorist organization continues until its removal from the list, as

per the procedure prescribed in the statute. As regards unlawful association proscription lasts for five years, after which it may be reviewed.

(b) No such data is Centrally maintained as “Public Order” and “Police” are State Subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009 for investigating cases *inter-alia* pertaining to terrorism, cases involving banned terrorist and insurgent organizations have been investigated by the agency. The details of the accused arrested by NIA, pertaining to the cases involving these organizations, is given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*List of names of banned Terrorist Organizations under UAPA*

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammed/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/ Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) — People's War, all its formations and front organizations
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its formations and Front Organisations
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organizations
35. Indian Mujahideen, all its formations and front organizations
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.

***Statement-II***

*List of names of banned Unlawful Associations under UAPA*

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
4. Dima Haram Daogah (Joel) DHD (J)
5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:
  - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
  - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
  - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
  - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)

- (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
- (g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
- 6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- 7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
- 8. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
- 9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

### ***Statement-III***

*Details of the accused arrested by NIA pertaining to the cases involving banned terrorist and insurgent organizations*

Sl.No.	Name of the Organization	Number of accused arrested
1.	Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI-Maoist)	32
2.	Hizbul Mujahideen (HM)	16
3.	Indian Mujahideen (IM)	24
4.	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	8
5.	Kangleipak Communist Party-MC [KCP (MC)]	5
6.	Lashkar-e-Taiba/Huji	49
7.	People's Liberation Army (PLA)/RPF	6
8.	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK-UPPA)	4
9.	Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)	64
10.	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	18

### **Improving street lighting to control crime against women**

2958. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to control crimes against women, the Union Government has issued instructions to the States/UT Governments to improve lighting system in the streets in the cities and towns of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had drawn certain comprehensive action plan to control the eve-teasing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far Government has succeeded in their mission to restore confidence among people and to control harassment in public and other places of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development had issued an Advisory on 15th March 2013 to all States/UTs whereby they were requested on improving street lighting as an effort to contain crimes against women. The aforesaid advisory is available in <http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/programme/lsg/AdvisoryStreetLighting.pdf>.

Ministry of Home Affairs had also issued an Advisory on Crimes against Women dated 04.09.2009 and as per para 5(xx)(f) and (g) the States/UTs were requested to install people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys and ensure street lights are properly and efficiently working on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.

(c) to (e) A Nirbhaya Fund has been initiated by the Government of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted ₹ 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also taken a series of measures to strengthen the legislation and implementing agencies to contain incidents of crimes against women. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, have come to force since 3rd February, 2013 on crimes against women. The Government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

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

Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States' UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States/UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in a judgment (Civil Appeal 8513 of 2012, Deputy Inspector General of Police and Anr. *vs.* S. Samuthiram dated 30.12.2012) had passed some stringent directions to the State Government/and Union Territory administrations in an effort to curb eve-teasing. Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated this judgment requesting the States' UTs to strictly comply with the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

**Non-submission of statement of foreign contributions by NGOs**

2959. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than three per cent of NGOs submitted their statements of foreign contributions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to tighten the provisions to make them submit their statements every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on date, there are 42529 Associations registered under the FCRA, 2010. Out of these, 23068 and 22719 Associations have submitted their annual returns during the last two years *i.e.* 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) Submission of Annual Returns is mandatory as per Section 18 of the FCRA, 2010. The organizations receiving foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year *i.e.* by 31st December. Notices are issued from time to time to defaulting associations for furnishing mandatory annual returns in the prescribed proforma. The Government, *vide* Gazette notification No. SO 1070(E) dated 26.04.2013 has prescribed pecuniary penalty for non-filing of annual returns and in accordance with this, action is taken for imposing penalty on the defaulting associations as given in the Statement (*See below*). Moreover, Outreach Seminars on FCRA are organized in various States wherein NGOs registered under FCRA are impressed upon to file return on time and are also informed of the adverse consequences in case of defaults.

**Statement**

Ministry of Home Affairs

Notification

New Delhi the 26th April, 2013

S.O. 1070 (E)-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010). The Central Government hereby specifies that the officer specified in column (4) of the Table below, may, before institution of any prosecution under this Act, compound the offences specified in column (2) of the said Table on payment of the amount specified in column (3) of the said Table, namely:

Sl.No	Offences	Amount of penalty	Officer competent for compounding
1.	Non-furnishing of return upto ninety days after 31st December every year.	Penalty of two per cent of the amount received during the Financial year or rupees ten thousand whichever is higher	The Director or Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act Wing of Foreigners Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs
2.	Non-furnishing of return after ninety one days upto one hundred and eighty days after 31st December every year.	Penalty of three per cent of the amount received during the Financial year or rupees twenty thousand, whichever is higher	The Director or Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act Wing of Foreigners Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3.	Non-furnishing of return after one hundred and eighty days after 31st December every year.	Penalty of five per cent of the amount received during the Financial year or rupees fifty thousand, whichever is higher. With rupees five hundred per day of delay after one hundred and eighty days.	The Director or Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act Wing of Foreigners Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs

**Missing persons in the country**

†2960. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise number of missing persons in the country during each of last three years and current year and out of them break-up of children and girls;

(b) the State/Union Territory-wise details of number of accused arrested and convicted, during abovesaid period and the number of children and girls traced/untraced, rate of conviction therein and steps taken to find out missing persons and the action taken against guilty persons; and

(c) the details of advisory issued to States by the Central Government thereon and the other remedial measures taken by Government to check recurrence of such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The data as available for the last three years and for the period ending 30-06-2014 on cases of missing persons, children, girls as well as on the children/girls traced/untraced are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*). The data, which is collected by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), is also compiled and published in their publication 'Crime in India' 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Statistics).

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

An Advisory on missing children- measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children was issued to all States/UTs on 31st January, 2012 which includes a comprehensive pro-forma to facilitate better data collection on missing and found children. Another Advisory as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 75 of 2012 to file FIR in case of Missing Children was issued to all States/UTs on 25th June, 2013. The Ministry of Women and Child Development have further augmented programmes and policies for children and girls in their policy initiatives including a portal namely 'Track Child' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining the data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), which would enable every particular details of the missing/found children; like physical attributes, place of missing/recovery, special identification

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

marks etc., as reported in the Police Stations are stored in database. The special software along with search engine, then matches the identical parameters of recovered children within its database uploaded from various functionaries of ICPS to facilitate identification of recovered children. It is also administering Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape. Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India endeavoring effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to move around, work and live. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through Workshops, Seminars, Street Plays, Nari Chaupals, Special Gram Sabha and through advertisements in the press and electronic media are also being taken up.

**Statement-I**

*Total no. of missing persons State-wise — male-female for the year 2011-14*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	A and N Islands	Male	90	31	78	16
		Female	121	36	63	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	5464	4986	7102	2541
		Female	7473	7204	10217	3608
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	25	52	25	3
		Female	45	95	30	7
4.	Assam	Male	1985	1942	1525	314
		Female	3256	3266	2567	595
5.	Bihar	Male	1079	1012	NR	NR
		Female	1033	799	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	226	189	123	45
		Female	279	250	176	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	3357	3544	3165	1289
		Female	6078	6511	5900	2344
8.	D and N Haveli	Male	4	6	11	5
		Female	9	7	24	9
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	13	6	13	6
		Female	14	12	14	9
10.	Delhi	Male	7894	6675	10129	2500
		Female	7532	6796	10505	2667

Sl.No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
11.	Goa	Male	449	445	419	165
		Female	444	421	414	166
12.	Gujarat	Male	3737	4266	4425	302
		Female	6739	7376	7367	524
13.	Haryana	Male	2237	2205	1989	411
		Female	1868	1855	1678	496
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	716	600	525	167
		Female	1038	1000	766	221
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	767	1380	622	167
		Female	889	1217	826	274
16.	Jharkhand	Male	0	298	NR	NR
		Female	0	675	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	4515	1550	6523	2019
		Female	6138	2076	8201	2667
18.	Kerala	Male	1618	1419	2010	701
		Female	3101	2880	3603	1341
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	6	2	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	10660	0	11014	2951
		Female	18100	0	18672	5376
21.	Maharashtra	Male	18749	20661	23632	10380
		Female	24216	26528	30019	13512
22.	Manipur	Male	120	169	68	26
		Female	120	174	53	20
23.	Meghalaya	Male	150	74	NR	NR
		Female	182	83	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	11	6	3	0
		Female	7	15	2	2



Sl.No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
25.	Nagaland	Male	105	89	91	41
		Female	129	136	137	70
26.	Orissa	Male	1531	2489	1995	601
		Female	3420	6523	5167	1701
27.	Puducherry	Male	70	63	80	20
		Female	115	93	158	66
28.	Punjab	Male	1440	1566	9424	230
		Female	957	985	6115	137
29.	Rajasthan	Male	3995	4157	3956	1652
		Female	6674	7345	6324	2893
30.	Sikkim	Male	155	350	175	73
		Female	260	370	361	120
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	3062	3381	3684	1497
		Female	4594	5399	6010	2815
32.	Tripura	Male	317	421	447	153
		Female	787	865	796	283
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	5169	5363	NR	NR
		Female	3185	3293	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	906	1165	628	146
		Female	739	850	398	135
35.	West Bengal	Male	16009	3969	NR	NR
		Female	27739	7554	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			206173	169666	220444	70570
TOTAL (FEMALE)			233822	177189	220366	70554
GRAND TOTAL			439995	346855	440810	141124

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received.  
2. Data for 2014 is Provisional.

***Statement-II****Total No. of children missing State-wise — male-female for the year 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	A and N Islands	Male	19	12	14	4
		Female	48	15	23	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1769	2283	779
		Female	3386	3079	3869	1291
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	32	12	0
		Female	41	64	12	6
4.	Assam	Male	835	772	618	116
		Female	1455	1437	1001	250
5.	Bihar	Male	504	833	NR	NR
		Female	385	633	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	62	46	18
		Female	107	94	90	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	1225	902	321
		Female	2657	2627	2005	498
8.	D and N Haveli	Male	2	4	4	5
		Female	5	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	5	4	4
		Female	4	4	1	3
10.	Delhi	Male	2943	2356	3286	782
		Female	3111	2561	3895	1014
11.	Goa	Male	108	108	68	15
		Female	140	161	91	22
12.	Gujarat	Male	1074	1375	973	54
		Female	2243	2423	1828	101

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
13.	Haryana	Male	698	722	546	121
		Female	493	489	472	142
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	178	131	20
		Female	245	196	125	33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	239	202	39
		Female	243	222	229	73
16.	Jharkhand	Male	0	298	NR	NR
		Female	0	675	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	1624	473	1865	502
		Female	2214	617	1977	545
18.	Kerala	Male	428	391	578	178
		Female	855	777	1003	391
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	NR	0
		Female	0	0	NR	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	0	4076	682
		Female	7765	0	6972	972
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5932	6296	5874	2123
		Female	8201	9147	9460	3914
22.	Manipur	Male	37	63	30	15
		Female	35	70	16	6
23.	Meghalaya	Male	68	38	NR	NR
		Female	105	49	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	1	0	0
		Female	3	12	1	2
25.	Nagaland	Male	84	78	77	38
		Female	105	92	100	50
26.	Orissa	Male	643	1076	711	133
		Female	1533	2907	1943	348
27.	Puducherry	Male	21	20	20	3
		Female	53	30	29	15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
28.	Punjab	Male	427	407	2000	61
		Female	248	329	1082	23
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1423	1133	407
		Female	2539	2470	1715	552
30.	Sikkim	Male	24	146	48	16
		Female	53	132	76	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	961	1095	1090	412
		Female	1867	2117	2181	917
32.	Tripura	Male	149	144	136	43
		Female	374	423	350	124
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	2317	NR	NR
		Female	1461	1540	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	334	428	240	69
		Female	280	302	122	60
35.	West Bengal	Male	5825	1316	NR	NR
		Female	13429	3640	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			34971	25702	67638	18372
TOTAL (FEMALE)			55683	39336	67624	18368
GRAND TOTAL			90654	65038	135262	36740

*Note:* 1. NR stands for data Not Received.

2. Data for 2014 is Provisional.

### ***Statement-III***

*Total No. of Girls Missing State-wise for the year 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	A and N Islands	48	15	23	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3386	3079	3869	1291
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	64	12	6
4.	Assam	1455	1437	1001	250
5.	Bihar	385	633	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	107	94	90	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	2657	2627	2005	498

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
8.	D and N Haveli	5	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4	1	3
10.	Delhi	3111	2561	3895	1014
11.	Goa	140	161	91	22
12.	Gujarat	2243	2423	1828	101
13.	Haryana	493	489	472	142
14.	Himachal Pradesh	245	196	125	33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	243	222	229	73
16.	Jharkhand	0	675	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	2214	617	1977	545
18.	Kerala	855	777	1003	391
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7765	0	6972	972
21.	Maharashtra	8201	9147	9460	3914
22.	Manipur	35	70	16	6
23.	Meghalaya	105	49	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	3	12	1	2
25.	Nagaland	105	92	100	50
26.	Orissa	1533	2907	1943	348
27.	Puducherry	53	30	29	15
28.	Punjab	248	329	1082	23
29.	Rajasthan	2539	2470	1715	552
30.	Sikkim	53	132	76	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	1867	2117	2181	917
32.	Tripura	374	423	350	124
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1461	1540	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	280	302	122	60
35.	West Bengal	13429	3640	NR	NR
GRAND TOTAL		55683	39336	67624	18368

Note: 1. NR stands for data Not Received.

2. Data for 2014 is Provisional.

Statement-IV

Total no. of missing children traced/untraced State-wise — male-female for the year 2011-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011		2012		2013		2014	
			Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A and N Islands	Male	16	3	5	7	7	7	4	0
		Female	42	6	7	8	16	7	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1398	686	888	881	1079	1204	387	392
		Female	2369	1017	1580	1499	1840	2029	617	674
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	16	7	10	22	0	12	0	0
		Female	31	10	18	46	0	12	0	6
4.	Assam	Male	450	385	330	442	275	343	49	67
		Female	879	576	648	789	413	588	118	132
5.	Bihar	Male	237	267	160	673	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	267	118	150	483	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	90	14	30	32	3	43	4	14
		Female	74	33	35	59	11	79	11	23
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	871	377	988	237	446	456	172	149
		Female	1654	1003	1840	787	836	1169	211	287

8.	D and N Haveli	Male	2	0	4	0	1	3	2	3
		Female	3	2	2	0	2	1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	3	1	4	1	1	3	4	0
		Female	3	1	4	0	1	0	2	1
10.	Delhi	Male	2427	516	1228	1128	1908	1378	452	330
		Female	2396	715	1315	1246	2031	1864	427	587
11.	Goa	Male	88	20	90	18	50	18	11	4
		Female	115	25	131	30	62	29	9	13
12.	Gujarat	Male	637	437	1242	133	581	392	35	19
		Female	1082	1161	2108	315	790	1038	49	52
13.	Haryana	Male	451	247	402	320	330	216	53	68
		Female	305	188	269	220	302	170	64	78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	172	20	114	64	79	52	12	8
		Female	221	24	98	98	61	64	18	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	155	43	110	129	118	84	25	14
		Female	185	58	87	135	119	110	30	43
16.	Jharkhand	Male	0	0	171	127	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	0	0	320	355	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	968	656	194	279	710	1155	174	328
		Female	1388	826	233	384	717	1260	170	375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Kerala	Male	310	118	239	152	407	171	149	29
		Female	671	184	467	310	687	316	332	59
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	3314	1055	0	0	1932	2144	266	416
		Female	5212	2553	0	0	2828	4144	292	680
21.	Maharashtra	Male	4702	1230	4665	1631	3776	2098	1311	812
		Female	6312	1889	6676	2471	5637	3823	2233	1681
22.	Manipur	Male	21	16	44	19	22	8	10	5
		Female	29	6	54	16	15	1	3	3
23.	Meghalaya	Male	60	8	31	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	94	11	30	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	3	0	10	2	1	0	1	1
25.	Nagaland	Male	23	61	18	60	20	57	13	25
		Female	40	65	42	50	25	75	22	28
26.	Orissa	Male	122	521	299	777	229	482	62	71
		Female	265	1268	499	2408	419	1524	114	234
27.	Puducherry	Male	16	5	12	8	19	1	2	1
		Female	50	3	22	8	27	2	14	1



28.	Punjab	Male	198	229	118	289	392	1608	9	52
		Female	104	144	60	269	172	910	4	19
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1306	329	1150	273	650	483	217	190
		Female	2085	454	2140	330	898	817	291	261
30.	Sikkim	Male	19	5	96	50	9	39	0	16
		Female	30	23	70	62	32	44	0	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	676	285	578	517	630	460	252	160
		Female	1305	562	1442	675	1349	832	579	338
32.	Tripura	Male	47	102	37	107	12	124	13	30
		Female	91	283	68	355	23	327	44	80
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	1615	753	1410	907	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	871	590	895	645	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	236	98	190	238	155	85	27	42
		Female	193	87	113	189	45	77	26	34
35.	West Bengal	Male	2523	3302	570	746	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	4704	8725	1281	2359	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			23175	11796	15428	10274	33200	34438	9400	8972
TOTAL (FEMALE)			33073	22610	22714	16622	33193	34431	9396	8972
GRAND TOTAL			56248	34406	38142	26896	66393	68869	18796	17944

Note: 1. NR stands for data Not Received.  
2. Data for 2014 is Provisional.

**Karnataka Jalasarige Mandali Vidheyaka, 2011**

2961. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that the Karnataka Jalasarige Mandali Vidheyaka, 2011 was referred to the Ministry by the State Government of Karnataka on 20 September, 2013 for obtaining the Presidential Assent;

(b) whether all the required comments/clarifications were provided to the Ministry by 24 December, 2012; and

(c) if so, when will the State Government be advised of the Presidential Assent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The Karnataka Jalasarige Mandali Vidheyaka, 2011 was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10.02.2012 for consideration of the President under article 201 of the Constitution of India, followed by reminder dated 20 September, 2013.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Legislation is examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned from three angles *viz*;

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

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislation/Bill keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision. Even though this Ministry makes all out efforts for early processing of the legislation, it is difficult to fix a time-frame for its approval.

**Drug trafficking in jails of the country**

2962. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug trafficking is rampant in Jails of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this menace is going on in these jails with the connivance of insiders and other influential vested interests; and

(d) if so, what concrete measures Government proposes to take to end the menace of drug trafficking in Indian Jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) “Prisons” is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, an advisory dated 25.05.2010 on “Smuggling of drugs into prisons” has been issued to States/UTs. A comprehensive advisory dated 17.07.2009 has also been issued to States/UTs by the Govt. on “Prison Administration” covering all aspects of prison administration. These advisories can be accessed on the MHA website at the following links: <http://mha.nic.in/sites/uploadfiles/mha/files/PrisonAdvisories1011.pdf>

### **Rise in criminals escaping police custody**

2963. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is more than 300 per cent rise in criminals escaping police custody as per the data of National Crime Records Bureau;

(b) if so, the reasons of this sudden rise; and

(c) what measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to arrest this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. A total number of 1,310, 1,191 and 1,169 persons escaped from police custody were reported during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing a decrease percentage over the year. State/UT-wise details of escapes from police custody and their disposal during to 2011-2013 is given in Statement-I to III (See below).

(c) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

*Statement-I*  
*State and UT-wise escapees from police custody and their disposal during 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases Registered (U/S 224, 225 B)	No of persons escaped in above cases	No. of persons charged sheeted for offence of escape	No. convicted			No. of persons awarded imprisonment on charges of escape	
					Cases involved	No of persons	Upto 3 years	More than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	84	57	10	10	12	1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	25	25	0	8	5	0	0	
4.	Bihar	52	78	19	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	17	11	0	0	0	0	
6.	Goa	10	11	8	1	1	1	0	
7.	Gujarat	54	55	86	1	1	0	0	
8.	Haryana	31	41	33	5	11	0	6	

9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	8	2	2	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	15	12	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	15	16	7	1	1	0	1
12.	Karnataka	36	51	26	1	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	66	72	47	4	4	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120	167	136	3	3	1	2
15.	Maharashtra	122	146	85	7	7	7	0
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	7	11	5	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	36	39	21	0	0	1	1
21.	Punjab	84	91	28	8	9	7	2
22.	Rajasthan	84	101	69	5	3	4	3
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	40	16	5	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tripura	5	5	5	1	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	148	163	157	1	1	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	7	7	6	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	21	29	8	1	1	1	1
TOTAL (STATES)		1082	1287	852	64	66	45	17
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	18	20	10	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		21	23	13	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1103	1310	865	64	66	45	17

*Source:* Crime in India.

**Statement-II***State and UT-wise escapees from police custody and their disposal during 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases Registered (U/S 224, 225 B)	No. of persons escaped in above cases	No. of persons charged, sheeted for offence of escape	No. convicted			No. of persons awarded imprisonment on charges of escape
					Cases involved	No. of persons	Upto 3 Years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71	81	56	6	6	9	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	14	14	0	7	5	0	0
4.	Bihar	84	93	56	3	3	4	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	29	32	21	0	0	8	0
6.	Goa	3	1	3	3	3	3	0
7.	Gujarat	51	60	55	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	30	44	40	8	20	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	4	1	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	26	20	1	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	11	11	4	3	1	3	0
12.	Karnataka	34	42	16	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	42	45	30	3	3	3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83	90	79	1	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	104	135	76	5	5	3	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	3	3	2	0	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	49	50	36	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	79	112	40	7	9	9	0
22.	Rajasthan	67	88	66	4	6	4	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



24.	Tamil Nadu	44	65	40	7	7	4	0
25.	Tripura	5	6	2	7	7	7	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	107	132	89	8	8	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	25	30	13	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		967	1173	752	74	88	62	2
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	13	15	5	1	1	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		16	18	8	1	1	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		983	1191	760	75	89	62	2

Source: Crime in India.

*Statement-III*

*State and UT-wise escapees from police custody and their disposal during 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases Registered (U/S 224, 225 B)	No. of persons escaped in above cases	No. of persons charged-sheeted for offence of escape	No. Convicted			No. of persons awarded imprisonment on charges of escape	
					Cases involved	No. of persons	Upto 3 years	More than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	97	31	4	4	5	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	27	27	0	8	7	0	0	
4.	Bihar	40	43	25	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	22	9	0	0	0	0	
6.	Goa	6	6	6	2	2	2	0	
7.	Gujarat	44	47	40	0	0	0	0	
8.	Haryana	41	45	40	5	7	2	4	

9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	14	6	3	3	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	21	8	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	5	4	2	2	0	0
12.	Karnataka	47	51	27	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	54	54	40	2	2	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111	165	120	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	121	147	77	6	7	7	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	4	3	2	3	3	0
18.	Mizoram	5	5	3	2	2	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	46	47	32	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	79	87	35	9	10	10	0
22.	Rajasthan	78	89	46	2	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	18	15	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tripura	9	9	7	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	99	124	85	5	7	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		969	1144	662	53	59	35	5
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	7	8	3	0	0	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	14	15	8	1	1	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		23	25	13	1	1	1	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		992	1169	675	54	60	36	5

*Source:* Crime in India.

**Extending coastal security scheme to Sunderbans Delta**

2964. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend coastal security scheme to Sunderbans Delta including Sagar Island in West Bengal where intrusion of foreigners in trawlers from neighbouring country takes place endangering national security and World Heritage Site of the Sunderbans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) Phase-I and Phase-II, implemented by the Government has already been extended to Sunderbans Delta, including Sagar Island in West Bengal.

Under Phase-I of the Scheme, implemented during the period from 1.04.2005 to 31.03.2011, the State of West Bengal has been provided with 6 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), 18 Boats (twelve 12-Ton and six 5-Ton), 12 four-wheelers and 12 two-wheelers. Under the Phase-II of the CSS, presently under implementation with effect from 1.04.2011 for a period of five years, the State has been sanctioned 8 kCPSs, 4 Jetties, 8 four-wheelers, 16 two-wheelers and 30 Boats (12-Ton).

The Indian Coast Guard is establishing a Coastal Radar Station at Sagar Island. The Customs and Immigration check-post for checking of crew members of barges and vessels, entering into India from the neighbouring country, has been shifted closer to the International Border (IB), *i.e.*, from Namkhana in South 24 Parganas district, which is 55 kms. from the IB to Hemnagar, which is approximately 10 kms. away from the IB.

As part of the Scheme, joint patrolling is done by the West Bengal State Marine Police in association with the Border Security Force and State Forest Department in the riverine areas of Sunderbans. The remote areas of Sunderbans are covered by West Bengal State Marine Police and Indian Coast Guard.

**Security on National Highways**

2965. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to deploy security on the National Highways to stop robbery and other assaults to the passengers crossing highways, specially in the night journey; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also issued necessary guidelines and advisories to the States for prevention of attack on the travelling public in the National Highways, which also includes Night patrolling by police forces, which are deployed by States for strict night vigil to maintain the law and order situation in the States. Hence, there is no need for special plan to deploy security on the National Highways at this juncture.

#### **Crime against North-Eastern students/women**

2966. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crimes against North Eastern students, particularly women have increased during the recent time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students particularly residing on rent are not feeling safe in Delhi and other places;

(c) if so, the details of crimes reported against them during the last three years till now;

(d) what has been done by Government to ensure security to North Eastern women in Delhi and other places; and

(e) what has been done to sensitize Delhi Police in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the problems faced by the people hailing from the North Eastern States in Delhi and other cities. The details of crimes reported against them including women as available with the Ministry during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations including the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi have already been sensitized from time to time about the issue and advised to take pre-emptive measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. In order to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from the North Eastern States in Delhi, Delhi Police has also taken the pro-active initiatives. Separate Standing Order No.383/2014 has been issued to tackle the problems faced by students and others from North Eastern States in Delhi. Special Helpline No.1093 introduced on 14th February, 2014. Special Cell for North-Eastern residents has started functioning. An officer of the rank of DCP hailing from North-Eastern State has been designated as Incharge of Special Police Unit for North-East Region, Nanakpura, Delhi and an officer of the rank of IGP has been appointed as Nodal Officer for North-Eastern States related issues. Compulsory sensitization for all policemen is being done regularly on issues related to safety and security of North-Eastern students/residents. Facebook page “Delhi Police for North-Eastern Folks” has been launched on 9th May, 2014. 34 representatives have been appointed from the students and volunteers as Delhi Police representatives for North Eastern States.

#### **Statement**

*The details of crimes reported against North East people including women as available with the Ministry during the last three years from 2011-2013*

Sl.No.	Name of State/City	Total Number of cases registered in last three years	No. of crimes reported against people including women from NE during the last three years
1	2	3	4
1.	Manipur	9870	2
2.	Kerala	1513230	151
3.	Assam	239267	4
4.	Maharashtra	Not Reported	12
5.	Haryana	279973	3
6.	Delhi	206416	150
7.	Rajasthan	Not Reported	14
8.	Bengaluru	Not Reported	4
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Reported	Nil
10.	Uttara khand	27536	Nil

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	80055	Nil
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9161	Nil
13.	Poducherry	12399	Nil
14.	Daman and Diu	Not Reported	Nil
15.	Chandigarh	14734	Nil
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Not Reported	1
17.	M.P.	Not Reported	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	3846	Nil
19.	Nagaland	4080	Nil
20.	Lakshadweep	Not Reported	Nil
21.	Sikkim	Not Reported	Nil
22.	Tripura	Not Reported	Nil
23.	Chhattisgarh	Not Reported	Nil
24.	Odisha	247774	Not Reported
25.	Mizoram	Not Reported	Nil

### **Placing Chhattisgarh under category 'A' under MPF Scheme**

†2967. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh, which is a naxal affected State, has been placed in category 'B' under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme;

(b) whether Chhattisgarh can also be placed in 'A' category, on the lines of the categorisation of Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States under 'A' category for Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme, to annihilate naxalism; and

(c) whether the Central Government agrees to the fact that annihilation of naxalism from Chhattisgarh is justifiable since the naxalism has almost locked the development of the State?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



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

(b) The States have been categorised into category 'A' and category 'B' on the basis of their assessed needs of modernisation, resource availability with the State and availability of funds for the MPF scheme. While the States in the category 'A' are provided with 90% of the assistance for approved Modernisation Plan, the States in category 'B' are provided with 60% of the assistance. Presently there is no plan to place Chhattisgarh in category 'A' under MPF Scheme.

(c) The Central Government has been actively supporting the efforts of all the State Governments in eliminating Left Wing extremism from their territories with a view to achieve peace and development at a faster pace.

### **Infiltration of Bangladeshis in India**

2968. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of infiltration of Bangladeshis in India *i.e.* whether it has increased manifold;

(b) whether any court of law has expressed concern on increased number of illegal Bangladeshis in India, citing a law and order problem in the Eastern Region of the country;

(c) whether any court of law has asked the Central authorities to address this issue fast to control any kind of untoward incidents in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi Nationals living in various parts of the country. A number of Bangladeshi nationals who have entered into India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, as on 31.12.2012, 16530 Bangladeshi Nationals who came to India with valid travel documents were found to be overstaying.

(b) to (d) As per the direction of the Delhi High Court and the Apex Court, Government had prepared and finalized an action plan for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in 2005. The action plan includes setting up of Task

Forces for identification of illegal migrants, setting up of Detention Centres by State Government to keep the illegal migrants till they are actually deported, setting up of a monitoring cell by Government of NCT of Delhi to coordinate the functioning of the Task Forces, and a monitoring authority in MHA to review the progress of deportation.

**Complaints to Delhi Police from RWA for illegal construction activity**

2969. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has received complaints from 'C' Block Residents Welfare Association (RWA) for illegal construction activity beyond working hours on the main road of Shivalik colony generating tremendous amount of noise at midnight; and

(b) if so, what action Delhi Police has taken against the builder for illegal construction activity beyond working hours and for generating lot of noise pollution causing inconvenience to senior citizens residing in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The details of PCR Calls/complaint with regard to illegal construction activity in "C" Block of Shivalik Colony, Malviya Nagar, Delhi received by Delhi Police and action taken on these are as under:

1. On 16.01.2014, a PCR call was received *vide* DD No.5 A at 12.35 AM at PS Malviya Nagar, Delhi regarding unauthorized construction at House No. C-60, Shivalik. On enquiries, no construction work was found taking place at the spot and the PCR call was filed.
2. On 16.07.2014, a PCR call was received *vide* DD No.10 A at PS Malviya Nagar, Delhi regarding quarrel at C-39, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, Delhi. The Inquiry Officer (IO) did not find any quarrel, but found a minor dispute over installation of a tin shade. Since, no cognizable offence was found committed, the PCR call was filed.
3. On 29.07.2014, a complaint of Sh. Jaiprakash Narayan Singh, Hon'ble MP, Rajya Sabha regarding unauthorized construction at C-51, Shivalik colony (Main Road), New Delhi being carried out by the builder/owner round the clock causing lot of inconvenience to the nearby Senior Citizens and further narrating inaction of Police in the night of 15th July, 2014 over a PCR Call has been received at the DCP Office, Hauz Khas. Enquiry into the complaint of Hon'ble MP, Rajya Sabha has been conducted. Concerned land owning agency has been informed regarding unauthorized construction. A Kalandra u/s 133(i)(B) Cr.PC has been initiated against the builder *vide* DD No. 60-A dated 1.8.2014 P.S. Malviya Nagar. Further, a case *vide* FIR No. 943/14 dated 1.8.2014 u/s 283/290 IPC has also been registered against the builder.

**Murder of CRPF Constable in J and K**

†2970. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken upon criminal case no. Nil/14, Section 302, IPC registered as an FIR in Kalinjar Police Station, Naraini, Janpad Banda, Uttar Pradesh regarding the murder of CRPF Constable Shri Abdul Majid on 30 January, 2014, who was posted in Janpad Kupwara (Jammu and Kashmir);

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken against the culprits till date;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, by when Government would apprise about the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) On the basis of a complaint/statement made by the wife of Shri Abdul Majid, CRPF constable, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has registered a case *vide* Case No. Nil-2014 dated 20.01.2014 at Police Station Kalinjar, Naraini, Janpad Banda, Uttar Pradesh and on the request of the kin of the deceased, the postmortem was again conducted and all the relevant documents/papers connected with the investigation of the case were forwarded to the District Magistrate Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir for further processing and collating details into the case. Earlier, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, who have also investigated the case, has filed a case (FIR No. 08/2014 U/S 309 IPC), in Police Station Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir, indicating that Shri Abdul Majid, No. 943323655 of 162 Bn. CRPF, Driver, Constable, Camp Zangli, Kupwara has used his service rifle (Carbine) on himself resulting serious injuries to him at 10.45 Hrs and was brought to Sub Division Hospital, Kupwara for treatment on 18.01.2014 and later succumbed to his injuries. During the course of investigation\ Injury Memo and other documents were prepared and legal formalities completed and the body handed over to the concerned unit for last rites. Viscera and other samples together with seized weapon of offence were forwarded to Forensic Science Laboratories, Sri Nagar/Jammu for expert and ballistic opinion. The CRPF has also conducted a departmental enquiry and concluded that Constable/Driver Shri Abdul Majid committed suicide by shooting himself with his service weapon and no CRPF personnel were found at fault for the incident hence no action was taken.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**External foreign assistance to naxalites**

2971. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of naxal attacks reported, the number of civilians and security personnel killed/injured and the naxalites arrested/killed during the current year;

(b) whether there are reports of external/foreign assistance to naxalites in the country;

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

(d) whether Government proposes to adopt an integrated approach and enact an exclusive legislation on the naxal issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures initiated by Government to deal with naxalism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence, civilians killed, security forces personnel killed, maoists killed and maoists arrested during the current year (up to 15.07.2014) are given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of civilians and security forces personnel injured are not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) No specific intelligence inputs are available to indicate that the maoists/naxalites are getting external/foreign assistance in the country. However, the CPI (Maoist) party have close links with foreign maoist organizations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA). The maoist parties of South Asian countries are members of this conglomerate. Besides, Left Wing Extremist (LWE) groups have participated in conferences/seminars conducted in Belgium and Germany. The so-called 'People's War' being waged by the CPI (Maoist) against the Indian State has also drawn support from several maoist fringe organisations located in Germany, France, Holland, Turkey, Italy etc.

The recovery of arms and ammunitions of foreign origin from the Left Wing Extremists in different encounters/operations is an indication of the fact that they are procuring weapons from different sources also. Moreover, the possibility of some front organizations of the CPI (Maoist) clandestinely getting foreign funds cannot be ruled out. Inputs also indicate that some senior cadres of the Communist Party of the Philippines imparted training to the cadres of CPI (Maoist) in 2005 and 2011.

The Government is closely monitoring the situation and taking appropriate action as required. Such matters, as and when they come to the notice of this Ministry, are

taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs, who take up the issue with the countries concerned at the diplomatic level.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal to enact an exclusive legislation on naxal issues. The existing laws, *inter-alia*, including the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 are sufficient to deal with the Maoist problem.

The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 1.01.2008 have been further amended on 6.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence, Civilians killed, Security Forces (SFs) killed, Maoists killed and Maoists arrested in 2014 (upto 15th July)- Tentative*

Sl.No.	State	No. of incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed	Maoists killed	Maoists arrested
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	0	3	16
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Bihar	103	20	6	1	225
4.	Chhattisgarh	186	36	37	19	251
5.	Jharkhand	206	45	6	2	230
6.	Kerala	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	4
8.	Maharashtra	45	12	11	8	3
9.	Odisha	67	14	0	5	50
10.	Telangana	8	3	1	0	23
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL		630	131	61	38	809

**Socio Economic Caste Census**

2972. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the exercise of conducting a Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) initiated in 2011;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the census along with the latest State-wise break up of SC/ST/OBC and minority communities as per the census and the percentage of these communities to the total population in each State;

(c) if not, how many States/Union Territories have been covered by the census so far; and

(d) when is the SECC expected to be completed and the results published?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The field data collection has been more or less completed in all States and UTs, except in Delhi and Jharkhand. Out of around 24.68 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs) all over India, field data collection has been completed in 24.67 lakh EBs.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development, the nodal Ministry for SECC, has informed that the SECC field data collection is likely to take at least 3 more months to complete. After the data collected by the Enumerators and Supervisors has been uploaded at the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the data is checked and inconsistencies removed, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the proposed Expert Group to be constituted by the Government at an appropriate time.

#### **Blast at Pune**

2973. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were injured grievously and with minor injury in the recent blast at Pune;

(b) what is the preliminary report from the Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) about the nature of attack;

(c) whether suspects have been arrested so far; and

(d) what is the progress of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) In the Pune Bomb Blast dated 10th July, 2014, six persons sustained minor injuries. No person sustained grievous injury.

(b) to (d) The case is being investigated by the Anti-Terrorism Squad, Maharashtra State. The preliminary investigations indicate towards the use of Ammonium Nitrate as main charge for the IED. During the investigation by ATS, it is disclosed that, it is a terrorist attack. A stolen black colour motorcycle was used in the blast. During the course of investigation, statements of various witnesses were recorded. The CCTV footage of said vicinity was obtained and the same is being examined. All the samples/evidences were collected from the blast site and nearby area by the investigating agencies for forensic examination. No suspect has been arrested so far.

**Police control rooms in North and South Campus of DU**

2974. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing incidents of crime against students, particularly girl students, Government proposes to set up police control rooms in North Campus and South Campus of Delhi University (DU) to monitor the cases;

(b) whether police patrolling is increased in University Campus in view of starting of academic session;

(c) whether Check Posts and helpline has been set up at the sensitive area, including electronic surveillance to deal with ragging, eve teasing and harassment to students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Police Control Rooms in the area of North as well as South districts of Delhi Police, in which North and South Campus of Delhi University fall, are already functional and these areas of Delhi University are being effectively monitored through these Control Rooms set up by Delhi Police. However, two Police Stations *i.e.* Maurice Nagar and South Campus have been created to keep a check on the issues of incidents against students, particularly girl students and for the safety and security of girls students in the North and South Campus area of Delhi University.

(b) to (d) Delhi Police have taken various steps to check the crime against students in the Delhi University in view of starting of academic session: -

5 check posts/pickets, 5 Anti-Eve Teasing Teams, 1 Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV), 1 Quick Response Team (QRT), 4 Women Help Desks have been deployed/established in North Campus and 3 check posts/pickets, 5 Anti Eve Teasing Teams, Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV), Quick Response Team (QRT) and PCR Van have been deployed in South Campus. In addition to this, CCTV Cameras are also installed in both the campus of Delhi University. 24-hour women helpline *i.e.* 1091 is also functioning to facilitate the women complaints in the hours of need.

**Revision of ration money of para-military recruits**

2975. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ration money of the para-military recruits has not been revised for the last two years;



(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter keeping in view that the inflation and cost of living has shot up in a big way during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The rates of Ration Money Allowance (RMA) to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are regularly revised based on the rates approved by Ministry of Defence for Army personnel. Last revision in the rates of RMA for the non-gazetted and gazetted personnel of CAPFs have been made *vide* MHA order No. II-27012/66/2008-PF.I dated 25.07.2014 and 1.8.2014 by which the rates of RMA have been enhanced from ₹ 67.55 (per head per day) to ₹ 85.96 (per head per day) for non gazetted personnel and from ₹ 65.09 (per head per day) to ₹ 79.93 (per head per day) for gazetted officers with immediate effect. Copy of both the orders *i.e.* dated 25.7.2014 and dated 1.8.2014 is available on Ministry of Home Affairs website *i.e.* [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

#### **Coastal police stations in Kerala**

2976. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposals or projects to start more coastal police stations in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the equipments and weapons, etc. will also be procured additionally to strengthen the force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government has been implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in phases. The Phase-I of the Scheme commenced from 1.04.2005 for a period of five years, which was extended by one year and ended on 31.03.2011. Phase-II of the Scheme, which commenced from 1.04.2011, is presently under implementation.

Under the Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme, 8 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) were set up in Kerala with a lump sum assistance of ₹ 10 lakh per CPS for the procurement of surveillance equipments, computer systems, furniture, etc., 16 Boats of 12-Ton, 8 Boats of 5-Ton, 16 Four-wheelers and 24 Two-Wheelers, whereas under the Phase-II, the State has been sanctioned 10 CPSs with a lump sum assistance of ₹ 15 lakh per CPS for the procurement of surveillance equipments, computer systems, furniture, etc., 20 Boats of 12-Ton, 4 Jetties, 10 Four-wheelers and 20 Two-wheelers.

As the Phase-II of the Scheme has been finalized subsequent to the vulnerability/gap analysis and in consultation with all the coastal States/Union Territories, each and every Component of the Scheme is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself.

At this point of time, the Ministry of Home Affairs has no proposal or project to set up more Coastal Police Stations in the State of Kerala.

**Funds from drug smuggling used for funding elections in Punjab**

2977. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated an internal inquiry to find out if funds generated from drug smuggling are being used to fund elections in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Border Security Force has already recovered 242 kg of heroin this year while the total recovery last year in the Punjab sector was around 322 kg; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Department of Home Affairs and Justice of Government of Punjab has informed that Punjab Police has not initiated any internal enquiry, as no such case was made out.

(c) and (d) As per available information, Border Security Force (BSF) has recovered 327.491 kg of heroin in different seizures effected in the various districts of Punjab in 2013. Further, BSF has recovered 249.290 kg of heroin in different seizures effected in the various districts of Punjab in 2014.

**Missing GPSs installed in DTC buses in CWG, 2010**

†2978. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Global Positioning Systems (GPSs) had been installed in some buses of DTC before Commonwealth Games, 2010 in the capital;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of them are missing;

(c) if so, whether Government is still considering to get it investigated; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has investigated into the matter and lodged FIRs/NCRs in 640 cases.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Declaring Gopalpur and Dhamra ports as immigration points**

2979. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering the proposal of Odisha Government for declaring Gopalpur and Dhamra ports as immigration points for the purpose of embarkment and disembarkment;

(b) if so, the time by when such declaration is likely to be made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There is no official proposal for declaring Gopalpur and Dhamra Ports as Immigration Check Posts (ICP).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal of Odisha Government.

**Visits permitted to visitors of jail inmates**

2980. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of convicts and undertrials and detainees, separately, belonging to J&K and lodged in Tihar and other jails under the Ministry;

(b) the persons who are allowed to meet jail inmates and maximum number of visits allowed;

(c) whether different categories of prisoners are entitled to different number of visits by visitors; and

(d) whether within the allowed number, visits have been refused to any prisoner and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As on 30.7.2014, 30 undertrial prisoners and 11 convicts

belonging to State of Jammu and Kashmir are lodged in Tihar jails. Data with regard to other jails in this respect is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The prisons are governed by the jails manuals of the respective State Governments. There are no categories of prisoners in Tihar Jail and a maximum number of 10 persons who are family members, relatives and friends are allowed to meet a prisoner. All prisoners are allowed to meet their family members twice a week.

(d) No instance of refusal of visits has come to the notice in Tihar jail.

#### **Militants using global SIM cards**

2981. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that militants are using global SIM cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the poor telecom connectivity is hindering security operations in many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) No such case has come to notice.

(c) and (d) Issue of poor mobile coverage has been reported by Law Enforcement Agencies in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. The Government has decided to provide the mobile connectivity at 2199 locations in 10 States as a special measure. The Cabinet Committee has approved the proposal to award the work to BSNL on nomination basis. USOF would fund the CAPEX and OPEX net of revenue for five years. Estimated project cost is ₹ 3046.12 crores.

#### **Naxalites getting assistance from NGOs**

†2982. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents have come to light that Naxalites are being

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provided various kinds of assistance by many Non-Governmental Organisations operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been initiated against those Non-Governmental Organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No inputs are available to indicate that the NGOs are providing any financial or material assistance to the LWE groups. However, some NGOs are supporting the issues being raised by the pro-LWE groups. They have participated in the demonstrations/meetings/conferences organised by such groups.

The CPI (Maoist) have a number of front organizations active in many States of India. They resort to overground activities to mobilize support for the CPI (Maoist) and espouse their cause. The overground front organizations also provide safe hideouts to armed cadres. The front organizations also facilitate procurement of supplies etc. to the Maoist war machinery. They initiate legal action on various issues to slow down the enforcement regime and are adept at dissemination of propaganda and disinformation to demonize the State and the security forces.

(c) and (d) The activities of these organizations are closely monitored and suitable action, wherever warranted, is taken by the State Governments concerned.

#### **Ratio of minorities in para-military forces**

2983. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of minorities especially Muslims in the para-military forces in the country;

(b) what is the strength of para-military forces, force-wise; and

(c) the expenditure being incurred on these forces per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The ratio of minorities especially Muslims in para-military forces is as follows:-

Minorities - 9.98%

Muslims - 4.81%

(b) The posted strength of Para-Military forces is as below:

Name of the Force	Strength of Force
BSF	244379
CRPF	284275
CISF	122312
ITBP	76157
SSB	75247
ARs	65780
TOTAL	868150

(c) The expenditure incurred on these Forces in the previous financial year 2013-14 is ₹ 37187.24 crores. The Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 41515.02 crores and expenditure incurred upto 22.07.2014 in the current financial year is ₹ 12817.27 crores.

#### **PM dealing insurgency problems of North Eastern Region**

2984. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurgency problems of North-Eastern Region are still not resolved despite the Ministry dealing with the problem since long and it has failed to resolve these problems;

(b) whether in the interest of Nation, Prime Minister can deal with the problem directly or not; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Because of Government's concerted efforts, the number of violent incidents by insurgent groups in the North East have come down from 1489 in 2007 to 412 in 2014 (upto June) and the number of killing of innocent civilians from 498 to 102 during the same period. And Government is holding talks with those groups which lay down arms and are willing to join the mainstream. Such talks are going on with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity of Assam (UPDS), National Democratic Front of Boroland of Assam (NDFB), Achik National Volunteer Council of Meghalaya (ANVC), Kuki National Organisation (KNO)

and United Progressive Front (UPF) of Manipur and factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). Those who are not in talks, are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations. Besides, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities perpetrated by militant/insurgent groups of North Eastern States through various measures. There is sufficient improvement in the security situation in the North East. This is a collective effort of the Government and should not be seen in isolation, to be dealt with only by a particular office or individual.

**Drowning of students of Andhra Pradesh in dam in Himachal Pradesh**

2985. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bodies of all the 24 students from VNR Engineering College, Hyderabad, drowned in Beas river near Thalot village in Himachal Pradesh's Mandi district after large quantity of water was released from Larji reservoir recently have been recovered;

(b) if not, what are the reasons that even after more than one month all the bodies have not been recovered;

(c) the reasons for drowning of students; and

(d) what compensation Government has proposed to pay to the families of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Bodies of all the 24 students have been recovered.

(c) The students of VNR Vigyan Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad were on a tour to Himachal Pradesh. On reaching Thalout in route to Manali, the students along with the tour conductor took a halt in their journey and went to the river Beas where they sat on the rocks took photographs, etc. Then suddenly due to rapid and substantial increase in discharge of water from the Larji Barrage, 24 students and one tour conductor were washed away. Due to unprecedented melting of glaciers at the higher reaches the water level at Larji Barrage had been reported at Full Reservoir Level (969.50 metres) even prior to opening of Spill Way Gates. At 18.15 hours on 8.6.2014, the operating staff at Larji Barrage opened radial gate No. 5 to 50 cm, thereby

releasing 50 cumecs of water. The Spill Way Gates were subsequently further opened to 1.50 metres and then to 2.50 metres increasing water spillage from 50 cumecs to 150 cumecs and above. This apparently resulted in sudden substantial increase in water flow which led to the washing away of the students. The students were warned by the locals not to go to the river as water level keeps fluctuating but the students paid no heed to them. When the water level of river started rising, the locals tried to alert the students by way of shouting and whistling but in vain.

(d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has paid ₹ 1.5 lacs, as a gratuitous relief to the next kin of all the deceased. Besides, the High Court of Himachal Pradesh had taken *suo-moto* cognizance of the incident and directed the Himachal Pradesh, State Electricity Board Limited and the VNR Vigyan Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad to pay the compensation of ₹ 5 lac each in equal shares of 50% to the parents of each of the student as an interim measure, which has been deposited with the Registry of the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Transfer policy for CRPF personnel in various battalions**

2986. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform transfer policy for the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel posted with various battalions;

(b) the number of transfers done during the last three years, battalion-wise and name-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite their extreme health conditions, they are not transferred near to their home town; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) In the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), there exist separate transfer policies for the Gazatted Officers (GOs), the Non-Gazetted Officers (NGOs), the Ministerial staff and the Hospital Staff as per the administrative requirement of the Force. However, within a cadre in CRPF, there exists a single transfer policy. It implies that in a particular cadre in CRPF, the transfer policy is applicable uniformly to all personnel in the Force.

(b) During the last three years from 2011 to 2013, a total of 1,81,982 transfers have been made in the CRPF, the year-wise and cadre-wise detail of which are as under:-



Cadre Year	Gazetted Officer	Non-Gazetted Officer	Ministerial Staff	Hospital Staff	Total
2011	723	31988	1876	349	34936
2012	1438	61598	3216	302	666554
2013	1198	76285	2636	373	80492
TOTAL	3359	169871	7728	1024	181982

The details regarding the names of the aforesaid personnel, who have been transferred, and their corresponding Battalions being operational in nature are not disclosed in the interest of the National Security.

(c) and (d) Most of the personnel in CRPF are having good fitness. However, only 1.27% of the total Force strength are having Low Medical Category while 4.23% have extreme health conditions (Permanent Low Medical Category). The services of such personnel are not utilized in tough areas and they are engaged in light duties as far as possible. Efforts are made to transfer them either nearer to their hometown/choice place of posting or to a place nearer to a 50/100 bedded hospital where better treatment facilities could be available. The provisions for posting of the personnel with extreme health conditions to their requested places already exist in the transfer policies/Standing Orders of CRPF and the same are being implemented after considering each case on a case to case basis.

### **Rampant smuggling of red sandal from Andhra Pradesh**

2987. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rampant smuggling of red sandal from Andhra Pradesh has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) the reasons for Government not being able to stop this rampant smuggling of red sandal;

(c) whether any special teams have been deputed to contain this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change have reported that 100 cases of red sanders smuggling were detected during

the year 2014. The red sanders are found only in India and its demand in international market is very high and the wood fetches very high price.

(c) to (e) The protection and conservation of forests is the responsibility of the State Governments. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is supporting the State Governments in combating the Wildlife Crime including smuggling of Red Sanders. The Bureau also coordinates with the enforcement agencies in intelligence gathering and passes of the information to enforcement agencies and also takes up the issues relating to illegal trade in wildlife with various foreign authorities including neighbouring countries and international organizations such as INTERPOL and CITES Secretariat. Central agencies like Customs and Directorate of Revenue intelligence have also seized Red Sanders wood at ports and other locations in the country.

**Strengthening internal security and intelligence sharing mechanism**

2988. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is strengthening the internal security and intelligence sharing mechanism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the coordination mechanism that exists between the State agencies and the Central agency;

(d) whether Government has received any fresh threat-inputs through the sea route from the intelligence agencies;

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

(f) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the security *vis-a-vis* sea routes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Government is committed to strengthening the internal security of the country. A robust mechanism for intelligence sharing among the various States and Central agencies is in place in the country. Intelligence inputs are shared regularly by various Intelligence Agencies on real time basis on Multi-Agency Centre-Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre (MAC-SMAC) Network with the Law Enforcing Agencies including the State Police Forces. So far, 374 sites have been made functional all over the country having connectivity with the MAC headquarters.

National Memory Bank (NMB), which is a Central Data Bank for Counter Terrorism related information, has been connected with 374 nodes, including State Intelligence,

State Police and all MAC Member Agencies, with effect from 7th June, 2012.

At MAC Headquarters, activities of MAC include daily Nodal Officer's meetings at MAC Headquarters, monthly on Cross Border Terrorism (CBT) in J&K and NE, fortnightly meeting on Left Wing Extremism (LWE), Focus Groups Meetings, etc. From January, 2014 to June, 2014, J&K (CBT) meetings-6, North-East Insurgency related meetings-6, LWE related assessment meetings-11 and 7 Focus Group meeting on important inputs, have been held during the year 2014 till date. During such meetings, intelligence inputs are shared and discussed with concerned agencies/State Police. At the State level SMAC meetings attended by State Police and other agencies and, are held at least every fortnight. Available inputs are discussed and followed up.

Also, at present, inter-State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) have been formed in 25 States and 4 Union Territories.

(d) to (f) A few inputs from various channels have been received by the Central Intelligence Agency in last one year, which suggests plans of various terrorist groups to infiltrate in the country through coastal areas to launch attacks.

All such inputs have been shared with concerned Forces/Agencies and MAC meetings/focus groups meetings on such inputs have been held to deliberate the inputs develop them further, undertake pursuant action by concerned agencies to augment security and neutralize the threat.

### **Committee to improve the working of police**

†2989. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to constitute a Committee to improve the working of States' police and other police organisations in the country to combat terrorism and strengthen the internal security system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has been constituted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Naresh Chandra had been constituted on 1st July, 2011 by the Government of India to review the existing processes, procedures and practices in the national security system and suggest

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

measures, where necessary for strengthening of the national security apparatus and in non-conventional areas having a bearing on the overall security situation.

The Task Force submitted its report on 23rd May, 2012 and recommended that a mechanism to formulate standardization/ benchmarking of minimum response capabilities as well as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) be developed for dealing with terrorism related crimes. For this purpose, it was suggested that the Government may set up a body of independent Police and Security Professionals including representatives of State Governments which may be serviced by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). The Government has implemented the recommendation of the Task Force by circulating a 15 point matrix to all the State Governments in this regard. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also rolled out 'standing' description of Bomb Disposal (BD) Squads etc.

**Assessment of destruction due to floods by Central team**

†2990. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Central team regarding the loss of life and property due to devastating floods in various States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance being requested by the State Governments to tackle the situation caused by floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake assessment of damage and relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including floods, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. When the available resources under the SDRF are inadequate, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

State-wise details of the financial assistance sought, dates of the visits of the Central Teams constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, status of teams' assessment and assistance approved during the last three years, are given in the Statement.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought (₹ in crore)	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by Team (₹ in crore)	Status of approval of funds from NDRF by High Level Committee (HLC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Memoranda received during 2011-12</b>					
1.	Sikkim (Earthquake Sept., 2011)	2842.62	27- 30 Sept., 2011 and from 7- 10 Oct., 2011	291.36 + 41.64 NRDWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ₹ 227.51 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li><li>• ₹ 41.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.</li><li>• Payment of Air bills for air-dropping of essential supplies, based on actuals. HLC held on 15.12.11.</li></ul>
2.	West Bengal (Earthquake Sept., 2011)	525.05	11 Oct., 2011	103.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ₹ 93.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li><li>• ₹ 10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 21.03.12.</li></ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Odisha (Flood 2011)	3265.37	26-30 Sept., 2011	1006.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 908.30 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP.</li> <li>• Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.</li> <li>• HLC held on 15.12.11.</li> </ul>
4.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide 2011)	1427.24	20-22 Oct., 2011	225.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 225.56 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• HLC held on 21.03.12.</li> </ul>
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Flood 2011)	1458.37	10-12 Nov., 2011	467.74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 467.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• HLC held on 21.03.12.</li> </ul>
6.	Himachal Pradesh (Flood/ landslide/ cloud-burst 2011)	886.90	24-27 Nov., 2011	120.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 119.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 24.62 crore from Special Component of NRDWP</li> <li>• HLC held on 21.03.12.</li> </ul>
7.	Tamil Nadu (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	5237.01	7-11 Jan., 2012	680.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 638.137 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 12.24 crore from Special Component of NRDWP</li> <li>• HLC held on 21.03.12.</li> </ul>

8.	Puducherry (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	2435.66	8 Jan., 2012	88.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 69.68 crore from UT budget, MHA HLC held on 21.03.12.</li> </ul>
9.	Arunachal Pradesh (flood/landslides)	722.04	19-21 April 2012	171.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 114.55 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 12.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 12.09.12.</li> </ul>
<b>II. Memoranda received during 2012-13</b>					
1.	Assam (Flood/landslide 2012)	3846.31	10-12 July 2012	552.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 536.57 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 12.09.12.</li> </ul>
2.	Uttarakhand (Cloud-burst/ flash flood/ landslide 2012)	346.85	21- 23 Nov., 2012	185.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 72.76 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 13.03.13.</li> </ul>
3.	Sikkim (Landslide/ flash flood/ cloudburst)	484.23	6-9 Nov., 2012	144.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 93.76 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• Air bill on actual basis. HLC held on 13.03.13.</li> </ul>
4.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide 2012)	143.54	1-3 Nov., 2012	58.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 54.49 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 13.03.13.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh (flash flood/ landslide/ cloudburst- 12)	963.53	10-13 Dec., 2012	115.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 115.32 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 13.03.13.</li> </ul>
6.	Andhra Pradesh (Cyclone 'Nilam' / flood-12)	3559.74	19-21 Dec., 2012	418.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 417.12 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 13.03.13.</li> </ul>
7.	Arunachal Pradesh (flood/ landslide 2012)	2286.07	12-16 Jan., 2013 and 1-3 March, 2013	319.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 147.43 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 17.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 08.05.13.</li> </ul>
8.	Nagaland (flood/ landslide 2012)	167.57	1-6 April, 2013	44.14 + NRDWP (4.65)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 44.14 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 4.65 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 08.05.13.</li> </ul>
<b>III. Memoranda received during 2013-14</b>					
1.	J & K (Earthquake 1st May, 2013)	609.33	26-28 May, 2013	86.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 42.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 2.40 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 04.07.13.</li> </ul>



2. Uttarakhand- (cloudburst/ flash floods/ landslides 2013)	1533.48	18-21 July, 2013	369.24 + 20.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 1187.87 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 90% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 20.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 21.08.13.</li> </ul>
3. Kerala (flood/landslide - 13)	504.14	20-22 July, 2013	101.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 94.47 crore (₹ 90.76 crore on 24.10.2013 + ₹ 3.71 cr. on 16.01.2014) from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 4.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads and bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014.</li> </ul>
4. Himachal Pradesh (avalanches, flash flood/ landslide/cloudburst-13)	2101.06	23-26 July, 2013	267.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 240.20 crore (₹ 95.68 crore on 24-10-2013 + ₹ 144.52 crore on 16.01.2014) from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 90% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 12.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP</li> <li>• Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD.</li> <li>HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads and bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Maharashtra- (flood -13)	2841.78	11-12 Sept., 2013	1443.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 921.98 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 24.10.13.</li> </ul>
6.	Karnataka - (flood -13)	610.85	23-26 Sept., 2013	182.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 154.25 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 4.898 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 16.01.14.</li> </ul>
7.	Odisha- (cyclone 'Phailin' / floods -13)	5832.50	28-31 Oct., 2013	1068.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 934.61 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 18.51 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 16.01.14.</li> </ul>
8.	Madhya Pradesh- (floods -13)	575.19	2-7 Dec., 2013	451.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 388.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD. HLC held on 16.01.14.</li> </ul>

9. Uttar Pradesh- (floods -13)	3210.19	25-27 Nov., 2013	412.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 230.06 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 19.03.14.</li> </ul>
10. Arunachal Pradesh- (floods/landslides -13)	1368.54	19-21 Feb., 2014	53.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 56.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.</li> <li>• ₹ 5.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 19.03.14.</li> </ul>
11. Andhra Pradesh - (cyclone 'Phailin'/ floods -13)	9370.49	17-21 Nov., 2013	1744.14	Report received from IMCT. Allocation between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is being worked out, after which the HLC will be held.
12. Andhra Pradesh - (cyclone 'Helan and Leher -13)	383.74	18-22 March 2014	263.15	Report received from IMCT. Allocation between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is being worked out, after which the HLC will be held.

N.B. NRDWP stands for National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

**Trafficking of intoxicating materials in jails in Punjab**

†2991. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Punjab and Haryana High Court had made a strong comment on the growing trafficking of intoxicating materials in Punjab and their supply in the jails and directed the Government to improve the condition of jails in the State which has turned from bad to worse due to the said materials;

(b) whether ICE, which is more intoxicating material than Heroine, is being made in Punjab;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent trafficking of intoxicating materials and their circulation in other parts of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes Sir. As informed by the Government of Punjab, the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in CWP No. 2847 of 2011 titled as *Tarlochan Singh vs State of Punjab and Others* has taken cognizance of the fact of growing trafficking of drugs in Punjab State and supply of drugs in the jails. The Status Report along with steps taken to curb the supply of drugs inside the jails was submitted before the Hon'ble High Court.

Further it is informed that "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) ICE is Methamphetamine. It is also known as Crystal meth, meth, crystal, shabu, batu, d-meth, tina and glass. No manufacturing of ICE (methamphetamine) has been reported from Punjab in the last three years.

(c) and (d) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), being a Coordinating agency, has taken the following measures to prevent trafficking of intoxicating materials and their spreading in other parts of the country :

- (i) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various Central Law Enforcement Agencies like Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, Sashastra Seema Bal, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Excise and Customs and also State Agencies like Police and State Excise.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
- (iii) Sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries.
- (iv) Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (v) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.
- (vi) Prepare and execute action plan for destruction of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in coordination with State agencies. NCB also provides satellite images of areas under illegal cultivation of cannabis and poppy to State agencies through the Zonal offices of NCB to State Agencies for effective destruction.
- (vii) NCB is mandated to assess and analyze existing and emerging challenges, trends and operational capabilities to make appropriate interventions and advise the Central Government.
- (viii) India has signed Bilateral Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on drug related matters with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar.
- (ix) DG Level talks are held regularly with Myanmar, Bangladesh and participation of NCB in Border Liason Officers Meeting with Myanmar, Pakistan, and Bangladesh along with agencies like Intelligence Bureau, Border Security Force, National Investigation Agency, Military Intelligence and Assam Rifles for sharing of intelligence and ascertaining changing trends in trafficking.

**Incentives for security personnel and bureaucrats in LWE affected areas**

2992. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating incentives for security forces/police personnel and bureaucrats functioning in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) hit areas;

(b) if so, the details of incentives proposed;

(c) how many districts of Jharkhand will be covered as LWE hit areas for the purpose of the above incentives scheme; and

(d) the districts break-up-wise of the security and civil personnels to be covered under the proposed incentive scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Based upon the risk and threat to life to Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel, incentives are sanctioned by the Government. CAPFs personnel deployed on operational strength have already been sanctioned Risk Allowance in LWE region in April, 2009. The rates of allowance in LWE region have been enhanced in October, 2011 from Counter Insurgency (Ops) Modified Field Area Allowance to Field Area Allowance for 35 districts. Out of the 35 districts, 11 districts are of Jharkhand *i.e.* Bokaro, Chatra, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, West Singhbhum and Ramgarh.

In addition the following proposals contemplating incentives to CAPFs personnel deployed in LWE affected area are also planned:

- (i) Revision in list of districts in LWE region for higher rate of Allowance:

The list of districts for enhanced rate of Risk allowance is being revised from 35 to 37 districts by addition of 14 districts and deletion of 12 districts. After revision as proposed, the districts of Jharkhand *viz.* Giridih, Ranchi (Rural), Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, Khunti and Dumka will be included and Ramgarh and Hazaribagh will be excluded.

- (ii) Enhancement in the rate of Detachment Allowance to CAPFs personnel deployed in LWE affected areas:

A proposal for grant of enhanced rate of Detachment Allowance at the rate of 125% higher rate than the normal rate to CAPF personnel deployed in LWE affected areas has been recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs to Ministry of Finance for approval.

The State Governments have their own policy for financial allowance to the State Police Forces personnel deployed in LWE affected areas.

At present there is no Incentive Scheme for bureaucrats functioning in LWE affected areas. A majority of Government employees serving in LWE affected districts are State Government employees.

### **Suspects of terrorism arrested from Jharkhand**

2993. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many suspects of terrorism have been arrested from Jharkhand by intelligence agencies during 2012-14; and

(b) if the numbers are increasingly high whether there is any plan of deputing a permanent wing of National Intelligence Agency (NIA) in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Central Agencies, 12 accused persons have been arrested from Jharkhand during the year 2012-14. The Patna and Bodh Gaya blasts were carried out by a SIMI module which developed in Ranchi, Jharkhand. Almost all the key SIMI operatives have been arrested.

Missing children from Delhi

2994. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 10,000 children are missing from Delhi as per an official statement;
- (b) if so, the zone-wise details thereof;
- (c) the details of recovery management that has been worked out and implemented by the police department;
- (d) how far it has succeeded in recovering and handing them over to their parents;
- (e) whether it is proposed to evolve some other strategy in consultation with the locals to help fast recovery of children; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) No, Sir. Delhi Police has reported that 7235 children were reported missing in the year 2013 and 3638 in the year 2014 (upto 30.6.2014). Out of these, 5458 children were traced in the year 2013 and 2291 were traced in the year 2014 (upto 30.06.14). All traced children have been handed over to their parents/ guardians/ NGOs. District-wise details of children reported missing, traced and yet to be traced during the year 2013 and 2014 (up to 30.06.2014) are as under:

District	Children Reported Missing		Traced children		Untraced children	
	2013	2014 (up to 30.06.14)	2013	2014 (up to 30.06.14)	2013	2014 (up to 30.6.14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North	290	135	239	93	51	42
North-West	707	353	536	189	171	164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Outer	1145	691	810	434	335	257
Central	252	159	210	89	42	70
New Delhi	74	26	42	19	32	7
East	796	328	628	235	168	93
North-East	1036	500	757	301	279	199
South	641	318	516	203	125	115
South-East	771	318	565	220	206	98
South-West	610	344	453	207	157	137
West	902	454	694	292	208	162
IGI	0	1	0	1	0	0
DRP	11	11	8	8	3	3
TOTAL	7235	3638	5458	2291	1777	1347

In order to deal with the problem of missing children, following steps have been taken by Delhi Police:-

- (i) On receipt of complaint of missing child, FIR is registered immediately under the head of Kidnapping. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched a website *www.trackthechild.nic.in* on all India basis for matching the information of missing and recovered children.
- (ii) All traced children are being produced before the child welfare committee as per provision of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and all concerned agencies are informed to discontinue the search of such children.
- (iii) PEHCHAAN: Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children of poor families was hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, a scheme PEHCHAAN was launched. This scheme is being used in areas where maximum children are reported missing.
- (iv) There is an Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch.
- (v) Rescue operations of children, who are forced into labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs.
- (vi) District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) at the District level and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi under Crime Branch continuously monitor the cases of missing children.
- (vii) A Juvenile Welfare Officer (JWO) is appointed in all police stations.



- (viii) All FIRs registered with regard to missing children are forwarded both by e-mail and by post to Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) along-with the addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children. DLSA, in turn, constitute a team comprising, a lawyer and a social worker to follow up the case with the Delhi Police. The said team provides all possible legal aid to the parents and families of the missing children, but shall also act as an interface between the parents of the missing children.

**Abuse of young girls in slum areas**

2995. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that slum areas in the country are very prone to abuse of young girls;
- (b) whether Government is aware of this problem;
- (c) whether to control the above menace in such areas, it is proposed to set up some policing system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There is no definitive evidence on vulnerability of security of young girls in slum areas.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

Ministry of Home Affairs encourages the States/UTs to set up and institutionalize Community Policing Systems with the objective of facilitating an integrated approach towards resolution of conflicts affecting the women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society. It is expected that the beat constable system would bring the police closer to the society and keep them better informed and also prevent crime. Community policing initiatives have come up in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi. The other States/ UTs are being encouraged to introduce community policing on a wider scale and best practices as well as benefits of it have been shared with them.

**Special development package for Andhra Pradesh**

2996. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been demanding special development package of ₹ 15,000 crores to boost infrastructure and human development in the new State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Ministry on the above package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 23.06.2014 addressed to the Prime Minister has requested for a provision of ₹ 5000 crores in the current year's Union Budget under the Special Development package to Andhra Pradesh. Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 26.06.2014 has requested Planning Commission to provide a special development package of ₹ 5000 crores for the regions of both Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra areas of the State under Section 46(3) and ₹ 5000 crores for the other backward areas of Andhra Pradesh under Section 46(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. These requests are being processed in the Planning Commission.

(c) Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for all Special Plan/Packages including proposed assistance for backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, tentative allocation is being worked out by the Planning Commission. Total allocation for all Special Plans/Packages for all States is ₹ 5,050 crores in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-15.

**Thinning out of population along the LAC in Arunachal Pradesh**

2997. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has warned the centre of a thinning out of population along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) which could have serious long-term security problem for the country;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up a Border Area Security and Development Authority and chalk out necessary rehabilitation policy for border States of the North-Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Recently on 4th July, 2014 Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh submitted a memorandum to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs where in the issue of sparse population in the border areas and strong need to promote developmental activities in Border Areas has been raised so that the residents willingly settle there and act as our frontier guards along the international borders. Government of India is seized of the matter and has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme through the State Governments. This programme is a part of comprehensive approach to the Border Management to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible border areas and to saturate the border areas with essential infrastructure through convergence with other Central/ State/Local schemes and participatory approach.

The programme is supplemental in nature to fill the gaps as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. It is being implemented in 375 border blocks of 103 border districts in 17 States (including States in the North Eastern Region), along the international land borders. The developmental activities under BADP relate to infrastructure development such as link roads, employment generation, education, health, drinking water, electricity, agriculture and allied sectors etc.

Guidelines of BADP also provide for fast development of villages particularly of those located in the remote hilly areas closer to the international land borders through Skill Development of the youth, Tourism development, etc. to contain migration from the border areas. From the year 2012 onwards, State Governments have been requested to utilize at least of 5 % of the allocation of the State under BADP for skill development and capacity building of the people living in border areas.

There is no proposal to set up a Border Area Security and Development Authority.

### **Rooting out corruption from DTC**

2998. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to modernize the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and to root out corruption from there;

(b) the proposals for the future in this regard;

(c) the number of vigilance cases/departmental inquiries against the officers and employees of DTC during the last four years;

(d) the number of cases in which charged officers and staff were penalized and the cases in which they were let off; and

(e) the steps taken to streamline the services of DTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has taken following steps for its modernization:-

- (i) DTC is currently operating 3750 low floor AC and Non-AC buses.
- (ii) Tender for 1380 semi-low floor buses to replace the old fleet of standard floor buses in process.
- (iii) Introduction of electronic ticketing machine and CCTV cameras in entire fleet of DTC.
- (iv) Installation of Global Positioning Systems (GPSs) in DTC buses to monitor the operational efficiency.

DTC has taken all possible steps to root out the corruption through the following:-

- (i) Preventive Vigilance (Supervision and monitoring by Vigilance Department)
- (ii) Punitive Vigilance
- (iii) Surveillance and Detection.

(c) During the last four years, a total of 5280 cases were initiated against the officers/employees of DTC.

(d) 4270 officers/employees were penalized and in 337 cases, the officers were either exonerated or were warned/cautioned.

(e) The following steps are taken to streamline the services of DTC:-

- (i) Replacement of the standard floor buses, which have already completed their life span, with 1725 buses which includes 1380 Semi-Low Floor buses and 345 Premium Segment buses.
- (ii) DTC follows unified time-table of STA *i.e.* 50:50 ratio of DTC and Cluster buses for operation of its buses in Delhi.
- (iii) On the demand of public/public representatives the route-surveys are carried out and routes are rationalized accordingly for the gainful utilization by the commuters.

**Law for refugees in India**

2999. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering enacting a law or an act for the refugees in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) India is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. There is no national law on Refugee at present. Government has circulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees to all State Governments/ Union Territories on 29th December, 2011. This Standing Operating Procedure stipulate that cases, which are *prima facie* justified on the grounds of a well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, can be recommended by the State Government/Union Territory Administration to the Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV) after due security verification. A foreigner to whom LTV is permitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs will be allowed to take up any employment in the private sector or to undertake studies in any academic institution.

**Funds under NCLP in Chhattisgarh**

†3000. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in Chhattisgarh receives budget from the Central Government;
- (b) whether the State has made any correspondence with the Central Government as it has not received the Central fund's share for 2011-12 and 2012-13 as mentioned in part (a) above; and
- (c) whether rupees two crores from the Centre and rupees one crore 50 lac from the State have been received for rehabilitation scheme for 2368 bonded labourers in Chhattisgarh while rupees one crore have not been received for rehabilitation of additional 1006 bonded labourers and whether the said amount will be paid immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) An amount of ₹ 6.20 crore and ₹ 8.24 crore have been released to the State of Chhattisgarh during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively for implementing the NCLP Scheme in various Districts of the State.

(c) As per the information available, ₹ 1.36 crore has been released under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour to the State Government of Chhattisgarh for rehabilitation of 1362 bonded labour till 31.03.2014. A proposal for release of Central assistance of ₹ 85.30 lakh to the State Government of Chhattisgarh for rehabilitation of 853 bonded labour during the year 2014-15 has been received from the State Government and is under examination.

### **Participation of women in labour force**

3001. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, State-wise and percentage-wise labour force participation of women in the country during the last three years (*i.e.* between men and women);

(b) whether it is a fact that low women labour force participation has adverse impact on their empowerment as well as impact on growth story of the country; and

(c) the details of rural and urban labour force participation of women in the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) As per results of three most recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, details of rural and urban labour force participation rate of women during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given below:

Year	Labour Force Participation Rate of Women (in %)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
2004-05	33.3	17.8	29.4
2009-10	26.5	14.6	23.3
2011-12	25.3	15.5	22.5

Labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons. State-wise labour force participation rate of men and women on usual status basis during the same period is given in the Statement (*See below*). Low labour force participation rate of women is on account of several factors such as higher enrolment in education, rising family income, aspiration for different type of jobs by educated women etc.

Statement

State-wise labour force participation rate during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2004-05			2009-10			2011-12		
		Rural		Urban	Rural+Urban			Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.2	48.5	58.1	23.2	59.1	37.3	60.0	36.1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.5	41.3	46.6	15.1	49.6	26.6	48.8	25.6	
3.	Assam	56.4	21.6	59.1	12.0	57.0	16.1	56.5	12.6	
4.	Bihar	48.6	13.8	48.5	6.8	48.8	6.5	48.2	5.7	
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.9	45.5	55.0	18.5	51.2	33.1	55.3	38.2	
6.	Delhi	52.6	4.7	56.1	9.4	55.3	5.7	54.8	11.1	
7.	Goa	57.6	22.2	57.8	21.4	55.9	13.1	55.6	19.3	
8.	Gujarat	59.8	42.8	59.2	15.5	58.3	25.6	60.4	22.2	
9.	Haryana	53.7	32.1	52.8	14.3	54.4	21.7	53.3	14.5	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.5	51.6	63.0	26.8	56.8	45.0	55.5	49.8	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.1	27.1	54.6	12.6	57.2	26.9	56.0	23.6	
12.	Jharkhand	54.6	31.3	51.0	13.7	51.5	14.9	53.3	17.6	
13.	Karnataka	62.8	46.2	58.7	19.2	61.4	30.4	61.0	24.6	
14.	Kerala	58.9	32.1	58.3	30.1	57.8	25.3	57.9	24.8	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.8	36.6	54.2	15.6	55.0	24.9	55.6	20.8	
16.	Maharashtra	57.5	47.5	58.0	19.8	58.5	30.3	57.2	29.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Manipur	53.1	35.4	48.2	23.6	51.3	20.3	51.2	25.2
18.	Meghalaya	57.2	48.0	47.0	31.4	56.6	34.6	52.7	35.3
19.	Mizoram	59.7	44.1	49.1	28.8	57.5	35.8	55.5	33.6
20.	Nagaland	56.1	51.1	47.9	27.7	53.0	31.1	56.1	32.1
21.	Odisha	60.4	35.1	55.3	20.2	59.6	23.3	60.5	23.8
22.	Punjab	56.7	33.8	58.9	15.5	56.4	20.8	58.1	20.3
23.	Rajasthan	51.6	40.7	52.3	18.8	51.5	30.3	50.1	30.1
24.	Sikkim	57.0	32.3	56.4	17.7	58.6	30.1	59.4	45.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	60.4	46.7	61.1	25.3	59.9	32.0	60.4	30.8
26.	Tripura	60.7	12.5	60.5	23.0	61.5	22.6	59.8	28.2
27.	Uttarakhand	53.3	42.9	54.2	14.2	49.2	33.1	47.9	26.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	24.1	54.2	12.0	51.2	15.6	50.4	16.3
29.	West Bengal	58.7	18.4	63.0	16.9	61.6	15.5	61.0	19.2
30.	A and N Islands	65.5	27.7	61.7	18.8	60.5	24.3	61.4	28.1
31.	Chandigarh	61.8	5.6	52.8	15.4	58.2	15.2	57.8	12.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56.4	49.5	69.7	21.4	58.8	3.6	52.9	14.2
33.	Daman and Diu	59.2	16.8	67.1	23.3	58.5	14.9	66.8	7.8
34.	Lakshadweep	61.6	11.4	49.5	23.0	60.1	30.0	59.0	17.8
35.	Puducherry	62.7	37.4	55.9	19.1	60.3	26.3	54.8	18.0
	TOTAL	55.5	33.3	57.0	17.8	55.7	23.3	55.6	22.5



**Computer education centres at tehsil level for unemployed persons**

†3002. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open computer education centre at the every tehsil level to provide free computer education to unemployed young men and women in the States;

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

(c) whether Central Government proposes to formulate an alternative scheme keeping in view interest of unemployed persons in the wake of increasing unemployment in the country;

(d) whether Government is taking any step to generate employment opportunities for young men and women in the country, at present; and

(e) State-wise details of job-oriented training for technical education being provided to young men and women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Government has no such proposal. To make youth employable, several schemes are being implemented by various Ministries of the Government of India for skill development which include training courses of duration ranging from few days to more than a year. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75.84 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under the schemes of these Ministries.

Under the National Policy on Skill Development, a target of skilling 5 crore people has been set during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Vocational training is imparted through network of more than 11,000 ITIs and the present seating capacity in these ITIs is about 15 lakh.

It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The Government of India is funding skill development activities through over 70 schemes spread across more than 20 Central Government Ministries, aimed at making the youth employment ready. National Skill Development Authority (NSDA) has informed that State/UT-wise detail is not maintained by them.

**Requirement of skilled labour force for Real Estate sector**

3003. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a requirement of 140 lakh skilled labour force in the Real Estate services in the country by 2020;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Ministry proposes to provide the above skilled labour force in this sector;

(c) whether Government proposes to start any special scheme in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per a study conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), incremental requirement of skilled manpower in Real Estate Services by the year 2022 is 140 lakh.

(b) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing vocational training program in the country under following schemes to provide skilled labour force including Real Estate services across the country:

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) : Implemented through 11,001 ITIs with more than 15 lakhs seating capacity.

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) under the Apprentices Act, 1961 through 28,500 industrial establishment with a total of 3.59 lakh seats identified.

(iii) Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme, based on Modular Employment Skills (MES) through 9420 Vocational Training Providers, including training and recognition of prior learning (RPL) for increasing the productivity and upgradation of the skill of construction workers.

(c) and (d) Government has set up National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) with mandate, *inter-alia*, to take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and beyond. Government of India is funding skill development activities through 70 schemes being implemented by 20 Ministries/Departments.

**Registered unemployed persons in rural and urban areas**

3004. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment opportunities have not increased in the country in the recent years, if so, the details of targets fixed and achieved;

(b) the State-wise total number of registered unemployed persons both in rural and urban areas in the country including Kerala at present;

(c) the State-wise number of skill development/vocational training centres set up in the country including Kerala, for propagating vocational education to give job-oriented training to unemployed youths; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up more such training centres particularly in the rural areas of the country including Kerala, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the NSSO survey results, the total workforce in the country was estimated at 46.5 crore during 2009-10 which has increased to 47.41 crore during 2011-12.

(b) The total number of registered job seekers in the country including Kerala were 4.65 crore as on 31st December, 2013. The State-wise details both in urban and rural areas are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The State-wise number of vocational training providers under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme in the country including Kerala are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme, Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) are registered through respective State/UT Governments and is an ongoing process based on the needs of the State.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise number of Job Seekers in rural and urban areas as on 31st December, 2013*

				(in thousand)
Sl. No.	State	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1015.65	881.15	1896.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.24	49.99	53.23
3.	Assam	1021.90	671.17	1693.07

Sl. No.	State	Rural	Urban	Total
4.	Bihar	527.64	275.90	803.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	1664.81	-148.32	1516.49
6.	Delhi	67.97	684.90	752.87
7.	Goa	101.18	36.16	137.34
8.	Gujarat	400.25	378.10	778.35
9.	Haryana	477.27	293.64	770.91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	795.97	143.35	939.32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	118.76	175.55	294.31
12.	Jharkhand	395.90	187.75	583.65
13.	Karnataka	148.71	259.05	407.76
14.	Kerala	2988.37	761.75	3750.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1150.32	926.38	2076.70
16.	Maharashtra	1193.90	1790.00	2983.90
17.	Manipur	469.61	223.69	693.30
18.	Meghalaya	17.34	18.89	36.23
19.	Mizoram	4.21	33.96	38.17
20.	Nagaland	38.25	25.64	63.89
21.	Orissa	694.35	378.36	1072.71
22.	Punjab	215.71	175.48	391.19
23.	Rajasthan	428.94	340.04	768.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	3744.71	4739.95	8484.66
25.	Tripura	318.83	246.90	565.73
26.	Uttaranchal	540.71	207.46	748.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3813.04	2572.82	6385.85
28.	West Bengal	4396.44	3085.23	7481.67
29.	A and N Islands	0.00	43.35	43.35
30.	Chandigarh	13.14	22.59	35.73
31.	Dadra and N Haveli	5.17	1.88	7.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	10.01	10.01
33.	Lakshadweep	17.73	0.00	17.73
34.	Pondicherry	0.06	222.12	222.18
TOTAL		26790.07	19714.87	46504.93

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, DGE&amp;T

**Statement-II***State-wise details of the number of Vocational Training Providers under SDI Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Vocational Training Providers (as on 01.08.2014)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	899
3.	Bihar	258
4.	Chandigarh	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	747
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
7.	Daman & Diu	01
8.	Delhi	198
9.	Goa	00
10.	Gujarat	609
11.	Haryana	215
12.	Himachal Pradesh	99
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	239
14.	Jharkhand	133
15.	Karnataka	1185
16.	Kerala	297
17.	Lakshadweep	06
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1798
19.	Maharashtra	483
20.	Orissa	351
21.	Pondicherry	12
22.	Punjab	301
23.	Rajasthan	173
24.	Tamil Nadu	1199
25.	Uttar Pradesh	535
26.	Uttarakhand	100
27.	West Bengal	1296

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Vocational Training Providers (as on 01.08.2014)
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
29.	Assam	190
30.	Manipur	21
31.	Meghalaya	27
32.	Mizoram	14
33.	Nagaland	41
34.	Sikkim	10
35.	Tripura	15
36.	Telangana	00

#### **Unemployed women registered in employment exchanges**

3005. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of unemployed women in the country;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the year-wise details of the employment provided to the unemployed women during the said period;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to create more employment opportunities particularly for women in the country;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up employment exchanges exclusively for women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per results of two recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated number of unemployed women on usual status basis has increased from 0.28 crore in 2009-10 to 0.32 crore in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) As per information received from states, number of women job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country and employment provided to them during last three years is given below:

Year	No. of job-seeker (in lakh)	Placement
2011	136.9	0.86
2012	156.5	0.68
2013	164.6	0.59

(d) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes to create additional job opportunities both for men and women in the country. Some of the important ones are, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

(e) and (f) Employment Exchanges are functioning under the administrative and financial control of State Government/UTs. Employment Exchanges are opened by the State Government to cater to need of the population irrespective of gender.

### **Wages of agricultural workers in States**

3006. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the level of wages of agricultural workers in different States as on 31st March, 2014;

(b) whether the State Governments have been revising these wages every five years that they are legally supposed to do;

(c) if so, the increase between the years 2004-05 and 2013-14; and

(d) if not, the stand of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both Central and State Governments are responsible to fix and revise minimum wages every five years in respect of scheduled employments within their jurisdictions. As regard the agricultural Sector, it falls both in the Central and State Sphere. Details showing the minimum rates of wages for the agricultural workers in the Central Sphere fixed by the Central Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, with effect from 01.04.2014 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Area-wise rates of minimum wages for Agriculture in the Central Sphere*

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹ ) w.e.f. 01.04.2014		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	215.00	195.00	193.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	235.00	217.00	198.00
	Skilled/Clerical	255.00	235.00	216.00
	Highly Skilled	283.00	262.00	235.00

*Classification of Area*

Area – “A”				
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad Complex
Bengaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				
Area – “B”				
Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur (UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur (UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar (UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur (UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry (UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-Cantt.
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad (UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun (UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar (UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu (UA)
Bhubaneshwar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar (UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada (UA)



Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

### Employment to illiterate/semi-literate persons

†3007. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide employment to illiterate/semi-literate persons in the present scenario of rural unemployment as a result of decline in traditional skills of rural areas and in the transitional phase of emergence of new skills;

(b) the State-wise details of unemployed persons due to the above-mentioned circumstances in the country; and

(c) the action plan for skill upgradation or alternative skill development in construction sector like buildings, roads, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a number of wage/self-employment generation programme to provide employment to illiterate/semi-literate persons in the scenario of rural unemployment. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme for unskilled works backed by the legislation. State Governments are obliged to provide atleast upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year upon demand to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at any time of the year as mandated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the Act. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country. Further, through normal growth process, Government of India is also implementing various employment generation schemes to create additional job opportunities for rural unemployed in the country. Some of the important ones are National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per results of the latest NSS surveys, the State/UT-wise unemployment rates for rural and urban areas are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers.

In order to enhance the employability of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75.84 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

NSDA has proposed a study for the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in the construction sector for understanding the benefits and cost effectiveness of giving formal certifications to workers who have acquired construction/sector skills through informal channel.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise unemployment rates (%) usual status (adjusted)  
in the rural and urban areas in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rates (%)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	4.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	4.8
3.	Assam	4.5	5.6
4.	Bihar	3.2	5.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.8	4.3
6.	Delhi	7.8	3.5
7.	Goa	5.1	4.6

1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	0.3	0.8
9.	Haryana	2.4	4.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	4.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	7.0
12.	Jharkhand	2.1	5.1
13.	Karnataka	0.9	2.9
14.	Kerala	6.8	6.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.4	2.6
16.	Maharashtra	0.7	2.3
17.	Manipur	2.6	7.1
18.	Meghalaya	0.4	2.8
19.	Mizoram	1.8	5.0
20.	Nagaland	15.1	23.8
21.	Odisha	2.2	3.5
22.	Punjab	1.9	2.8
23.	Rajasthan	0.7	3.1
24.	Sikkim	1.0	2.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.0	2.7
26.	Tripura	10.5	25.2
27.	Uttarakhand	2.5	5.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.9	4.1
29.	West Bengal	2.7	4.8
30.	A and N Islands	5.4	8.6
31.	Chandigarh	0.0	6.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.5
34.	Lakshadweep	16.0	11.5
35.	Puducherry	0.8	2.9
ALL INDIA		1.7	3.4

Source: - NSS Report, 2011-12.

**Beneficiaries under RSBY**

3008. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the entitlements under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);
- (b) how are beneficiaries identified for RSBY;
- (c) whether the entire RSBY beneficiary population in the country has been enrolled for RSBY; and
- (d) the State-wise list of beneficiaries and the percentage of people not yet covered in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Under the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum. The definition of BPL is the one prescribed by the Planning Commission.

The beneficiaries are identified by the respective State/UT Government on the basis of the eligibility conditions prescribe under the scheme.

It is the endeavour of the Government to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all unorganised workers in a phased manner. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to various other categories of unorganised workers *viz.* Building and other Construction Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation workers, Mine workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is currently active in 26 States and Union Territories covering more than 3.85 crore families. The State/UT-wise list of beneficiaries is given in the Statement.

***Statement******State/UT-wise list of beneficiaries under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (2013-14)***

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of beneficiary families covered as on date
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	2184
2.	Assam	1416919

\*Only Ranga Reddy district in Telangana.

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of beneficiary families covered as on date
3.	Bihar	6102774
4.	Chandigarh	5854
5.	Chhattisgarh	2265370
6.	Gujarat	1900903
7.	Haryana	465797
8.	Himachal Pradesh	341818
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4988
10.	Jharkhand	1923138
11.	Karnataka	29417
12.	Kerala	3662511
13.	Madhya Pradesh	608748
14.	Maharashtra	234252
15.	Manipur	68140
16.	Meghalaya	108321
17.	Mizoram	145842
18.	Nagaland	151806
19.	Odisha	4238040
20.	Puducherry	9486
21.	Punjab	236764
22.	Rajasthan	2511663
23.	Tripura	505327
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5541225
25.	Uttarakhand	285435
26.	West Bengal	5748689
TOTAL		38515411

**Insurance cover under RSBY**

3009. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the insurance cover provided under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government maintains a list of treatment provided under RSBY;

(c) whether the Ministry has received complaints about unnecessary surgeries/ surgeries not covered under RSBY being performed by Government/empanelled hospitals, the State-wise list of such hospitals; and

(d) what mechanism is Government putting in place for checking such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The types of treatments/procedures admissible/covered under the scheme with pre-defined package rates are more than 1500 in number.

(c) and (d) Taking note of reports of malpractices/irregularities regarding hysterectomy operations performed by some private Hospitals in certain States under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) a High Level Team from the Ministry of Labour investigated the matter in August 2012. As a preventive measure for RSBY cases, Ministry of Labour and Employment issued an advisory to the State/UTs that for all hysterectomy operations under RSBY to be performed by the Hospitals on women less than 40 years of age, prior approval (Authorization letter) of the Insurance Company has to be taken.

Based on investigation of the complaints received regarding malpractices or irregularities 407 hospitals have been de-empanelled from RSBY. State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals
1.	Bihar	27
2.	Chhattisgarh	14
3.	Gujarat	9
4.	Haryana	74
5.	Jharkhand	11
6.	Kerala	43
7.	Odisha	1

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals
8.	Punjab	29
9.	Uttar Pradesh	156
10.	West Bengal	12
11.	Maharashtra	31
TOTAL		407

In April, 2014, the three tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been reconstituted to make it more effective.

### **Children forced to work as labourers**

†3010. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children are forced to work as child labourer in Delhi and also in other parts of the country after their emancipation from child labour;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to make any special arrangements for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No such specific reports have been received from the State Governments.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The question does not arise.

### **Violation of labour laws in industrial units in and around NCT of Delhi**

3011. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the industrial units established in and around NCT of Delhi are indulging in violation of labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being initiated by Government to curb malpractices by industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they have not received any specific complaint in respect of violation of Labour Laws.

(c) If any complaint in respect of violation of Labour Laws is received in Labour Department, complaint based inspection is carried out, irregularities/violations if any, are brought to the notice/knowledge of the employer, time for rectification/compliance is provided to the employers, in case they fail to do so, prosecution/challans are filed under the provision of Labour Laws in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate.

### **ESI hospitals in Delhi**

3012. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the income level up to which this facility is provided by Government and whether the facility is also provided to the people who are above this income level;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the indented medicines are being given to patients after a delay of 20 days and that too are given in instalments by the Kendriya Bhandar, Tilak Vihar to the ESI Dispensary for the disbursement to the patients; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard to facilitate the patients suffering from such fatal diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There are four Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals in Delhi.

(b) As per Rule 50 of ESI (Central) Rules, 1950, the employees of factories and establishments drawing monthly wages up to ₹ 15,000/- (₹ 25,000/- in case of persons with disabilities) are covered under ESI Act, 1948 and are eligible for facilities provided under the Act. The employees drawing wages more than wage ceiling prescribed under Rule 50 of ESI (Central) Rules, 1950 are not eligible for facilities provided under ESI Act, 1948.

(c) The medicines are given to patients on the same day as per the requirement. However, there may be some delay for those medicines which are neither available under DG-ESIC Rate Contract nor readily available with the empanelled chemists.

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



**Poor working condition of workers in the unorganised sector**

3013. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor working condition of the workers in the unorganized sector;
- (b) if so, the steps Government plans to take to improve their working condition;
- (c) whether Government plans to make it mandatory by law for employers to provide other basic amenities and safety to workers employed by them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers" Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

(c) and (d) Government has already taken various steps to provide social security for the unorganized workers. Some of these schemes are listed as under:

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development).
2. National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
5. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
6. Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles).
7. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
8. Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services).
9. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Labour and Employment).

### **Upgradation of ESI hospitals in West Bengal**

3014. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals functioning in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether the hospitals have recently been upgraded and if so, the details of cost of upgradation;

(c) the funding by the Central Government and State Government respectively for their upgradation; and

(d) the percentage-wise and year-wise details of ESI Schemes including sharing of the financial and other burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) In the State of West Bengal, 14 Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals are functioning as per details given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The entire cost of up-gradation has been borne by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

(d) Expenditure on medical care is shared between ESIC and the State Government, within the ceiling, in the ratio of 7:1 on reimbursement basis. The expenditure on Model/ ESIC Hospitals and Super-speciality treatment is fully borne by ESI Corporation. Details are given in Statement-III

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI)  
hospitals functioning in the State of West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name of ESI Hospital	Bed capacity
1.	ESIS Hospital, Asansol	100
2.	ESIS Hospital, Bellur Belly	200
3.	ESIS Hospital, Baltikuri	230
4.	ESIS Hospital, Gourhati	216
5.	ESIS Hospital, Budge-Budge	300

Sl. No.	Name of ESI Hospital	Bed capacity
6.	ESIS Hospital, Kalyani	250
7.	ESIS Hospital, Manicktola	412
8.	ESIS Hospital, Kamarhati	348
9.	ESIS Hospital, Sealdah	245
10.	ESIS Hospital, Uluberia	216
11.	ESIS Hospital, Serampore	216
12.	ESIS Hospital, Bandel	250
13.	ESIS Hospital, Durgapur	150
14.	ESIC Hospital, Thakurpur	300

**Statement-II**

*Details of upgradation of ESIC/ESIS hospitals*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Estimated project cost/Cost of up-gradation	Remarks
1.	ESIC Hospital at Joka (ODC Thakurpur).	₹ 634.88 crore	Upgradation of existing hospital is a part of ongoing project of construction of Medical College at Joka.
2.	ESIS Hospital at Manicktola.	₹ 111.71 crore	Upgradation of existing hospital is a part of ongoing project of construction of PG College at Manicktola.
3.	ESIS Hospital, Bellur Belly	₹ 0.48 crore	
4.	ESIS Hospital, Budge-Budge	₹ 0.99 crore	
5.	ESIS Hospital at Sealdah	₹ 0.50 crore	
6.	ESIS Hospital at Uluberia	₹ 0.17 crore	
7.	ESIS Hospital at Gourhati	₹ 0.35 crore	

**Statement-III**

*The percentage-wise and year-wise details of expenditure on  
ESI schemes including sharing of the financial and other burden*

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	1/8th (12.5%) share of expenditure borne by the State Govt. (West Bengal)	7/8th (87.5%) Share Re- imbursed by ESIC to State Government	Expenditure incurred on ESIC Hos- pital (Joka) + Super Speciality Treatment	Total Ex- penditure borne by ESIC	Percentage of ex- penditure borne by the State Gov- ernment within ceiling (Out of total expenditure mentioned in the previous column)
2011-12	1535.06	10745.43	8085	18830.43	7.5%
2012-13	2032.83	14229.85	10116	24345.85	7.7%
2013-14	2151.56	15060.94	11462	26522.94	7.5%

*Note:* The expenditure over and above the ceiling is borne by the State Government of West Bengal.

**Hospitals for Beedi workers in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu**

3015. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in-patients would be admitted in the 30 bedded hospital constructed by Government for the welfare of Beedi workers in Mukkudal, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government would stop the deteriorating situation of this hospital due to the poor supervision and management;

(c) whether Government would take necessary steps to run it as a 24 hours hospital for the benefit of Beedi workers and their dependents; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for upgrading any of the 11 dispensaries into 24 hour care hospitals in Tirunelveli district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, in-patients are admitted.

(b) Yes, actions are being taken to improve the functioning of the hospital and to increase the number of Medical Officers in the hospital. At present 2 Medical Officers are working in the hospital. Another Medical Officer is reporting for duty on 30th July.

(c) Yes, already the hospital is functioning for 24 hours.

(d) No, Sir.

**Construction of houses for Beedi workers in Tamil Nadu**

3016. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has come forward to allocate ₹ 60,000 each for the construction of new houses for Beedi workers in Tamil Nadu for which in the last three years ₹ 1.2 crores was allocated in the Tamil Nadu Budget;

(b) whether the Ministry would utilize these funds allocated by the Tamil Nadu Government and build houses for Beedi workers; and

(c) how much is the Central allocation for such houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated a sum of ₹ 1.2 crore for the construction of new houses for Beedi workers in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes, these funds may be utilized provided workers' contribution @ ₹ 5,000/- per beneficiary as per Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007 is received.

(c) As per Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007, the Central Government provides housing subsidy @ ₹ 40,000/- per tenement in two installments.

**Number of EPF accounts**

3017. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) accounts and the amount accumulated in their accounts as on 31st March, 2014;

(b) the number of EPF accounts not updated and the undistributed interest lying in Interest Suspense Account and the closing balance as per the consolidated Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation till 31st March, 2014; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the speedy disposal of the EPF claims of the EPF subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Total number of EPF member accounts as on 31.03.2014 is ₹ 11.16 crore and the amount accumulated in their accounts is ₹ 2,95,094.78 crore (un-audited).

(b) Number of EPF accounts not updated as on 31.03.2014 is 75.56 lac. The

undistributed interest for updation of accounts till the year 2012-13 lying in interest accounts as on 31.03.2014 is ₹ 2184.08 crore. Closing Balance in Interest Accounts as per the Consolidated Annual Accounts of the EPFO (un-audited) till 31st March, 2014 is ₹ 27940.60 crore.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the EPFO for speedy settlement of claims:

- (i) The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with.
- (ii) The authorities for approval of settlement have been reduced from 3 to 2 levels.
- (iii) Provision for ECR (Electronic Challan-cum-Return) has been made for the employers to file their return electronically.
- (iv) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) has been introduced for payments. Over 99% of all payments, including monthly pension payments, are effected electronically.
- (v) Process for transfer claims have been re-engineered.
- (vi) A multi-level supervision is done at different hierarchies.

### **Young Indians looking for work**

3018. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Census data released recently reveal that 47 million young Indians, under the age of 42 years are jobless and looking for work;

(b) whether Government has lagged much behind in creating scope for skill development;

(c) whether the manufacturing sector in the country is abysmally incapable of providing employment in the organised sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) According to Population Census 2011, around 23.6 crore persons are non-workers of which 4.9 crore persons are in under the age group of 15-39.

(b) To address shortage of skilled manpower, the Approach Paper to 12th Plan aims

to increase the percentage of the workforce which has received formal skills through vocational education and training from 12 per cent at pre sent to 25 percent by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled during 2013-14.

(c) and (d) As per results of the last three surveys of NSSO estimated employment as per usual status has increased by 1.5 crore persons from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.4 crore in 2011-12. Broad sector-wise details of employment during the last three survey periods are given below:

(in crores)			
Sectors	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

**Proposed amendments to the Apprenticeship Act**

3019. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering thorough overhaul of the moribund 53 year old apprenticeship law governing on-the-job training;
- (b) whether in the present form the draconian provisions of the Apprenticeship Act include putting employers behind bars, forcing the industry to stay away from a system meant to train millions of youths globally;
- (c) whether in 2013-14, just 2.11 lakh apprentices were appointed in the industry out of a potential indentified capacity of 3.6 lakh seats; and
- (d) the details of outline of the proposed amendments to the Apprenticeship Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has a proposal to bring comprehensive amendments to the Apprentices Act, 1961 keeping in view the suggestions received from various stakeholders to provide necessary flexibility with safeguards, and facilitate wider participation of youth and the industry.

- (b) The present framework tightly regulates the number of apprentices trade-wise,

and is not attractive to youth because of low rate of stipend. Further the industry is averse to participate because the scheme is not viable for the small industries, burden of compliance is heavy.

(c) No Sir, in 2013-14, 2.11 lakh trade apprentices were appointed in the industry out of a potential identified capacity of 3.6 lakh seats for trade apprentices. In 2013-14, overall 2.82 lakh apprentices were appointed against 4.90 lakh apprenticeship seats identified for different categories of apprentices.

### **Unemployed youth registered in employment exchanges**

3020. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed youth registered in employment exchanges in different States in all categories of services;

(b) the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) how many of them are likely to be appointed by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per information received from States, State-wise number of youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29 all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges as on 31st December, 2011 in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The list of registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges is only one of the sources for recruitment by employers, who have their own recruitment process. The placements made during the last three year are as follows:

(in lakh)

Year	Number of registered job seekers in the country	Number of Placements
2010	401.72	4.7
2011	447.90	4.3
2012	465.05	3.5

The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled during 2013-14. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration



with the State Governments for providing counseling services to students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government is also reviewing apprenticeship scheme to enlarge participation of small and medium industries so as to enhance employability in the country.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29 registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December*

(in thousands)		
Sl.No.	State/ UTs	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1213.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.3
3.	Assam	1097.0
4.	Bihar	611.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1020.0
6.	Delhi	508.2
7.	Goa	100.3
8.	Gujarat	672.6
9.	Haryana	542.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	523.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	243.3
12.	Jharkhand	604.8
13.	Karnataka	348.3
14.	Kerala	3001.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1507.5
16.	Maharashtra	2113.1
17.	Manipur	433.1
18.	Meghalaya	25.2
19.	Mizoram	30.8
20.	Nagaland	53.2
21.	Odisha	752.0
22.	Punjab	233.1

Sl.No.	State/ UTs	2011
23.	Rajasthan	508.2
24.	Sikkim*	
25.	Tamil Nadu	4117.5
26.	Tripura	321.4
27.	Uttarakhand	498.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1355.7
29.	West Bengal	4127.1
30.	A & N Islands	28.6
31.	Chandigarh	28.1
32.	D & N Haveli	4.3
33.	Daman And Diu	4.8
34.	Lakshadweep	10.6
35.	Puducherry	219.9
GRAND TOTAL		26889.5

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

### **Cases of illegal mining**

3021. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of illegal mining have taken place in the country in the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) in how many instances fines have been imposed on the illegal mining; and

(d) the State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), State-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported in various parts of the country for last three years along with the details of realization of fines is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details showing year-wise and State-wise cases of illegal mining for both major and minor minerals (combined)*

Sl. No.	State	Illegal Mining Cases				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013 – 14 ( Quarter ending December 13)	Fine realized by State Govt. (₹ Lakh) from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (quarter ending 31.12.2013)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	n.r.	0.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13939	19913	16592	5137	10409.969
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2017	2946	3238	3089	2737.6547
5.	Goa	13	1	0	1	1.91
6.	Gujarat	2184	3485	6023	3217	45984.15
7.	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	2218	1637.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	1289	0	n.r.	71.46
9.	Jharkhand	199	364	663	688	256.37
10.	Karnataka	6476	6691	6677	6291	6731.25
11.	Kerala	2028	3175	4550	3166	1529.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4245	7147	7169	4471	10431.45
13.	Maharashtra	34265	40642	42918	23217	15768.58
14.	Mizoram	0	2	16	15	1.056
15.	Odisha	420	309	314	76	3411.85
16.	Punjab	754	314	19	n.r.	144.88
17.	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	1991	2761.848
18.	Tamil Nadu	277	123	295	1041	5196.18
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4641	4708	3266	4504	4262.51
20.	West Bengal	239	269	479	n.r.	0
GRAND TOTAL		78189	94604	98597	59122	111338.6477

**Mica mines in Jharkhand**

3022. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the location of mica mines in the country, especially in Jharkhand;

(b) whether all these mica mines are managed by Government or any private company has been given licences to extract mica from these mines, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise total quantum of mica produced in those mines annually during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Locations of Mica mines in the country are given below:

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore and Khammam
Bihar	Nawada
Jharkhand	Giridih, Koderma and Hazaribagh
Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Tonk

All the reporting mines of Mica are in Private Sector.

(c) As per available information with Indian Bureau of Mines, the year-wise total mica produced in the country during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in Metric tonnes)		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
16085	15923	18976

#### **Production of minerals in Jharkhand**

3023. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of mines of various minerals operating under public and private sector in the country, especially in Jharkhand;

(b) whether these mining companies are functioning according to the rules and regulations laid down by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken against these companies;

(d) the details of precautionary measures being taken for environment and pollution control; and

(e) the total quantum of minerals produced in these mines during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The State-wise number of reporting mines for MCDR minerals in the

Public and Private sector in the country, including the State of Jharkhand is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines is entrusted with implementing provisions of Mineral Concession and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 within the lease-hold area. These provisions are checked during inspection of mines. In case of any deviation, appropriate action is taken as per provisions of Rules. Details of such action taken by IBM are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As regards to precautionary measures for environment and pollution control, action is taken as per provisions under Rule 31 to 41 of MCDR 1988. During inspection of mines by IBM, provisions of these Rules are checked. In case of deviation, action is taken as per provisions of Rules. Administration of MCDR in respect of Rules 31 to 41 for environment and pollution control for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in Statement -III (*See below*). IBM also effects conservation within the lease-hold through approval of mining plan which, *inter alia*, has a chapter on Environment Management Plan. In addition, precautionary measures are taken under the provisions of Central and State Acts like Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 etc. by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

(e) Quantum of minerals produced in these mines during the last two years is given in Statement-IV.

### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise number of reporting mines for various minerals in the public and private sector in the country, including the State of Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	State	Private Company	Public Company
1.	Andhra Pradesh	593	17
2.	Assam	01	01
3.	Bihar	05	00
4.	Chhattisgarh	125	17
5.	Goa	68	00
6.	Gujarat	444	12
7.	Haryana	01	00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	01

Sl. No.	State	Private Company	Public Company
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	03
10.	Jharkhand	73	09
11.	Karnataka	166	27
12.	Kerala	40	09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	276	18
14.	Maharashtra	85	19
15.	Meghalaya	13	01
16.	Odisha	121	31
17.	Rajasthan	516	37
18.	Tamil Nadu	332	15
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15	00
20.	Uttarakhand	16	01
21.	West Bengal	19	02
TOTAL		2929	220

*Source:* Indian Bureau of Mines.

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of such action taken by IBM under MCDR, 1988*

Sl.No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Number of mines inspected	2520	2512
2.	Number of mines where violations observed	1780	2049
3.	Number of mines where operations suspended	1376	900
4.	Number of mines recommended to the State Governments for termination	487	223
5.	Number of mines where violations rectified	1080	1156
6.	Number of mines where prosecution cases launched	23	58

*Source:* Indian Bureau of Mines.

**Statement-III***Administration of Rules 31 to 41 (Environment) of MCDR, 1988*

Year	Show cause notices issued	Show cause rectified	Cases launched
2012-13	29	19	2
2013-14	30	12	0

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

**Statement-IV***The total quantum of minerals produced in these mines during the last two years*

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Andhra Pradesh	Apatite	t	572	1300
Andhra Pradesh	Asbestos	t	387	227
Andhra Pradesh	Ball Clay	t	181870	138702
Andhra Pradesh	Barytes	t	1731472	1131090
Andhra Pradesh	Clay (others)	t	146672	137673
Andhra Pradesh	Dolomite	t	1549395	1372411
Andhra Pradesh	Felspar	t	445001	492064
Andhra Pradesh	Fireclay	t	28028	24546
Andhra Pradesh	Garnet (abrasive)	t	85581	82804
Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	‘000t	1111	752
Andhra Pradesh	Kaolin	t	50236	51757
Andhra Pradesh	Laterite	t	2610853	2550267
Andhra Pradesh	Lime Kankar	t	275	0
Andhra Pradesh	Limeshell	t	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	‘000t	62115	59362
Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	t	369442	343626
Andhra Pradesh	Mica (crude)	t	1176	1610
Andhra Pradesh	Mica (waste & scrap)	t	6944	7610
Andhra Pradesh	Ochre	t	94186	111547
Andhra Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	0	726
Andhra Pradesh	Quartz	t	616053	766326

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Andhra Pradesh	Quartzite	t	180485	371434
Andhra Pradesh	Sand (others)	t	1871036	2032004
Andhra Pradesh	Shale	t	124025	144649
Andhra Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	1649138	1384330
Andhra Pradesh	Sillimanite	t	23896	39723
Andhra Pradesh	Slate	t	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Steatite	t	79546	62301
Andhra Pradesh	Vermiculite	t	6169	7974
Assam	Limestone	'000t	296	198
Bihar	Limestone	'000t	576	532
Bihar	Mica (crude)	t	0	0
Bihar	Mica (waste & Scrap)	t	2535	3267
Bihar	Quartz	t	8997	0
Bihar	Quartzite	t	21147	21182
Bihar	Steatite	t	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Bauxite	t	1818168	1314112
Chhattisgarh	Clay (others)	t	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Dolomite	t	1872796	2576981
Chhattisgarh	Fireclay	t	2570	0
Chhattisgarh	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	0	1403
Chhattisgarh	Iron Ore	'000t	27941	30156
Chhattisgarh	Kaolin	t	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Limestone	'000t	20161	21062
Chhattisgarh	Moulding Sand	t	0	29226
Chhattisgarh	Quartz	t	12100	14471
Chhattisgarh	Quartzite	t	41861	31671
Chhattisgarh	Steatite	t	440	0
Chhattisgarh	Tin Conc.	Kg	47776	34851
Goa	Bauxite	t	87200	444421



State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Goa	Iron Ore	'000t	10575	0
Goa	Manganese Ore	t	50	0
Gujarat	Agate	t	493	100
Gujarat	Ball Clay	t	11402	8600
Gujarat	Bauxite	t	3017709	7010219
Gujarat	Chalk	t	166931	127481
Gujarat	Clay (others)	t	1271165	1584943
Gujarat	Dolomite	t	391206	293661
Gujarat	Fireclay	t	37513	39555
Gujarat	Fluorite (conc.)	t	0	0
Gujarat	Fluorite (graded)	t	0	0
Gujarat	Gypsum	t	0	0
Gujarat	Kaolin	t	1989949	3093024
Gujarat	Laterite	t	117830	19050
Gujarat	Limestone	'000t	25538	23320
Gujarat	Manganese Ore	t	0	0
Gujarat	Marl	t	4262682	3216915
Gujarat	Moulding Sand	t	0	150
Gujarat	Ochre	t	4690	5050
Gujarat	Perlite	t	0	0
Gujarat	Quartz	t	134521	141887
Gujarat	Silica Sand	t	844789	843500
Gujarat	Steatite	t	2626	1301
Haryana	Slate	t	278	339
Himachal Pradesh	Barytes	t	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Limestone	'000t	13051	11576
Himachal Pradesh	Salt (rock)	t	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Shale	t	1512507	1430233

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Jammu and Kashmir	Gypsum	t	41830	33561
Jammu and Kashmir	Limestone	‘000t	192	215
Jharkhand	Bauxite	t	2008367	2282428
Jharkhand	Copper Conc.	t	12770	13072
Jharkhand	Copper Ore	t	398537	380733
Jharkhand	Dolomite	t	299723	267146
Jharkhand	Felspar	t	7088	5151
Jharkhand	Fireclay	t	111871	0
Jharkhand	Flint Stone	t	0	459
Jharkhand	Gold	kg	5	8
Jharkhand	Gold (by-product)	kg	0	0
Jharkhand	Gold Ore	t	3770	7552
Jharkhand	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	53276	43317
Jharkhand	Iron Ore	‘000t	18010	22429
Jharkhand	Kaolin	t	66235	3141
Jharkhand	Kyanite	t	1015	0
Jharkhand	Laterite	t	0	0
Jharkhand	Limestone	‘000t	1857	1902
Jharkhand	Manganese Ore	t	4266	4701
Jharkhand	Mica (crude)	t	0	0
Jharkhand	Mica (waste and Scrap)	t	1312	2407
Jharkhand	Ochre	t	0	0
Jharkhand	Pyrophyllite	t	0	0
Jharkhand	Pyroxenite	t	54257	2985
Jharkhand	Quartz	t	37671	26244
Jharkhand	Quartzite	t	30771	1981
Jharkhand	Silica Sand	t	81088	15513
Jharkhand	Silver	kg	0	0

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Jharkhand	Steatite	t	1400	0
Karnataka	Bauxite	t	81200	74500
Karnataka	Chromite	t	6828	1003
Karnataka	Clay (others)	t	0	0
Karnataka	Corundum	kg	0	0
Karnataka	Dolomite	t	624449	639715
Karnataka	Dunite	t	8750	978
Karnataka	Felsite	t	1196	549
Karnataka	Felspar	t	0	0
Karnataka	Fireclay	t	16307	13966
Karnataka	Gold	kg	1583	1559
Karnataka	Gold Ore	t	466791	400612
Karnataka	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	3241	2205
Karnataka	Iron Ore	‘000t	11225	18275
Karnataka	Kaolin	t	2836	2540
Karnataka	Kyanite	t	0	0
Karnataka	Laterite	t	163200	118500
Karnataka	Limeshell	t	0	0
Karnataka	Limestone	‘000t	21072	21469
Karnataka	Magnesite	t	11949	5791
Karnataka	Manganese Ore	t	31532	137935
Karnataka	Moulding Sand	t	0	0
Karnataka	Ochre	t	0	0
Karnataka	Quartz	t	6431	63244
Karnataka	Quartzite	t	10000	13000
Karnataka	Shale	t	546026	670137
Karnataka	Silica Sand	t	70234	135989
Karnataka	Silver	kg	145	154
Karnataka	Steatite	t	0	0
Kerala	Clay (others)	t	0	0

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Kerala	Kaolin	t	870713	717320
Kerala	Laterite	t	97909	167136
Kerala	Limeshell	t	23123	18726
Kerala	Limestone	‘000t	495	501
Kerala	Silica Sand	t	59502	47649
Kerala	Sillimanite	t	4936	3946
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite	t	822165	731746
Madhya Pradesh	Calcite	t	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	Clay (others)	t	410147	443136
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Conc.	t	67640	79909
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Ore	t	2257288	2376183
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond	Crt	31989	37515
Madhya Pradesh	Diaspore	t	7275	6666
Madhya Pradesh	Dolomite	t	585096	557464
Madhya Pradesh	Felspar	t	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Fireclay	t	52183	45854
Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore	‘000t	1421	1989
Madhya Pradesh	Kaolin	t	11200	8200
Madhya Pradesh	Laterite	t	378844	451019
Madhya Pradesh	Limestone	‘000t	33942	36956
Madhya Pradesh	Manganese Ore	t	706194	759879
Madhya Pradesh	Ochre	t	34491	52231
Madhya Pradesh	Phosphorite	t	257097	131465
Madhya Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	205990	171200
Madhya Pradesh	Quartz	t	340	0
Madhya Pradesh	Sand (others)	t	0	66091
Madhya Pradesh	Shale	t	519551	452235
Madhya Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Slate	t	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Steatite	t	140	1858

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Maharashtra	Bauxite	t	1969843	2059149
Maharashtra	Chromite	t	0	0
Maharashtra	Corundum	kg	0	0
Maharashtra	Dolomite	t	274368	224647
Maharashtra	Felspar	t	0	0
Maharashtra	Fireclay	t	7547	4670
Maharashtra	Fluorite (graded)	t	3107	2486
Maharashtra	Iron Ore	‘000t	1193	1621
Maharashtra	Kaolin	t	0	0
Maharashtra	Kyanite	t	51	1922
Maharashtra	Laterite	t	4000	53987
Maharashtra	Limestone	‘000t	11927	10877
Maharashtra	Manganese Ore	t	674628	663284
Maharashtra	Pyrophyllite	t	705	1596
Maharashtra	Quartz	t	10267	14974
Maharashtra	Quartzite	t	50035	58073
Maharashtra	Sand (others)	t	750877	449543
Maharashtra	Shale	t	346459	280601
Maharashtra	Silica Sand	t	243156	200990
Maharashtra	Sillimanite	t	2590	6206
Meghalaya	Limestone	‘000t	3893	3581
Meghalaya	Sand (others)	t	7022	0
Meghalaya	Shale	t	0	0
Orissa	Bauxite	t	5460035	7635195
Orissa	Chromite	t	2943287	2851832
Orissa	Dolomite	t	888322	657287
Orissa	Fireclay	t	0	0
Orissa	Garnet (abrasive)	t	23898	18385
Orissa	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	6530	10139
Orissa	Iolite	kg	0	0

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Orissa	Iron Ore	‘000t	64308	76143
Orissa	Kaolin	t	0	0
Orissa	Limestone	‘000t	4058	3746
Orissa	Manganese Ore	t	531115	660438
Orissa	Pyrophyllite	t	0	10066
Orissa	Pyroxenite	t	0	0
Orissa	Quartz	t	7138	6976
Orissa	Quartzite	t	25806	31781
Orissa	Silica Sand	t	0	0
Orissa	Sillimanite	t	12314	11511
Orissa	Steatite	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Ball Clay	t	1649048	1758499
Rajasthan	Barytes	t	7352	5560
Rajasthan	Calcite	t	72076	90086
Rajasthan	Clay (others)	t	150232	140298
Rajasthan	Copper Conc.	t	43245	45656
Rajasthan	Copper Ore	t	982926	1003012
Rajasthan	Dolomite	t	227485	295206
Rajasthan	Felspar	t	789444	787866
Rajasthan	Fireclay	t	323125	232893
Rajasthan	Fluorite (graded)	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Garnet (abrasive)	t	614	605
Rajasthan	Gypsum	t	3495925	2894921
Rajasthan	Iron Ore	‘000t	235	696
Rajasthan	Jasper	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Kaolin	t	592154	804762
Rajasthan	Laterite	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Lead & Zinc Ore	t	8582015	9252137
Rajasthan	Lead Conc.	t	184485	194426
Rajasthan	Limestone	‘000t	52065	56328

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Rajasthan	Magnesite	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Manganese Ore	t	4987	2532
Rajasthan	Mica (crude)	t	79	0
Rajasthan	Mica (waste & Scrap)	t	3878	4084
Rajasthan	Ochre	t	1661108	1266341
Rajasthan	Phosphorite	t	1867229	1252533
Rajasthan	Pyrophyllite	t	7518	939
Rajasthan	Quartz	t	163668	195667
Rajasthan	Quartzite	t	4489	4187
Rajasthan	Sand (others)	t	0	1450
Rajasthan	Selenite	t	7577	532
Rajasthan	Silica Sand	t	617677	608934
Rajasthan	Silver	kg	373901	366111
Rajasthan	Steatite	t	756381	700921
Rajasthan	Vermiculite	t	0	0
Rajasthan	Wollastonite	t	141550	192642
Rajasthan	Zinc Conc.	t	1492781	1490662
Sikkim	Copper Conc.	t	0	0
Sikkim	Copper Ore	t	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Ball Clay	t	13334	4644
Tamil Nadu	Bauxite	t	95777	100896
Tamil Nadu	Clay (others)	t	8920	0
Tamil Nadu	Dunite	t	77745	64120
Tamil Nadu	Felspar	t	36400	55280
Tamil Nadu	Fireclay	t	143815	161479
Tamil Nadu	Garnet (abrasive)	t	1167878	339034
Tamil Nadu	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	69109	88545
Tamil Nadu	Gypsum	t	0	1410
Tamil Nadu	Lime Kankar	t	217643	140088

State	Mineral	Unit	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)
Tamil Nadu	Limeshell	t	105	0
Tamil Nadu	Limestone	‘000t	25203	22915
Tamil Nadu	Magnesite	t	149059	140829
Tamil Nadu	Marl	t	97620	37247
Tamil Nadu	Quartz	t	13689	15752
Tamil Nadu	Quartzite	t	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Silica Sand	t	10609	11366
Tamil Nadu	Sillimanite	t	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Steatite	t	282	860
Tamil Nadu	Vermiculite	t	1520	2202
Uttar Pradesh	Diaspore	t	8755	8129
Uttar Pradesh	Limestone	‘000t	3304	3144
Uttar Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	31186	28264
Uttar Pradesh	Quartz	t	0	900
Uttar Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	42051	8336
Uttaranchal	Dolomite	t	0	0
Uttaranchal	Limestone	‘000t	0	0
Uttaranchal	Magnesite	t	52369	44230
Uttaranchal	Steatite	t	98207	76824
West Bengal	Apatite	t	0	0
West Bengal	Clay (others)	t	0	0
West Bengal	Felspar	t	13560	19842
West Bengal	Fireclay	t	93733	92104
West Bengal	Kaolin	t	95607	88887
West Bengal	Moulding Sand	t	0	630
West Bengal	Quartz	t	30258	35521
West Bengal	Quartzite	t	300	7090
West Bengal	Silica Sand	t	71772	62415

(P): Provisional; *Source:* MCDR Returns, IBM.



### Revision applications against orders of State Governments

3024. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of applications received by the Ministry, for revision of orders passed by the State Governments during the last three years and their present status;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in disposing the revision applications filed by the aggrieved persons;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps/measures taken by Government to dispose of the pending applications for revision of State Governments' orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per information available 1048 Revision Applications have been received during the last three years. Out of these 276 Revision Applications have been disposed of and 772 Revision Applications are pending in the Ministry. State-wise details are given below:

Sl.No.	State	Revision Application Received by Ministry	Disposed of	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	19	42
2.	Bihar	04	01	03
3.	Chhattisgarh	47	14	33
4.	Goa	67	04	63
5.	Gujarat	89	61	28
6.	Haryana	02	00	02
7.	Jharkhand	06	06	00
8.	Karnataka	40	15	25
9.	Kerala	01	01	00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	181	29	152
11.	Maharashtra	09	06	03
12.	Odisha	258	56	202
13.	Rajasthan	244	50	194
14.	Tamil Nadu	30	07	23
15.	Uttarakhand	08	07	01
16.	West Bengal	01	00	01
TOTAL		1048	276	772

(b) and (c) Disposal of Revision Applications filed under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 is a quasi-judicial function and appeals against orders passed by the Central Government in such applications lie before the respective High Courts. The principle of natural justice is a paramount factor in disposal of Revision Applications. The Revisionary Authority while considering the Revision Application filed before it, has to take into consideration various factors and consider requests for adjournments on different grounds sought by the contending parties etc., in the interest of justice, which may sometimes result in some delay in the final disposal of the Revision Application.

(d) Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Mines have been appointed as Revisionary Authority under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 who hear and dispose of Revision Applications filed against orders passed by the State Governments.

**Amending the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to exploit the minerals**

3025. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have sent any proposal or gave any suggestion to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, so that mineral resources can be fully exploited and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of estimated number of mines under forest area, operational and non-operational in North-Eastern States and West Bengal;

(c) the State-wise details of the usage of the operational mines over last five years;

(d) the royalty received over the last five years, annually and State-wise for North-Eastern States and West Bengal; and

(e) the measures undertaken/proposed by Government to protect and promote the interests of States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The mining leases are granted by the State Governments who maintain complete details in this regard. Ministry of Mines does not maintain this information Centrally. However, as per information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines) the number of reporting mines in North-Eastern States and West Bengal is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details regarding royalty received over the last five years, annually and State-wise for North-Eastern States and West Bengal are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The Central Government in the Ministry of Mines has constituted Study Groups at regular intervals to study the demands made for revising the rates of royalty on minerals (other than minor minerals, Coal, Lignite, and Sand for stowing) and dead rent and to make recommendations. The most recent Study Group Report was received by the Government on 28.6.2013, based on which the Central Government is in the process of revising the rates of royalty which is expected to increase the royalty collections of the States.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise reporting mines during last five years*

(in numbers)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	4	4	3	2	2
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	8	9	12	14	14
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	12	11	23	25	21

Source: MCDR Returns

**Reporting Mine:** A mine reporting production, or reporting 'Nil' production during a year but engaged in developmental work such as, overburden removal; underground driving, winning, sinking work; exploration by pitting, trenching or drilling as evident from the returns required to be submitted under the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988

***Statement-II***

*Royalty accrual for last 5 years for major minerals  
(other than Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Assam	158	234.00	181	187	101
2.	Meghalaya	1400.14	726.99	1309.18	NA	NA
3.	West Bengal	54.00	50.00	41.00	NA	NA

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

**Note:** The rates of royalty for the State of West Bengal in respect of major minerals have remained the same as specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) number G.S.R. 458 (E) dated the 5th May, 1987.

### **Increase in royalty rates of minerals**

3026. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a blueprint which prescribes raising of royalty rates of minerals including bauxite, chrome, manganese and iron-ore, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the increase in royalty rates would benefit mineral rich States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the estimated gains by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Based on the recommendations given by the Study Group constituted for the purpose of recommending revision in rates of royalty, a proposal is under consideration to revise the rates of royalty of major minerals.

(b) and (c) However, as approval of the Government is yet to be accorded, it is not possible to give the details regarding the impact of the revision in rates of royalty on the revenues of various States, including Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

### **Export of gas to Pakistan**

3027. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to export gas to Pakistan through a pipeline from Jalandhar, Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of agreement signed in this regard and its salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Negotiations are under way between GAIL and Inter State Gas Systems (ISGS), Pakistan for supply of 5 MMSCMD of lean gas to Pakistan for a period of 5 years. Under this proposal, GAIL would lay 110 km pipeline infrastructure from Jalandhar to Amritsar/Atari Border.

**Compliance with the directions of High Court of Delhi**

3028. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a writ petition (C) 17451/2005 titled as Sunil Bansal v/s Union of India and Others, decided on 8 August, 2007 in which High Court of Delhi has given directions to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government and Oil Companies have been complying with these directions, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has received representation that the Oil Companies are not following the directions of the Court, if so, the reaction of Government on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi are complied with. IOCL has confirmed compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Court quoted in the representation sent to the Government.

**Increase in prices of LPG and kerosene**

3029. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to raise LPG cooking gas cylinder and kerosene prices per month to wipe out the subsidy; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Capping of price of gas sold by PSC contractors**

3030. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has capped the price of gas being sold by Production Sharing Contract (PSC) contractors at 4.2 dollar per MMBTU;

(b) if so, what would be the reduction in subsidy on LPG, kerosene and diesel if the price of crude were also capped at 50 dollar a barrel; and

(c) the reasons why Government does not cap the price of crude oil being produced by PSC contractors at 50 dollar in public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of gas produced from the fields operated by the companies under Pre-NELP regime is determined in accordance with the provisions made in the respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

The existing formula approved by the Government in 2007 for gas produced under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) is:

$$SP \text{ (USD/mmbtu)} = 2.5 + (CP-25)^{0.15}$$

*Where, SP=Sales price/mmbtu [Net Heating Value (NHV) basis]; CP=Average price of Brent crude oil in US\$/barrel for previous financial year.*

*The cap for Brent Crude Price in the formula would be frozen at US \$ 60 per barrel.*

The price arrived at on the basis of above formula is US\$ 4.20/MMBTU.

The Government notified the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 on 10.1.2014, which envisaged revised gas prices to become applicable from 1st April, 2014. The price notification based on new guidelines required collecting data from various domestic and international sources. Meanwhile, the schedule for Lok Sabha elections 2014 was announced and Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of the Political Parties and Candidates came into effect with effect from 5.3.2014. The Election Commission *vide* its letter dated 24th March, 2014 deferred the notification of gas price till the end of the election process. Accordingly, the revision of prices as per the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 was deferred by the Government *vide* order dated 28th March, 2014.

The Government subsequently considered gas price issue in the CCEA meeting held on 25th June, 2014 and decided that the whole issue of gas pricing needs comprehensive re-examination. Accordingly, it was decided that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 will be kept in abeyance up to 30.09.2014 and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rate prevailing on 31.03.2014.

(b) and (c) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS

kerosene and domestic LPG from refineries. The TPP / IPP are determined based on the price of respective product in the international market and are not related to the price of crude oil. Moreover, the price of crude oil produced by the domestic producers under PSCs cannot be capped under the terms of the contract.

### **Setting up of LNG importation terminal in Andhra Pradesh**

3031. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has joined hands with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of an LNG importation terminal, initially Floating Storage and Re-gasification unit (FSRU) along the State's expansive sea coast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Floating Storage and Re-gasification Unit (FSRU) project is being contemplated by Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation (APGDC), a joint venture company of GAIL Gas Ltd. and Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APGIC) in Kakinada, in collaboration with GDF, Suez and Shell wherein APGDC will have 48% equity and GDF Suez and Shell will hold 26% equity each. The capacity of the re-gasification unit would be about 3.5 MMTPA. The Pre-Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) of this project is being coordinated by APGDC in collaboration with GDF Suez.

### **Oil and gas discoveries under NELP**

3032. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil and gas discoveries made and hydrocarbons reserves added during the last three years under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP);

(b) the projected exploration and production of oil and natural gas likely to be achieved during the next three years;

(c) whether the country is lagging behind in exploration and production of oil and natural gas as compared to the other developed/developing countries;

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

(e) the corrective action taken by Government in the matter including steps initiated to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of oil and natural gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the last three years ( 2011-12 to 2013-14) to till date, 30 hydrocarbon discoveries (8 oil and 22 gas) have been made in the blocks awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Out of these, Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) has been done for 1 oil discovery according to which In-place volume and recoverable oil reserves are 195.09 Million Barrels and 26.28 Million Barrels respectively. The remaining discoveries are under various stages of evaluation and appraisal.

(b) Based on the Annual Work Programme and Budget for 2014-15 and projections during Twelfth five year plan (2012-2017), the following are the projected oil and gas production and exploratory inputs during the next three years (2014-2017):

Year	Oil Production (MMT)	Gas Production (BCM)	2D Seismic Survey (LKM)	3D Seismic Survey (SKM)	Exploratory Wells
2014-15	38.762	36.62	9697	14969	231
2015-16	42.546	72.915	19750	9020	199
2016-17	41.156	84.586	12500	6620	199

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, the Government has taken following steps:

- Offering of exploration blocks through NELP bidding rounds.
- Encouraging exploration and exploitation of alternate energy sources, such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas, Gas Hydrates etc.
- Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
- Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basin has been approved.

Apart from above, there are various measures being taken by the National Oil Companies to increase current production level. These include development of new and marginal fields, improved Oil Recovery/Enhanced Oil Recovery activities, well stimulation, field re-development/revitalization, work-over activities, chemical stimulation etc. according to the technical requirement of the fields and feasibility.



### **Investment in downstream gas market**

3033. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of natural gas pipelines, city and local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of the poor infrastructure in the downstream gas market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and,

(d) the steps being taken by Government to bring in investment in the downstream gas market for infrastructure development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of natural gas pipelines, City and Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the country are given in Statement –I and II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Presently, the country is having 15,340 km of natural gas pipelines having a capacity of 395 Million Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD).

In order to transport gas to different parts of the country, there is need to expand the gas pipeline infrastructure. Government has set up the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country. Establishing a National Gas Grid has been identified as a priority area by the Government. Government has entrusted PNGRB to prepare a road map for development of a National Gas Grid, indicating the detailed roll out plan and requirement of funds. Additional 15,000 Km. of pipeline length is required to complete the grid.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipelines as on 01.06.2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline Network	Name of Entity
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur -GREP- Dahej-Vijaipur	GAIL (India) Limited
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline Network	Name of Entity
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
6.	Dukli-Maharajganj pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
7.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
8.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
9.	K.G. Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited
10.	Gujarat regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
11.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited
12.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited
13.	GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited
14.	GSPL's Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited
18.	Uran-Taloja	Deepak Fertilizer and Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd.
19.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited
20.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited
21.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited
22.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore	GAIL (India) Limited

**Statement-II***List of CGD networks in the country as on 01.06.2014*

Sl. No	CGD Network	Sl. No	CGD Network
1.	Sonipat	24.	Dewas
2.	Faridabad	25.	Gwalior
3.	Gurgaon	26.	Indore including Ujjain
4.	Chandigarh	27.	Pune
5.	Jalandhar	28.	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai
6.	Kakinada	29.	Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas
7.	Hyderabad	30.	National Capital Territory of Delhi
8.	Vijaywada	31.	Kota
9.	Upper Assam	32.	Agartala
10.	Ghandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	33.	Meerut
11.	Hazira	34.	Mathura
12.	Valsad	35.	Agra
13.	Palej	36.	Kanpur
14.	Rajkot	37.	Bareilly
15.	Navsari	38.	Noida & Greater Noida
16.	Surendranagar	39.	Ghaziabad
17.	Nadiad	40.	Lucknow
18.	Ahmedabad	41.	Moradabad
19.	Vadodara	42.	Firozabad
20.	Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar	43.	Khurja
21.	Anand	44.	Allahabad
22.	Jamnagar	45.	Jhansi
23.	Bhavnagar		

**Natural gas in North-Eastern States connected to National Grid**

3034. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas available in the North-Eastern States is connected to National Grid;

(b) whether there is any concessional pricing mechanism that exists for the consumer of gas in the region;

(c) what is the price of gas being charged by exploring Oil Companies from commercial consumers and non-commercial consumers; and

(d) what is the definition of commercial consumers for gas pricing purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Gas produced from existing fields of nominated blocks of National Oil Companies (NOCs) viz., Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) is being supplied at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate to Power sector consumers, Fertilizers sector consumers, consumers covered under court orders and consumers having allocations of less than 0.05 MMSCMD, up to their APM allocation. Gas produced from existing and new fields of nominated blocks of NOCs is being supplied to rest of the consumers and APM consumers drawing gas beyond their APM allocation at non-APM rate. The APM and non-APM rates applicable to end consumers in North East region is \$2.52/MMBTU and \$4.2/MMBTU respectively. APM price in North East region is 60% of APM price in rest of the country with the remaining 40% paid to the National Oil Companies from the Government budget.

(d) There is no definition of commercial consumers for gas pricing purposes.

#### **Subsidized gas pricing for cottage industries in NE States**

3035. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special pricing of gas for the use of cottage and small scale industries in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether such special pricing was ever available to such industries in the past and the reasons for its discontinuance; and

(d) whether there has been a Committee of Ministers comprising of the State Commerce and Industries Ministers and which is headed by the Union Minister of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to advice on this subsidised pricing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Gas produced from

existing fields of nominated blocks of National Oil Companies (NOCs) viz., Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) is being supplied at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate to Power sector consumers, Fertilizers sector consumers, consumers covered under court orders and consumers having allocations of less than 0.05 MMSCMD, up to their APM allocation. Gas produced from existing and new fields of nominated blocks of NOCs is being supplied to rest of the consumers and APM consumers drawing gas beyond their APM allocation at non-APM rate.

The APM and non-APM rates applicable to end consumers in North East region is \$2.52/MMBTU and \$4.2/MMBTU respectively. APM price in North East region is 60% of APM price in rest of the country with the remaining 40% being paid to National Oil Companies from Government budget.

(d) No, Sir.

### **Methodology for pricing of petroleum products**

3036. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the method being followed in pricing of each of the petroleum products in the country;

(b) what is Trade Parity Price, Refinery Gate Price and Import Parity Price;

(c) how the under-recoveries are calculated by Oil Manufacturing Companies (OMCs);

(d) whether it is a fact that OMCs are taking refining cost at international level for fixing the petroleum prices in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The pricing of sensitive petroleum products was based on Import Parity Principle (IPP) till June, 2006. In 2006, based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. Rangarajan, the Government changed the pricing of Petrol and Diesel to Trade Parity Price (TPP). Accordingly, the price of petroleum products is being worked out at two levels:

- (i) For sale transactions from refineries to marketing companies at Refinery Gate Price (RGP), which is determined on Trade Parity/Import Parity basis (Trade Parity Price for Petrol/Diesel and Import Parity Price for PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG).

- (ii) For sale transaction from marketing companies to the end consumer at Retail Selling Price (RSP).

The IPP/TPP are determined based on the prices prevailing in the international market. The brief details of IPP/TPP/RGP are given below:

- Import Parity Price (IPP) – IPP represents the price that importers would pay in case of actual import of product at the respective Indian ports and includes the elements of: {FOB price + Ocean Freight + Insurance + Custom Duties + Port Dues, etc.}
- Trade Parity Price (TPP) - TPP consists of 80% of Import Parity Price and 20% of Export Parity Price.
- Export Parity Price (EPP) - EPP represents the price which oil companies would realize on export of petroleum products {FOB price + Advance License benefit (for duty free import of crude oil pursuant to export of refined products)}
- Refinery Gate Price (RGP) - This is the price paid by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to domestic refineries for purchase of finished petroleum products at refinery gate.
- The following elements are taken into account while calculating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG:
- Price paid to refinery
- Inland freight up to the market
- Marketing Margin
- LPG bottling charges
- Dealer/ Distributors commission
- Excise duty
- Value added tax and local levies

Pricing of all other petroleum products, including Petrol are deregulated.

(c) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international markets and the domestic inflationary conditions, the RSP of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are being modulated by the Government and their prices are not being increased in line with the movement of prices in the international markets. The amount realized by the OMCs on sale of these

products is less than their required price. The difference between this required price and actual selling price represents the under-recoveries of OMCs.

(d) and (e) The Import Parity Prices/ Trade Parity Prices are based on international prices of respective petroleum products and not on crude/raw material, hence, refining cost is not considered separately while calculating Refinery Gate Prices.

### **Enhancing probable crude oil and natural gas resources**

3037. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of action taken by Government as on date, to enhance probable crude oil and natural gas resources in various parts of our country; and

(b) whether Central Government in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat has identified such places in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has so far awarded a total of 282 exploration blocks (28 under Pre-NELP and 254 under NELP) in onland and offshore areas of the country. Out of these, 131 exploration blocks have been awarded in various states. As a result of exploration activities, so far a total of 106 hydrocarbon discoveries, comprising of 84 oil and 22 gas discoveries have been made in various states. In-Place oil volume of 358.40 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and Gas Volume of 21.39 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) have been established so far from the above discoveries based on the review of Commerciality/approval of Field Development Plans. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As far as Gujarat is concerned, so far a total of 46 exploration blocks have been awarded under Pre-NELP and NELP bidding rounds in the districts of Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhuj, Gandhinagar, Himmatnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Palanpur, Patan, Rajpipla, Surat and Vadodara.

So far, 55 hydrocarbon discoveries (49 gas and 6 oil) have been made in 16 blocks in Gujarat, resulting in establishment of In-Place oil volume of 33.64 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and Gas Volume of 1.23 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) respectively.

Statement  
State-wise exploration blocks awarded under NELP and Pre-NELP

Area/State	No. of Blocks Awarded	Discoveries		Inplace Volume as on 01.04.2014			
		Oil	Gas	Total	Oil (MMT)	GAS (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)
Assam	19	0	1	1	-	-	-
Gujarat	46	49	6	55	33.64	1.23	34.87
Rajasthan	19	31	8	39	292.52	20.16	312.68
West Bengal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	6	2	0	2	32.24	0.00	32.24
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	3	0	1	1	-	-	-
Nagaland	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7	2	1	3	-	-	-
Tripura	4	0	5	5	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	131	84	22	106	358.40	21.39	379.79



**Supply of LPG through pipeline in Madhya Pradesh**

†3038. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan for supplying LPG through pipeline in Madhya Pradesh and the measures taken to get it completed within the scheduled time-frame; and

(b) by when the work related to supply of domestic and commercial gas in Ujjain would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are not having plan to supply LPG through pipeline, to domestic and commercial LPG customers in State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The work for supplying natural gas to domestic and commercial customers in Ujjain has started and is expected to be completed by 18.12.2014.

**Allocation of kerosene to States**

3039. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large population of the country still use kerosene as cooking fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to rationalize the allocation of kerosene to the States to be given in the current financial year 2014-15;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Household-wise data on kerosene usage in the country is not maintained by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. However, as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey NSS 66th round (July 2009 – June 2010) on “Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting”, 0.8% of rural households and 6.5% of urban households used kerosene as primary source of energy for cooking.

(c) to (e) Allocation of PDS kerosene has been made to the States/UTs for the 1st quarter (April-June) and 2nd quarter (July–September) of financial year 2014-15 on the same scale as 2013-14 for now.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Haldia Jagdishpur gas pipeline**

†3040. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be Pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is laying 2050 kilometres of gas pipeline between Haldia and Jagdishpur, if so, the names of the States likely to be benefited thereby along with the State-wise breakup of the gas based projects;

(b) the present status of the said project and by when this project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the arrangement made for completion of the said project in stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. GAIL has been authorized by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for laying the Jagdishpur-Haldia natural gas pipeline. The pipeline will pass through the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Detailed route survey of the main line and spur lines along the revised route has been completed. GAIL plans to synchronize the JHPL project with revival of fertilizer plants enroute the pipeline and Gas Supply Agreements with fertilizer plants will be formalized subject to the readiness of plants to utilize the gas. The project execution would commence after booking of minimum 30% of the capacity of the pipeline.

**Gas leakage in Bombay High**

†3041. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any report of gas leakage in Bombay High;

(b) whether any loss to life and property has been caused due to gas leakage;

(c) whether work to stop leakage and rescue is going on;

(d) whether Government has made efforts to find out the causes of gas leakage or ordered an enquiry into it;

(e) whether any loss has been caused to ONGC Bombay High due to gas leakage;

(f) quantity of loss of gas due to leakage and estimated financial loss; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) whether Government proposes to take measures to prevent recurrence of such major incidents of gas leakage in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Gas leakage was reported from the annulus of well NS-Bx, Bombay High on 19.07.2014. Neither any casualty nor any loss of property has been reported.

(c) Efforts are being made to contain the gas leakage. Water is being sprayed continuously at the leakage point. Gas leakage has subdued considerably and further efforts to completely stop the gas leakage are underway. As far as rescue is concerned, on the day when gas leak occurred, non-essential personnel of the drilling rig were relocated to a nearby platform.

(d) ONGC has constituted a committee to find out the causes of the gas leakage.

(e) and (f) No Loss has been caused to ONGC. However, due to closure of well, loss of oil and gas production has been estimated to the tune of 1000 Barrel Oil Per Day (BOPD) and 0.110 MMSCMD respectively.

(g) Remedial measures as recommended by the Committee constituted by ONGC shall be implemented across all ONGC offshore installations.

#### **Complaints against gas agencies in Bihar**

3042. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Gas Agencies/ Distributors in Bihar against whom complaints of various nature were received during the last three years and the current year ;

(b) the action taken in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Field Officers of various Oil Companies tend to let off the erring Agencies/ Distributors; and

(d) the fool-proof method being contemplated to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The number of LPG distributors and the number of established irregularities in the State of Bihar as reported by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during last three years and the period from April-May, 2014 is as under :

Period	Number of LPG distributors	Number of established irregularities
2011-12	49	98
2012-13	37	82
2013-14	38	63
April-May' 2014	14	28

In all established cases action has been taken against the erring LPG distributors under the provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/ distributorship agreement. Name of erring LPG distributors are available with Director (Marketing) of concerned company.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that they have not noticed any established case of their officers letting off the erring LPG distributors in the State of Bihar during the above mentioned period.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that regular/surprise inspection are carried out by their Field Officers, Anti-Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department at LPG godowns and showrooms of LPG distributorships.

Moreover, OMCs are always on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. OMCs also carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal, KYC exercise etc. which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

#### **Additional supply of gas to gas-based power plants in Andhra Pradesh**

3043. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to provide additional supply of gas to gas-based power plants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the company-wise quantity of gas that is going to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government and companies have been demanding more than the proposed supply; and

(d) if so, the steps Ministry proposes to take on (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Allocation of domestically produced gas is done as per the guidelines issued from time to time. At present, there is no proposal for any additional allocation of gas to gas based power plants in Andhra Pradesh.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural gas in view of limited availability of natural gas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has issued guidelines on the following:

- (i) Swapping of natural gas
- (ii) Clubbing/diversion of gas between power plants of same owner with the intent to serve larger public interest so that available gas by clubbing/diversion can be used more efficiently in order to improve the Plant Load Factor (PLF) with corresponding increase in generation of electricity *vis-à-vis* pre-clubbing/diversion period.

#### **Adulteration of water in petroleum products**

†3044. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of adulteration of water into petroleum products and alleged pilferage of fuel have come into light during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has got the cases related to adulteration of water into petrol and diesel and its pilferage investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Increase in prices of petroleum products**

3045. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase/decrease in prices of various petroleum products by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last one year;

(b) whether Government proposes to hike the prices of petroleum products such as diesel, petrol, natural gas etc. and if so, the products-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has evaluated the impact of rise in prices of these products on the lives of common man in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to keep the prices of petroleum products under control and to insulate the common man from undue burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revisions in price of Petrol, Diesel (in retail), Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene at Delhi since 01.07.2013 till date are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The price of Petrol has already been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol in line with changes in international prices and market condition.

As regards Diesel, effective 18th January 2013, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders, and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price, with immediate effect.

As regards Domestic Natural Gas, the Government has decided to keep the Domestic Natural Gas pricing guidelines 2014 in abeyance till 30th September, 2014. Till such time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rates prevailing as on 31st March, 2014.

(c) and (d) Regarding the impact of rise in prices of petroleum products on the common man, Petrol being largely an item of final consumption, has a very limited impact on inflation while the impact of price hike in diesel on inflation, is higher.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of high and fluctuating international oil prices, the Government continues to subsidize the retail selling prices of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. There has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June 2011. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 01.08.2014, the Government is providing a total subsidy of ₹ 1.33/litre on Diesel (to retail consumers), ₹ 33.80/ litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 470.45/ cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

**Statement**

*Revision in retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products since 1.7.2013  
(at Delhi)*

Date	Petrol*	Diesel (Retail)	PDS SKO	Subsidized Domestic LPG
				₹/Cylinder
01.07.2013	68.58	50.26	14.96	410.50
02.07.2013		50.84		
15.07.2013	70.44			
01.08.2013	71.28	51.40		
01.09.2013	74.10	51.97		
14.09.2013	76.06			
01.10.2013	72.40	52.54		
01.11.2013	71.02	53.10		
01.12.2013		53.67		
11.12.2013				414.00
21.12.2013	71.52	53.78		
01.01.2014				
05.01.2014	72.43	54.34		
01.02.2014		54.91		
01.03.2014	73.16	55.48		
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49		
16.04.2014	71.41			
13.05.2014		56.71		
01.06.2014		57.28		
07.06.2014	71.51			
25.06.2014	71.56			
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84		
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40		
Current RSP	72.51	58.40	14.96	414.00

\*As per IOCL.

**Payment of royalty on crude oil and gas**

3046. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the royalty on crude oil and gas is to be paid to the State Governments based on the wellhead Price of Crude Oil as per the Central Government's notifications dated 16 December, 2004, 20 August, 2007 and resolution dated 17 March, 2007.

(b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) from April, 2008 onwards has unilaterally paid the royalty to the State Government on post discounted prices;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has represented to the Central Government for payment of royalty as per said mechanism and as per pre-discounted prices; and

(d) if so, what is Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Royalty on production of crude oil and natural gas is payable to the Central Government (for production from offshore fields) and to the State Governments (for production from onshore fields) in terms of the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA), Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules 1959, Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with notifications/resolutions dated 17th March, 2003 (not 2007), 16th December, 2004, 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009 issued by the Government under the ORDA from time to time.

(b) In view of Government of India's directives, *vide* letter dated 30th October, 2003, since 2003-04 Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been allowing discount to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of crude oil. As per the above letter, ONGC was initially directed that revenue of State Governments in terms of royalty on crude oil should not be affected by the discount. In view of specific directive, since April, 2003 ONGC paid royalty on production of onshore crude to State Governments on pre-discount sale price though royalty on production of offshore crude oil to the Government of India was paid at post-discount sale price, in line with statutory provisions.

Subsequently, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas *vide* letter No.P-20012/28/97-pp(Part-II-A) dated 23rd May, 2008 withdrew the earlier directives issued *vide* letter dated 30th October, 2003. Consequently, ONGC started making payment of royalty to State Governments also on post discount price from 01st April, 2008.



(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat has represented before the Union Government. The Government of Gujarat had also filed a Special Civil Application No.13943 of 2011 before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat with a prayer to direct ONGC to pay the royalty on crude oil at the pre-discount price from April, 2008 instead of on post discount price. The Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat *vide* its order dated 30.11.2013 has ordered that the royalty on crude oil is to be paid on pre-discount price and directed ONGC to make the payment towards the amount of shortfall of royalty for the period April, 2008 till date within a period of two months from the date of the order. Aggrieved by the order, ONGC has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Pending further orders, the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13.02.2014, stayed the operation of the impugned judgment subject to the condition that ONGC pays royalty to State of Gujarat on pre-discount price of crude oil *w.e.f.* 1st February, 2014 onwards. Accordingly, ONGC has started paying royalty on pre-discount price *w.e.f.* 1st February, 2014.

#### **Storage of crude oil in Indian caverns by Kuwait and Abu Dhabi**

3047. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil-rich countries Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are in talks with India to store about 2 million tonnes of crude oil in Indian caverns, which the country can use during emergencies such as supply constraint due to geo-political turmoil in the producing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Oil companies (NOCs) of UAE and Kuwait, namely, ADNOC and KPC have expressed their interest in this regard. Bilateral Working Groups have been formed to discuss the subject further.

#### **PSCs signed under NELP**

3048. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of blocks for which production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) has been signed under Near Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) until 2009;

(b) how many of these are still under exploration or production and how many have been surrendered so far;

(c) the details of discoveries in the surrendered blocks and the steps Government proposes to take to produce from them; and

(d) whether there is any move to re-offer the surrendered blocks and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Till the year 2009, seven New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds (NELP-I to NELP-VII) were completed and the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for 203 exploration blocks were signed.

(b) Out of these, 111 blocks have been relinquished by the Contractors and 92 blocks are currently operational. Commercial oil/gas production has commenced from 11 discoveries in 5 NELP blocks.

(c) Out of the 111 relinquished blocks, 6 oil discoveries (3 in Eastern Offshore & 3 in Gujarat) and 8 gas discoveries (1 in each Andaman-Nicobar and Tamil Nadu, and 6 in Eastern Offshore) were made in 10 relinquished blocks, where the discoveries were not found to be commercially viable for production.

(d) The relinquished areas are usually considered for re-offer under future bidding rounds subject to availability of statutory clearances.

#### **Increasing quota of kerosene oil for Odisha**

3049. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of subsidised kerosene oil being allotted to different States in the country;

(b) whether Government would consider to increase kerosene oil quota for the State of Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/UT-wise details of PDS Kerosene allocated to the States/UTs for year 2013-14 and current year up to 2nd quarter (July to September) so far are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has made the kerosene allocation to States/UTs for year 2013-14 after rationalization. As per norms adopted by the Government for rationalization of allocation of PDS kerosene, PDS kerosene quota of Odisha was not reduced except

for quantity remained uplifted by the State during the year 2012-13. While the requests of various State Governments including Odisha for restoration of their Kerosene Quota have not been acceded to, the Government has, however, decided to allow the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

**Statement**

*PDS SKO allocation to States/UTs in KL*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	First two quarters of 2014-15	2013-14
1.	A and N Islands	3456	6912
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	184524	465996
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5736	11479
4.	Assam	163992	327966
5.	Bihar	407040	814068
6.	Chandigarh	1776	3528
7.	Chhattisgarh	90048	180072
8.	D & N Haveli	1152	2280
9.	Daman and Diu	432	876
10.	Delhi \$	0	53424
11.	Goa	2616	5244
12.	Gujarat	336720	673416
13.	Haryana	45624	91260
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12336	24660
15.	J and K*	40662	94698
16.	Jharkhand	134352	268704
17.	Karnataka	261456	522888
18.	Kerala	60096	120192
19.	Lakshadweep	1008	1008
20.	Madhya Pradesh	312840	625668
21.	Maharashtra	365232	730464
22.	Manipur	12480	24967
23.	Meghalaya	12960	25944

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	First two quarters of 2014-15	2013-14
24.	Mizoram	3912	7800
25.	Nagaland	8544	17100
26.	Orissa	199488	398988
27.	Puducherry	2232	4440
28.	Punjab	45072	90132
29.	Rajasthan	254376	508764
30.	Sikkim	3168	6348
31.	Tamil Nadu	174360	348696
32.	Telangana**	48468	0
33.	Tripura	19584	39180
34.	Uttar Pradesh	795000	1590000
35.	Uttaranchal	18096	36168
36.	West Bengal	481776	963528
TOTAL ALLOCATION		4510614	9086858

\* Including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

\*\* First time, effective 2nd Quarter of 2014-15 allocation of PDS SKO has been made for the newly created State of Telangana. Accordingly, allocation for Andhra Pradesh for 2nd Quarter 2014-15' has been adjusted proportionately.

\$ Allocation of Delhi for the year 2013-14 is based on approved allocation.

### **Indoor and outdoor stadiums in Nawagaon, Chhattisgarh**

†3050. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a grand cricket stadium is ready in Nawagaon along with an indoor and an outdoor stadium of sports in Raipur, Chhattisgarh:

(b) whether it is planned to regularly organize all kinds of sports and cricket tournaments, etc. at national level in those stadiums; and

(c) if Government agrees with (b) above, the time by when people will be able to benefit from the abovesaid stadiums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes Sir. As per information received from the Govt. of Chhattisgarh, a big cricket stadium in village Parsad, Naya Raipur (C.G.) instead of Nawagaon is ready.

(b) Presently no policy guidelines have been framed to organize regular sports and cricket tournament etc. at national level in the above stadium. Only cricket matches are to be played periodically.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Development of sports stadiums at district level**

†3051. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for construction and development of sports stadiums at the district level with the help of Central Government for skill development in indigenous and foreign sports as a preliminary step in the country;

(b) the State-wise districts where steps have been taken for development of sports stadiums and training presently; and

(c) the future action plan as well as financial provision for sports policy and talent development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Central Government is implementing a Scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) under which it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The RGKA Scheme became operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014 and proposals for construction of the sports complexes are being obtained from the States/UTs. ₹ 200 crores is the budget provision for the current financial year in respect of RGKA Scheme.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of the RGKA Scheme***

Under the RGKA scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of ₹ 80 lakh each (Total ₹ 1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines.

All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR-Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA. Development of playfields at village panchayats will be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college.

Annual Sports competitions *viz.*, Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

#### **Gender test of participating athletes in CWG, 2014**

3052. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian athletes were subjected to gender test in India prior to their participation in the Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2014 in Glasgow;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such tests are conducted for all the athletes; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for a particular athlete having been singled out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No Sir. No Indian Athlete was subjected to gender test in India prior to their participation in the Commonwealth Games (CWG) 2014 in Glasgow. However, on the request of the Athletics Federation of India, a suspected case of female hyperandrogenism was tested and later found positive.

(b) The Athletics Federation of India had reported that during the recently concluded 17th Asian Junior Athletics Championship at Chinese Taipei, some officials of Asian Athletics Association had suspected one Indian Athlete of female hyperandrogenism. Prior to the commencement of CWG, the Athletics Federation of India requested Sports

Authority of India (SAI) to undertake a test on this athlete so as to avoid possible embarrassment to the country during Commonwealth Games, 2014. Accordingly, SAI instructed its Sports Medicine Doctor in Bengaluru to conduct a test on the suspected athlete. The result was positive and, therefore, SAI recommended that the athlete be excluded from participating till the level of androgenic hormones is brought down to allowable limits.

(c) and (d) No gender tests are conducted. Test for female hyperandrogenism are conducted only in following cases:

- (i) Written request of the Sports person.
- (ii) Written request of the Medical officer of Sports Authority of India (SAI)/ concerned National Sports Federation who may have doubt about a Sports person having female hyperandrogenism.
- (iii) A written complaint.

This Department has issued Standard Operative Procedure (SOP) for such tests on 19.3.2013.

### **Establishing youth hostels in West Bengal**

3053. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new youth hostels set up in the State of West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned and disbursed to State of West Bengal for setting up youth hostels under any scheme during the last three years;

(c) the details of any such sanctions specially for women and handicapped people in the State of West Bengal;

(d) whether the Ministry is satisfied with utilization status and activities carried out under the above scheme; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Three Youth Hostels at Darjeeling, Burdwan and Churulia have been set up in the past under the Youth Hostels Scheme of Government of India in West Bengal. On the advice of Planning Commission, a policy decision has been taken not to take up construction of new hostels. Hence, no new youth hostel has been set up in

the State of West Bengal during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Promotion of traditional games**

†3054. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional games in the country are slowly becoming extinct if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plan to promote traditional games, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to construct village stadium at every village Panchayat headquarter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. It is not true that the traditional/indigenous/domestic games are becoming extinct in the country.

The existing schemes of the Government of India and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous games. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), various sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games like Chess, Wrestling, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Malkhamb, Atya Patya etc. have been given Government recognition, and are provided with financial assistance for promotional and developmental activities under the scheme of assistance to NSFs.

(c) Under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), launched in February, 2014 in place of erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), integrated Sports Complexes will be constructed in every rural block panchayat of the country. Each Sports complex will cost ₹ 1.75 crore and have 11 outdoor and 5 indoor games with flexibility to choose 3 local games within the limit of 16 games. The Outdoor disciplines are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Tennis and Volley ball. The indoor disciplines are Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting and also provision of a Multi-gym.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Facilities and emoluments to sportspersons**

†3055. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to provide emoluments and other facilities to the National/State-level sportspersons of various sports especially, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, etc. at par with cricket players;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to improve economic condition of the sports persons through incentives so that their performance may improve at international and national sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines including traditional and indigenous games and sports is that of the concerned National Sports Federations. Board for control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is not recognized by the Department of Sports, Government of India as a recognized National Sport Federation and as such does not receive any funding from the Department of Sports.

Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India and Kho-Kho Federation of India are recognised as NSFs for Kabaddi and Kho-Kho respectively. Kabaddi is a “priority” category sports discipline while Kho-kho is in “others” category. The said two NSFs are provided with financial assistance for promotional and developmental activities under the scheme for assistance to NSFs.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, assistance is provided to the NSFs of priority sports disciplines, *inter-alia*, for conduct of national championships in Senior, Junior and Sub-junior levels both for men and women, conduct of zonal championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, etc. In case of sports in “others” category assistance is provided for conduct of national championships in Senior and Junior levels for men and women and conduct of zonal championships.

NSFs are responsible for promotion of their respective sports disciplines in the entire country and not in a specific state of the country.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Ministry provides incentives in the form of Special Cash Awards to medal winners in international sports events. Under the scheme 'Scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches', cash Awards to the medal-winners in international sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships (both for men and women) are given as under in terms of the provisions of the Scheme:

Name of event	Gold Medal/ First Position	Silver Medal/ Second Position	Bronze Medal/ Third Position
<b>(a) Seniors</b>			
(i) Olympics Games	₹ 50 lakhs	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs
(ii) Asian Games /Commonwealth Games	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 6 lakhs
(iii) World Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 3 lakhs
(iv) Asian Championships/ Commonwealth Championships	₹ 3 lakhs	₹ 2 lakhs	₹ 1 lakh
<b>(b) World Championships (Juniors and Sub-Juniors)</b>			
(i) Juniors	₹ 2 lakhs	₹ 1.5 lakhs	₹ 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors	₹ 1 lakh	₹ 80,000	₹ 60,000
<b>(c) Asian and Commonwealth Championships (Juniors and Sub-Juniors)</b>			
(i) Juniors	₹ 1 lakh	₹ 80,000	₹ 60,000
(ii) Sub-Juniors	₹ 50,000	₹ 40,000	₹ 30,000

#### **Non-payment of minimum wages to women labourers in various sectors**

†3056. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases regarding non-payment of minimum wages including unequal wages to women labourers in various sectors including the agriculture sector have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported especially in the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the regulatory mechanism for implementing the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 effectively;

(d) whether Government proposes to implement a separate legislation for farm labourers; and

(e) whether Government proposes to take social security measures for farm labourers from central funding and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Specific cases have not been reported in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

(d) In the schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act, agriculture is covered.

(e) The Government enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 with the objective to provide social security and welfare measures to the workers in the unorganised sector workers including agricultural workers in unorganised sector. As such, the agricultural workers are also eligible to take benefits available under the scheme framed under the Act.

### **Schemes to promote participation of girls in sports**

3057. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any schemes or programmes to encourage the participation of girls in sporting activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many girls have benefited from such schemes/programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) All schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are equally applicable to women.

The sports competitions conducted under the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) which is now replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), introduced from 2008-09, provide a great opportunity for girls to take part in sports in large numbers as the Scheme of RGKA operates from the grassroot level. Number of women participants in sports competitions conducted under PYKKA during 2013-14 was 5.80 lakhs.

Further, efforts are constantly being made to increase the intake of the number of sports women under various sports promotional schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI). During 2013-14, there were 6838 women trainees receiving training at different SAI Centres in various disciplines, all over the country.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, the NSFs conduct national championships for women also in all the three categories namely senior, junior and sub-junior. Under the Scheme 'Priority' and 'Gender' category, NSFs are assisted in organizing one national level championship @ ₹ 2 lakh each for Senior, Junior and Sub-Junior Championships in a year. Similarly, 'other' category NSFs are given assistance @ ₹ 2 lacs each for holding national championships in Senior and Junior category. In addition, NSFs are also assisted for upto six regional championships as preparatory to Nationals @ ₹ 1 lakh per championship. The assistance is primarily for the purpose of providing boarding and lodging, transportation etc. to participants.

Further, the Scheme of National Championships for Women, which was started in 1975, aimed at promotion of sports amongst women. Under this Scheme, national level competitions were preceded by holding of lower level competitions (District and State level) for which States/UTs were provided financial assistance as per norms. The Scheme of National Championship for Women was brought under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2010-11. As per guidelines for conduct of sports competitions issued on 26.5.2014, funding pattern for sports competitions conducted at block, district, State and national level for the National Sports Championship for women, funding norms are as under:-

Level of Competition	Funding pattern
Block	To be conducted by the States/UTs out of its own resources, if they so desire (optional).
District	A lump sum grant of ₹ 2.40 lakhs per District including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of ₹ 20,000/- per discipline.

Level of Competition	Funding pattern
State Level	A lump sum grant of ₹ 1 lakh per District in the State/UT for 12 sports disciplines.
National Level	A lump sum grant of ₹ 10 lakhs per discipline (₹ 8.5 lakhs per discipline to be provided to host State/organisation and ₹ 1.5 lakh per disciplines to be utilised on medals, trophies, certificates, utility prizes etc.)

The scheme covers the following 12 sports disciplines divided into four groups for the purpose of conducting National Sports Festival for Women in the different States of the country with the collaboration of States Sports Councils:

Sl. No.	Group-I	Group-II	Group-III	Group-IV
1.	Basketball	Handball	Athletics	Kho-Kho
2.	Gymnastics	Hockey	Badminton	Kabaddi
3.	Swimming	Tennis	Table Tennis	Volleyball

Number of women participants in National Championship for women in 2013-14 was 306057.

### **Grants released for upkeep of stadia in Delhi**

3058. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants released/utilised for upkeep of stadia in Delhi and other places in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is aware of dismal conditions of stadia in Delhi and large scale pilferage of fixtures and fittings from these stadia;

(c) if so, the stadium-wise details thereof along with the action taken by Government against the agencies responsible for maintenance of stadia; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure regular maintenance and upkeep of the stadia in Delhi and other places across the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, 'Sports' is state subject and the maintenance/ upkeep of stadia

is primary responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. However the five stadia of International Level in Delhi namely Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges are maintained by SAI. The total grants released/utilized for upkeep of stadia in Delhi during the last three years (stadia-wise) are as under:

	(₹ in lakhs)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov.)
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	2292.92	1335.80	1284.84
Indira Gandhi Stadium	510.98	905.74	1378.49
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	1005.76	1166.98	831.54
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	528.55	624.71	733.28
Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	259.57	373.75	384.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4597.78</b>	<b>4406.98</b>	<b>4613.05</b>

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Within the constraints of the budget allocated for their upkeep, they are well maintained through Central Public Works Department (CPWD)/National Building Construction Cooperation (NBCC). There is round the clock security by ex-army men through Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR).

(d) With regard to maintenance and operation of five Sports Authority of India (SAI) stadia namely Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, regular monitoring is being done through respective Administrator by convening joint meetings with maintenance agency so as to maintain the stadium at par with International standards. SAI has empanelled more Government Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for housekeeping and maintenance work so that there is competition amongst them.

#### **Infrastructure available to NADA to undertake doping tests**

3059. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate infrastructure is available in the country to undertake doping test by National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA);
- (b) if so, the details of laboratories/testing centres located across the country; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) became operational from 1st January 2009. In the year 2009, NADA has collected more than 2500 dope samples of athletes which has been increased to 4400 in 2013. All the dope samples collected by NADA are tested by National Dope Testing Laboratory, New Delhi which is established for the purpose of dope sample testing in the country. The laboratory is accredited by World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) and well equipped to carry out more than 5000 dope test in year.

**Modern infrastructural facilities in different national stadia**

3060. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS : be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided any modern infrastructural facilities in different national stadia;
- (b) if so, the status of each such subject;
- (c) whether the Ministry has decided to hold any international events in India and abroad in the coming years; and
- (d) the details of quantum of funds allocated and spent on such events in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has provided modern infrastructure facilities in Delhi Stadia during CWG – 2010 The five Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia in Delhi namely Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range Complex and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming

Pool Complex were renovated/upgraded in 2010 for the conduct of Commonwealth Games 2010. After completion of CWG-2010 the Stadia were opened for the general public for various sports activities. These stadias are well maintained and equipped with International facilities and regular sporting events are being held in these stadium.

In addition, Siri Fort Sports Complex, Yamuna Sports Complex, Tyagraj Sports Complex, Chhattarsal Stadium, Talkatora Indoor Stadium and Shivaji Stadium in Delhi/ New Delhi were renovated/upgraded in 2010 for the conduct of Commonwealth Games, 2010 and are maintained by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Government of National Capital Territorial of Delhi (GNCTD).

(c) and (d) National Sports Federations (NSFs) organize international tournament in India from time to time. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides financial assistance to NSFs for holding tournaments in India, if the same are approved by the Ministry at cost to the Government for participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international events abroad, the Ministry provides financial assistance under the scheme of assistance to NSFs, towards aid for, loading and boarding etc.

#### **Promotion of tourism in Odisha**

3061. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allotted to States by the Ministry from 2000-01 to 2013-14;

(b) what is the priority of Government to promote tourism in Eastern and Northern India; and

(c) what is the priority for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including Eastern and Northern India which also includes the State of Odisha. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration including Odisha for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. The details of the State/UT-wise amount and number of Tourism Projects sanctioned during 9th Plan (2000-01 to 2001-02), 10th Plan, 11th Plan and 12th Plan (till 2013-14) are given in the Statement-I to IV.



**Statement-I**

*Number of projects and amount sanctioned during the  
Ninth Plan (2000-01 to 2001-02).*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	4.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	3.56
4.	Assam	13	5.58
5.	Bihar	09	1.66
6.	Chandigarh	07	0.30
7.	Chhattisgarh	06	1.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	0.12.
9.	Daman and Diu	01	0.05
10.	Delhi	08	0.73
11.	Goa	11	0.98
12.	Gujarat	05	2.09
13.	Haryana	12	2.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29	5.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	6.58
16.	Jharkhand	08	2.86
17.	Karnataka	25	7.11
18.	Kerala	25	13.98
19.	Lakshadweep	01	0.17
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13	3.43
21.	Maharashtra	13	11.60
22.	Manipur	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	04	0.95

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
24.	Mizoram	20	3.92
25.	Nagaland	13	2.16
26.	Odisha	06	1.20
27.	Puducherry	05	0.85
28.	Punjab	05	0.27
29.	Rajasthan	19	3.84
30.	Sikkim	39	5.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	24	4.39
32.	Tripura	17	4.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14	2.60
34.	Uttarakhand	17	2.82
35.	West Bengal	34	5.54
GRAND TOTAL		453	113.41

***Statement-II****Number of projects and amount sanctioned during the Tenth plan period.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	84.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	60.88
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.06
4.	Assam	41	66.36
5.	Bihar	26	66.32
6.	Chandigarh	10	5.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	37	77.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0.38
9.	Daman and Diu	9	5.82
10.	Delhi	45	71.23

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
11.	Goa	7	1.57
12.	Gujarat	25	37.27
13.	Haryana	44	48.96
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55	71.34
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	64	140.21
16.	Jharkhand	12	42.80
17.	Kerala	61	138.10
18.	Karnataka	47	90.52
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0.07
20.	Maharashtra	52	82.68
21.	Manipur	17	11.62
22.	Meghalaya	20	26.68
23.	Mizoram	30	60.38
24.	Madhya Pradesh	62	97.24
25.	Nagaland	36	74.41
26.	Orissa	37	72.36
27.	Puducherry	9	16.86
28.	Punjab	29	55.46
29.	Rajasthan	50	81.84
30.	Sikkim	49	74.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	62	103.46
32.	Tripura	21	17.02
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	95.90
34.	Uttarakhand	42	76.73
35.	West Bengal	39	55.35
GRAND TOTAL		1160	2011.67

***Statement-III****Number of projects\* and amount sanctioned\* during the Eleventh plan period.**(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	244.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	174.25
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	26	95.94
5.	Bihar	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	19	30.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	45.58
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman & Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	27	78.29
11.	Goa	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	17	86.36
13.	Haryana	35	99.78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45	128.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145	391.17
16.	Jharkhand	21	67.27
17.	Kerala	40	163.53
18.	Karnataka	31	140.48
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	23	162.96
21.	Manipur	36	137.82
22.	Meghalaya	28	61.64
23.	Mizoram	33	79.59
24.	Madhya Pradesh	59	203.19
25.	Nagaland	75	176.96
26.	Odisha	40	127.95
27.	Puducherry	20	74.75

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
28.	Punjab	16	66.69
29.	Rajasthan	28	125.41
30.	Sikkim	86	213.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	49	160.78
32.	Tripura	48	91.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	168.39
34.	Uttarakhand	31	198.68
35.	West Bengal	48	149.54
GRAND TOTAL		1226	4090.31

\* Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

#### ***Statement-IV***

*Number of projects\* and amount sanctioned\* during the Twelfth plan  
(2012-13 and 2013-14)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	104.97	25	181.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	66.33	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	14	111.10
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	1	24.37	2	57.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	2	0.50	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1	4.87	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	8	14.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	29.80	1	33.71
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	112.86	45	85.47
16.	Jharkhand	2	48.86	1	5.00
17.	Kerala	6	78.26	10	46.68
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00	8	32.29
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	79.64	6	67.95
21.	Manipur	1	0.50	11	214.38
22.	Meghalaya	2	0.68	1	0.47
23.	Mizoram	4	1.12	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	206.50	9	100.21
25.	Nagaland	17	47.60	9	52.22
26.	Odisha	2	0.61	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	48.48
28.	Punjab	0	0.00	2	10.39
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	10	51.75
30.	Sikkim	4	20.75	11	104.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	21.29	24	130.13
34.	Uttarakhand	2	12.97	30	265.33
35.	West Bengal	2	46.94	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		136	929.84	261	1801.54

\* Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

**Gas leakage in steel plants**

3062. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a series of gas leakage have caused loss of lives in different steel plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector and there are large number of private sector steel plants in the country. No data is maintained with regard to the accidents in the private sector steel plants across the country. As regards steel manufacturing public sector undertakings are concerned, the Government is aware of the recent gas leakage resulting in loss of lives in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) (16.06.2014) and Bhilai Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) (12.06.2014). High Level Inquiry Committees have been constituted to investigate into the incidents. Further, the following steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future:

- (i) Periodic checking of gas pipe lines and associated equipment is done and timely repair of gas network based on scheduled pipeline line inspections.
- (ii) Gas jobs in live lines and isolated lines are carried out by adhering to Standard Maintenance Practices, Protocols are closely monitored.
- (iii) Ensuring usage of gas Safety Equipment/items like Breathing apparatus, Carbon monoxide monitors, Oxygen monitors, Multi-gas detectors, Carbon monoxide tubes, Explosimeter, Soda lime for breathing apparatus etc.
- (iv) Automatic gas leak detection alarms are provided in hazardous areas.
- (v) Periodical mock-drills are being conducted as per the Emergency Plan to check the preparedness.
- (vi) Online Gas analyzers installed in critical gas prone areas and control rooms.
- (vii) Self-contained breathing apparatus are kept in important control rooms in order to use in case of gas leakage.
- (viii) Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment like self-contained breathing apparatus, canisters, etc.
- (ix) Spreading Gas safety awareness through training programs and workshops for employees and contract workers.
- (x) Portable Gas Detectors (CO, O<sub>2</sub>, Combustible) were procured and issued to the persons working in Gas prone areas.

- (xi) Thickness of the gas lines is being measured periodically by NDT in order to take corrective actions.
- (xii) All the corroded gas lines are being changed with proper shutdowns.
- (xiii) Gas safety van is available round the clock. Gas Safety personnel are posted round the clock in different zones.
- (xiv) Third party Risk Assessment and studies are being conducted for all the newly commissioning units.
- (xv) Dedicated hot line communication system has been established between Blast Furnace, BF Gas Cleaning Plant and Pump House to ensure immediate action.

### **Expansion of capacity of steel industry**

3063. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ventured into expansion of capacity of steel industry in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel is a deregulated sector and the decisions regarding setting up of new steel plants and expansion of existing steel plants are taken by the project proponents, keeping in view the market dynamics and techno-economic viability of the project.

### **Plan to promote foreign tourists**

†3064. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the plans to promote foreign tourists in the country;
- (b) whether the number of foreign tourists has declined during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether some countries have issued advisory to their citizens not to visit India and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



campaigns in the international markets, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various Indian tourism destinations and products. In addition, a series of promotional activities are being undertaken in major tourist generating markets overseas through India Tourism Offices overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

Road Shows are being organised in important and potential source markets overseas in collaboration with trade associations to promote tourism to the country. Such Road Shows have been organised in USA, Eastern Europe and China during the current financial year.

With the objective of attracting Buddhist tourists from all over the world, the Ministry is organising an International Buddhist Conclave in Bodhgaya and Sarnath from September 26 to 28, 2014.

The Ministry is also organising the third annual International Travel Mart (ITM) at Shillong, Meghalaya in October 2014 with the objective of promoting tourism from the world over to the North Eastern region. ITMs were organised in Guwahati, Assam during 2012-13 and in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh during 2013-14.

(b) The details of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) to India during the last ten years are as under:

Year	FTAs (in nos.)	Annual Growth (%)
2004	34,57,477	26.8
2005	39,18,610	13.3
2006	44,47,167	13.5
2007	50,81,504	14.3
2008	52,82,603	4.0
2009	51,67,699	(-) 2.2
2010	57,75,692	11.8
2011	63,09,222	9.2
2012	65,77,745	4.3
2013	69,67,601	5.9

(c) Travel advisories are issued by various countries from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while travelling to other countries/certain areas in other countries for various reasons. Following some cases of harassment of women tourists in India, a few countries including USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and France have advised women tourists to exercise caution while travelling in India, particularly alone and at night.

### **Beautification of old Goa**

3065. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake beautification of village of old Goa in view of the exposition of St. Francis Xavier;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of projects/schemes proposed to be undertaken by Government to supplement the efforts of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and UT Administrations for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates.

No proposal for beautification of village of old Goa in view of the exposition of St. Francis Xavier has been prioritised for grant of CFA during the current financial year 2014-15. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project "Integrated development of infrastructure for Heritage and Hinterland Tourism in Goa", which includes the development of Churches, as Mega Project for an amount of ₹ 4309.91 lakh, in the year 2008-09. The Ministry is also launching a special publicity campaign for the exposition.

### **Promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh**

3066. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's guidelines for promotion of tourism in the country particularly in the hilly and rural areas;

(b) the details of representation received for promoting tourism in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to offer special LTC scheme for promoting tourism in the interior areas of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government had received any request for upgradation/beautification of Durga Hatkoti Mandir in Shimla district and its inclusion in national tourism map and development of new hill station *i.e.* Larot and Chanshal in Shimla district, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including the State of Himachal Pradesh. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* Project Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations prioritized in consultation with them, as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

Besides, MoT also provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territory Administrations for the following activities for promotion of tourism in the country including hilly and rural areas:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Type of CFA
1.	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided for the conduct of fairs, festivals and tourism related events, upto a maximum of ₹ 50.00 lakh to State Governments and upto ₹ 30.00 lakh to U.T. Administrations, in a financial year.
2.	Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs etc.	To set up and Central/States Institute of Hotel Management and State Food Craft Institutes to meet the requirements of trained manpower in the tourism industry.
3.	Capacity Building for Service Providers	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UT Governments for skill development and capacity building.
4.	Computerization and Information Technology	Financial Assistance is provided under this Scheme to State Governments to upgrade their tourism related computer facilities. Innovative IT projects of the State Governments relating to tourism are also supported under this scheme.

(b) At present, the Ministry of Tourism does not have any such representation.

(c) At present, there is no proposal pending for offering special LTC scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) At present, the Ministry of Tourism does not have any such proposal.

### **Contribution of tourism sector to GDP**

3067. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what was the contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the absolute amounts and proportion to GDP, year-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has prepared a comprehensive policy framework to increase this share during the next decade; and

(d) if so, the details of broad outline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI) was prepared for the reference period 2009-10 in the year 2012. As per the 2nd TSAI – 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for years 2010-11 and 2011-12, the contribution of tourism (direct and indirect) to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country in percentage terms and in Rupees Crore are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The current National Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The Tourism Policy provides broad framework for the following:

- (i) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;
- (ii) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;
- (iii) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;
- (iv) Creation of world class infrastructure; and
- (v) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programmes.

The actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Contribution of tourism sector to GDP in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Year	Contribution of Tourism to India's GDP (%)			Tourism GDP (in ₹ crore)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
2009-10	3.68	3.09	6.77	2,37,768	1,99,654	4,37,422
2010-11*	3.67	3.09	6.76	2,82,116	2,36,893	5,19,009
2011-12*	3.67	3.09	6.76	3,27,067	2,74,638	6,01,705

\* Revised

**Statement-II**

*The details of initiatives/steps taken to promote tourism in the country*

**1. Visa:**

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa-on-Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of TVoA was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa-on-Arrival has been lifted.
- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa-on-arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa-on-Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

**2. Low Cost Airlines:**

The Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in matters pertaining to air connectivity to the tourist destinations and development and upgradation of airports. Government has identified development of low cost airports in the Tier-II and Tier-III cities as one of the thrust areas.

### 3. **Safety of Women Tourists:**

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:

- (a) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (b) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (c) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (d) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).
- (e) Safety and Security of Tourists was discussed in the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

### 4. **Cleanliness and Hygiene:**

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

### 5. **Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:**

Development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The Ministry of Tourism accords high priority to the sanctioning of wayside amenities to the states/UTs during the prioritization of tourism infrastructure projects.

**6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:**

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

**7. Rationalisation of Taxes:**

- (a) Empowered Committee of officers on the 'Issue of National Permit System' for tourist buses and goods vehicles (below 7.5 tons) has been constituted.
- (b) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (d) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act had also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (e) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expended its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and Convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of ₹ 200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than ₹ 300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

**8. Use of ICT:**

- (a) The Ministry has signed an agreement with M/s Genesys International Corporation Limited, for creating, developing and maintaining Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

- (b) The Ministry has also signed an agreement with M/s Audio Compass (India) Pvt. Ltd to deliver guided, multimedia and interactive walking tours on its website through a dedicated API link or a separate website and/or mobile application.
- (c) The promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org) has been comprehensively revamped and updated.

**9. Proposed Initiatives:**

- (a) Development of 5 tourist circuits around specific themes. An amount of ₹ 500 crore has been proposed for the year 2014-15 for this propose.
- (b) With a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced and an amount of ₹ 100 crore has been proposed in this year's Budget.

**Schemes to promote backwater tourism and farm tourism**

3068. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has schemes to promote backwater tourism and farm tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details therefor; and
- (c) how much funds were allocated for the above sector during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The promotion of tourist destinations and products including Backwater Tourism and Farm Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country including Backwater and Farm Tourism.

As part of the above promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism has released campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produces publicity material under the Incredible India brand-line and no separate funds are allocated only for the promotion of Backwater and Farm Tourism.



**Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure in rural areas**

3069. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and capacity building of rural inhabitants in the States with the aim to achieve socio-economic development in rural areas which have core competence in arts, crafts, heritage, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects including rural tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto ₹ 50.00 Lakh for infrastructure development and upto ₹ 20.00 Lakh for capacity building is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each site identified by them. Details of the amount sanctioned, released and utilised during each of the last three years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned/released/utilised.*

**(A) Year 2011-12**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.54	50.04	62.54	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.88	68.81	36.42	2
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.19	212.95	246.88	5
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	17.29	13.83	0.00	1
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	50.00	40.00	5.00	1
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	268.44	233.60	233.60	8
26.	Odisha	20.00	16.00	0.00	1
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	15.93	12.74	4.75	1
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	17.00	13.60	0.00	1
35.	West Bengal	70.00	56.00	0.00	2
TOTAL		873.27	717.57	589.19	24

**(B) Year 2012-13**

(₹ in lakh)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	16.00	0.00	1
3.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.00	40.80	17.00	3
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	49.08	39.26	30.00	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	50.00	40.00	0.00	1
23.	Mizoram	62.70	50.16	0.00	2
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	203.34	40.67	0.00	6
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0.17	0.03	0.03	1
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		436.29	226.92	47.03	15

**(C) Year 2013-14**

(₹ in lakh)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.28	7.10	0.00	15
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	0.16	0.13	0.05	1
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		9.44	7.23	0.05	17

**Assistance for tourism development projects**

3070. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of foreign tourists having visited Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) during the last three years;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to each of these States during the last three years; and

(c) the details of tourism development projects submitted by J&K Government during the last three years with expected expenditure on each and the projects actually approved and financed by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (J and K), Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of projects sanctioned to Jammu and Kashmir during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (J and K) during 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
		FTVs	FTVs	FTVs
1.	Uttar Pradesh	18,87,095	19,94,495	20,54,420
2.	Rajasthan	13,51,974	14,51,370	14,37,162
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4,84,518	5,00,284	4,14,249
4.	Jammu and Kashmir (J & K)	71,593	78,802	60,845

**Statement-II**

*Details of CFA sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (J & K), Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)				
Years	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir (J & K)	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
2011-12	47.20	16856.59	500.00	5100.56
2012-13	3029.88	11260.00	0.00	3486.15
2013-14	3371.52	7618.54	5174.71	13013.32

**Statement-III**

*Details of Projects sanctioned during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 to Jammu and Kashmir*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
<b>2011-12</b>		
1.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit from Naagar Nagar to Watlab in Srinagar, J and K	3814.56
2.	Development of Lake Circuit including the Lakes of Pangong, Tsomoriri and Tsokar Lake in Leh, J and K	694.86
3.	Development of Wayside Amenities Enroute Katra-Shiv Khori Circuit, Reasi in J and K	780.17
4.	Construction of various Tourist Infrastructure facilities in Leh, J&K for Development of Leh as a Circuit under PIDDC Scheme	746.30
5.	Dev. of Border Tourism Circuit at Suchetgarh, R.S. Pora (Dist. Jammu) in J and K	639.30
6.	Construction of Tourist reception Centre, Dooru at Verinag in J and K	216.37
7.	Dev. of Leh as a Mega Destination Setting up to trans Himalayan Cultural Centre in Leh, J and K	2242.95
8.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Katra in J and K	424.94
9.	Development of Lokh Bhawan Temple Site, Ziarati-Haji-Dedi site and Mehmood Gami Park at Verinag, J and K	83.35

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
10.	Integrated Development of Srinagar City in Jammu and Kashmir.	334.56
11.	Development of Sumah at Akhnoor, Distt. Jammu in J and K	471.35
12.	Development of Wayside amenities with Budgeted Accommodation at Leh – Maan Merak, Charasa, J and K	499.42
13.	Construction of Budget Accommodation and Allied Works at Kishtwar in J and K.	483.99
14.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Surinsar, J and K by Surinsar - Mansar Development Authority.	481.86
15.	Development of Stone Valley at Margan Top as Tourist Destination in J & K by Kokernag Development Authority.	307.97
16.	Development of Bringi Gardens at Bidhar Kokernag in J and K by Kokernag Dev. Authority.	375.70
17.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Facilities in Leh, J and K for development of Leh as a Tourist Destination	499.70
18.	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim Destinations at Bhaderwah in J and K by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority.	466.57
19.	Development of River Tawi Front, Jammu in J and K	398.07
20.	Preservation/Beautification of Historical Monuments and Wayside Amenities under Dev. of Kargil as a Tourist Destination by Kargil Dev. Authority in J and K	415.61
21.	Development of Resort Area and Conversion and Upgradation of existing building and bathrooms to provide Gender specific facilities and provision for physically challenged persons at Gulmarg, J and K by Gulmarg Development Authority.	398.26



Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
22.	Development of Sonamarg Bowl and Wayside amenities enroute to Shri Amarnathji Shrine up to Baltal Base Camp in J & K under Destination Dev. Scheme	443.92
23.	Development of Tourist related facilities in and around Padum, Zaskar and its adjoining Tourist Resort Phase-I in Leh-Ladakh, J & K	399.16
24.	Development of different locations falling in Dhar Mahanpur, Billawar, Basholi, Bhoond and Bani areas, Phase-I in Lakhanpur, J & K by Lakhanpur Sarthal Development Authority	407.31
25.	Development of Tourist Facilities in areas falling in Lakhanpur as Tourist Destination in J & K by Lakhanpur Sarthal Development Authority	431.70
26.	Conservation and Restoration Plan for Poonch Fort (Qila), Jammu by Poonch Development Authority in J & K	379.14
27.	Celebration of Shikara Festival at Srinagar (16-17 Sept. 2011 – ₹ 7.00 lakh) and Ladakh Festival at Ladakh (1-15 Sept., 2011- ₹ 12.20 lakh) in Jammu and Kashmir	19.50
TOTAL		16,856.59
<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	Eco-friendly Dev. Of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37
2.	Construction of Kashmir Haat at Chinar Bagh, Srinagar	329.77
3.	Bhaderwah Tourism-cum-Cultural Festival 2012 (24-27 June, 2012)	25.00
4.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Yousmarg, Srinagar	397.70
5.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Mansar, Jammu by Surinsar-Mansar Dev. Authority	455.79
6.	Dev. of Picnic spot at Pahalgam by Pahalgam Dev. Authority	424.82

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
7.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit - Development of Darhal as Base Camp and Shaker Marg as Gateway of Tourist Destination of Pir Panjal Phase – I by Rajouri Development Authority	598.53
8.	Budgeted Accommodation at Aharabal, J & K	389.22
9.	Development of tourist infrastructure in Kargil (Gumri, Bhimbhat Drass, Bemathang, Goma, Shakardoo, Silmoo, Hinaskote) Phase-I, J & K by Kargil Dev. Authority	444.74
10.	Sound and Light Show (SEL) at Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar	500.00
11.	Dev. of different locations falling in Billawar, Basholi and Bani areas-Phase II (Peedi, Mahanpur Morh, Phinter, Kharkal, Kardo, Rehani, Khajjar, Chandel, Machedi, Gujroo, Nagrota, Ramkot Billawar) by Lakhanpur Sarthal Dev. Authority	377.79
12.	Development of Mughal Road lake Circuit Infrastructure Dev. of Girgan, the Valley of Seven Lakes, Poonch, Jammu by Pooch Development Authority	419.09
13.	Development of Doodhpathri as a Tourist Destination by Doodhpathri Dev. Authority	409.40
14.	Development of wayside facilities and up gradation of Shri Amarnathji yatra track by Pahalgam Development Authority	163.49
15.	Conservation/Restoration of Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu as a Mega Tourist Destination in J & K	1691.57
16.	Development of Jamia Masjid Heritage Corridor as a Tourist Destination, Srinagar	492.49
17.	Development of Sanasar Lake, Construction of tourism cafeteria at Nathatop, Toilet block, view point at Nathatop and Sanasar in J & K by Patnitop Development Authority	323.14

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
18.	Dev. of Sarbal Lake, Verinag, Kashmir, J & K by Verinag Development Authority	393.71
19.	Setting up of Laser Show/Multimedia Show at Dal Lake in Srinagar	500.00
20.	Development and Promotion of Pilgrim Circuit (TRC at Gurudwara Nangali Sahib, TRC at Shri Buddha Amarnathji and TRC at Ziarat Sain Miran Sahib) in Poonch District by Pooch Dev. Authority	419.74
21.	Construction of Budget Accommodation with allied facilities in Lolab Valley in J and K	456.08
22.	Construction of Tourist Facilities Centre at Hunder – Turtuk including wayside amenities at Leh – Dha Beema Route by Leh Development Authority	406.10
23.	Dev. of Tourism infrastructure around Wullar Lake by way of dev. of tourist resort at Ningli, Weir Halgam and wayside facility at Naid Khai, Kashmir by Wullar Manasbal Dev. Authority	388.28
24.	Development of Shrine of Hazratbal Khiram at Bijbehara, Anantnag, J & K	379.55
25.	Creation of tourist facilities in and around Aharbal, Kashmir by Aharbal Dev. Authority	467.63
TOTAL		11260.00

### 2013-14

1.	Kashmir Festival 2013 (13-29 May, 2013)	25.00
2.	Musical Event titled Concert for Kashmir at Shalimar Bagh in Srinagar in J & K in September, 2014.	100.00
3.	Integrated Development Project for creation of Tourist Facilities in Kahwakhull, Nadoora, Kapran, Lisser in Verinag in J & K	393.76

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
4.	Development of Tourist circuit from Sinthan top to Kishtwar Base camp	736.65
5.	Development of facilities in the villages around Manasbal Lake by Wullar Manasbal Dev. Authority	693.26
6.	Dev. of Bhaderwah – Bhallessa Tourist circuit by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority	784.00
7.	Development of Mughal Circuit at Mughal Road in J & K	564.77
8.	Augmenting infrastructure by way of providing additional accommodation, separate kitchen block and chain link at various places at Bhaderwah in J & K by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority	401.49
9.	Development of Tourist circuit from Malipath Shalimar – Maiparan Kishtwar-Tatapani in J & K by Kishtwar Development Authority	709.47
10.	Development of wayside amenities from Verinag Kokernag <i>via</i> Lisser and from Verinag to Kokernag <i>via</i> Butagund in J & K	678.63
11.	Development of Wayside amenities from Khanabal to Verinag and Khanabal to Pahalgam in J & K	641.83
12.	Development of Lal Dhraman, Dal Dhraman, Gai area of District Doda in J and K	459.61
13.	Development of Tourist Circuit from Poshkar Drang, Tangmarg, Baba Reshi, Shrunj, Nagain to Gulmarg in J & K	645.48
14.	Integrated Development of Tourist Spots in Srinagar-Chashmi-E-Awami Bagh at Srinagar J & K	383.47
15.	Development of Chiryai Muttal, District Udhampur in J & K	401.12
TOTAL		7618.54

12.00 Noon

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to question. Shri Raj Nath Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the statement correcting the reply to Starred Question No. 303 given in Rajya Sabha on 12th February, 2014, regarding 'Cities put under UAV surveillance.'

---

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. Notification of the Minister of Mines**

**II. Reports (October, 2013) of Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Enquiry for Illegal Minis of Iron Ore and Manganese and related papers**

खान मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 18th July, 2014, publishing the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under subsection (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 504/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) (a) First Report on Illegal Mining of Iron and Manganese Ores in the State of Jharkhand (Volume I, II, III and IV), October, 2013 of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Enquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese.

(b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 506/16/14]

(ii) (a) Second Report on Illegal Mining of Iron and Manganese Ores in the State of Odisha (Volume I, II and III), October, 2013 of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Enquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese.

- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 506/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Third Report on Illegal Mining of Iron and Manganese Ores in the State of Goa (Volume I), October, 2013 of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Enquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese.

- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 506/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of CIHCS, Dahung Arunachal Pradesh  
and related papers**

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 547/16/14]

**MoU between Government of India and various Ltd. Companies**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2014-15.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2014-15.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 514/16/14]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 515/16/14]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 515/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur,  
Tamil Nadu and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 550/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

**II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 125 (E), dated 28th February, 2014, publishing the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 463/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 480/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**II. Special Reports of the National Human Rights Commission and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, framed under Section (3) of Foreigners Act, 1946:—

- (1) S.O. 1421 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2014, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Ahmedabad as the Registration Officer to perform the functions of the Registration Officer under section 3(1) of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1992 and the Foreigners Order, 1948.
- (2) S.O. 1422 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2014, publishing the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 561/16/14]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, along with delay statement:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 144, dated the 14th May, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'B' and 'C' (Radio Operator, Crypto, Technical, Radio Fitter, Draughtsman) (Non-Gazetted) Male or Female ranks (Signals) Amendment Rules, 2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 564/16/14]
  - (2) G.S.R. 88 (E), dated the 15th February, 2014, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Group 'B' posts (General Duty, Technical and Tradesmen Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 564/16/14]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 81 (E), dated the 7th February, 2014, publishing the Border Security Force Para Veterinary Staff, Group 'B' and 'C' posts (Combatized) Recruitment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968, along with delay statement.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 563/16/14]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1479 (E), dated the 7th June, 2014, designating Mangalore seaport in Dakshina Kannad District of Karnataka State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for the purpose of Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Passports (Entry into India) Act, 1920.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 561/16/14]



II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—

- (a) Special Report of the National Human Rights Commission on Silicosis.
- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in above-said Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 23/16/14]

---

### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947) read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Rubber Board.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE TOBACCO BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 (4 of 1975), read with Rule 4(1) of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board constituted under the said Act."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

to make the following statements regarding :—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on "Review of export of Iron Ore Policy" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on "Promotion of steel usage" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on "Functioning of MSTC Limited" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on "Service conditions of workers in Public Sector Steel Companies" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and
- (v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on "Marketing and Transportation of steel by Public Sector Steel Companies" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

---

**CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Issue of Civil Services Examination conducted By UPSC****India's stand in the WTO**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today there is no Zero Hour. So, we can go to clarifications on the statement...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, before the starting of the Question House, hon. Chairman has said that he would permit us to raise the issue of UPSC ...(Interruptions)... He said one minute would be given to each party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, all of you please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. We are taking our seats. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; all of you take your seats ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, no Cabinet Minister is present. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the biggest scam has taken place... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have requested for... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is one of the largest scams in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, no Cabinet Minister is there. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; there is no need of adjourning the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you must adjourn the House. There is no Cabinet Minister in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... We are not taking a discussion... ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you have to adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need; sit down. I will explain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there must be a Cabinet Minister present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you take your seat? I will explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you have to call a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you take your seat? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you take your seat ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you take your seat? I got your point. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister ? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no Cabinet Minister in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. I am requesting you to resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting all of you to resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting all of you to resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sorry, Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to understand what you are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seat; this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you adjourn the House for five minutes. There is no Cabinet Minister in the House....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you to resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, there will be a reaction. Unless you... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Jairam Ramesh, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say something. I am standing; now you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. Now, please listen to me also. See, I

heard all of you making noise; all of you speaking. But since all of you were together speaking, I did not understand it. But, however,... *...(Interruptions)...* Okay; all right. Let me react; let me react. See, please understand that according to the List of Business, at 12 O'clock, we were to take up clarifications on the Statement of the Minister. That was the demand yesterday. And, according to the demand of the House, that has been put in the List of Business, and the concerned Minister on that subject is readily available. So, you cannot... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete, please. As regards the subject mentioned in the List of Business, there cannot be a complaint that the concerned Minister is not there. Now, your point is that a Cabinet Minister should be there. It is desirable to have a Cabinet Minister. Have you got a Cabinet Minister? Oh! She is here. What is this ? Look at here. What is this ?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, she came just now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. See, the Cabinet Minister is here. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, two Cabinet Ministers are here. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you take your seat. Now, all of you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Not one,... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, *...(व्यवधान)...* यह क्या तरीका है । *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* No need of strictures against the Government. Two Ministers are there. Let me start the Business of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* No, we are short of time. Now, listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. See, we are short of time. As per the understanding, I have to allow a few Members to ask just questions about the Civil Services Examination. Then, the Minister will give a brief reaction to that. After that, we have to go to clarifications, which is very important. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* From this side on the subject of Civil Services Examination, Mr. Tiwari, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* But I have already allowed Shri Tiwari. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. I am coming. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, I am coming. *...(Interruptions)...* I know it, I am coming. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to come from 'left'. You know I have always a leaning towards 'left'. You know that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): You should start from women. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, women will get preference. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, it is not a question of notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... The agreement is only two minutes per Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to put the questions in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be applicable to all. After two minutes, mike will be off. After two minutes, it will not go on record. ... *(Interruptions)*... Okay.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। निरंतर कई वर्षों से जो भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, मैं सिर्फ हिन्दी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की बात कर रहा हूँ, तो उन भाषाओं के जो प्रतियोगी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की परीक्षाओं में बैठ रहे हैं, निरंतर उनकी सफलता का प्रतिशत घटते-घटते चिताजनक दौर में पहुंच गया है। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि सिर्फ पांच या छः प्रतिशत भारतीय भाषाओं के लोग आ रहे हैं, जिनकी आबादी 95 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है और तीन या चार प्रतिशत लोग, जो एक ऐसे समुदाय में, एक ऐसी जगह रह रहे हैं, जहां दूसरा वातावरण है, वे इन सर्विसेज में आ रहे हैं। तो उसका मुख्य कारण यह है। जान-बूझकर साजिश रची जा रही है। इंग्लिश से जब हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन होता है या भारतीय भाषाओं में ट्रांसलेशन होता है, तो हमारी आपत्ति उस पर है। जो ट्रांसलेशन होता है, वह इतना क्लिष्ट होता है, इतना कठिन होता है कि मेरे जैसे हिन्दीभाषी को भी समझने में दिक्कत होती है। उसके कारण ये सारी गलतफहमियां पैदा होती हैं। उपसभापति जी, मुझे जो सबसे ज्यादा आपत्ति है, वह यह है कि इस सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, देश की जो तमाम समस्याएं थीं, उनसे ध्यान हटाने के लिए इन्होंने यह किया है, चाहे वह महंगाई हो, चाहे कानून व्यवस्था हो। इन्होंने आपस में लड़ाने के लिए एक ऐसा सुझाव दिया है, जिससे कि पूरे देश में एक आग लग जाए, जिससे लोगों का ध्यान उन समस्याओं की ओर से हट जाए। मैं सरकार को चार्ज करता हूँ, मैं इस सरकार पर आरोप लगाता हूँ कि इसने जान-बूझकर, अपनी खुद की सरकार के अंदर जो अंदरूनी झगड़ा चल रहा है, उससे ध्यान हटाने के लिए, देश की तमाम समस्याओं से ध्यान हटाने के लिए यह किया है। सर, पहली बार मैं ऐसी सरकार देख रहा हूँ, जहां प्रधान मंत्री को अपने मंत्रियों\* ...*(समय की घंटी)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके दो मिनट हो गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिश्रा जी... मिश्रा जी, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हो गया, टाइम हो गया, दो मिनट हो गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: \***

**श्री उपसभापति :** मिश्रा जी, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तिवारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हो गया, you made your point. That is enough. बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मिश्रा जी का टाइम है, आप बैठिए।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:\***

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

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Why do you say it? ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठिए... बैठिए । मिश्रा जी, बोलिए । तिवारी जी, आप बैठिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:\***

SHRIMATI REUNKA CHOWDHURY: We all support him, this should go on record.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर रोज़ाना हम लोगों की पार्टी, सदन के सभी लोग और सभी पार्टियाँ खड़े होकर, अपनी बात रखते हुए कह रही हैं कि जो यह आंदोलन चल रहा है, जो हमारे नौजवान साथी हैं, बेरोज़गार युवक जिन्हें आगे चलकर आईएएस, आईपीएस और आईआरएस में बैठना है, वे एग्जाम की तैयारी करने की जगह आज सड़कों पर लाठी खा रहे हैं । ये वही नौजवान लोग हैं, जिनके वोट लेकर पहले यह सरकार बनी थी और अब आपकी सरकार बनी है । कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से आज यह बात सुनकर बहुत ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि वे इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह इन्हीं का किया हुआ था । 2011 में इस बात को लाकर इन्होंने इस स्थिति पर पहुंचाने का काम किया है । आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी को देखकर और भी ज्यादा अफसोस होता है, जब वे यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था, मैं क्या करूं, मैं इसको लेकर आगे चलूंगा । जब आप वोट मांग रहे थे, जब आप नौजवानों के वोट ले रहे थे, बेरोज़गारों के वोट मांग रहे थे, तब आप यह कह रहे थे कि इन्होंने बरबाद कर दिया है, आप उन्हें आबाद करेंगे, आप उन्हें नौकरी देंगे, आप उन्हें रोज़गार देंगे । क्या आपने उन्हें रोज़गार दिया? रोज़गार देने की जगह आपने उन्हें लाठियाँ दीं, उन्हें जेल में बंद किया । आज वे जेल के अंदर बैठे हैं । आज हम लोग राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं की बात सामने रख रहे हैं । आप यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जो फार्मूला आपने निकाला है, जो फार्मूला निकालकर आपने सामने रखा है, इससे मामला सुलझने वाला नहीं है बल्कि आपने उसे और उलझाने का काम किया है । 24 तारीख को इम्तिहान है और आप कहते हैं कि अभी हम एक मिड-टर्म फार्मूला निकाल रहे हैं, इसके बाद हम एक और फार्मूला निकालेंगे, फिर अगले साल दूसरा फार्मूला देंगे । इस तरह से कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है । आज आपकी सरकार को आए 3 महीने हो गए हैं, आप अभी-अभी नहीं आए हैं । 90 दिन बहुत होते हैं । 90 दिन होने के बाद भी अगर आप इस पर निर्णय नहीं ले पा रहे हैं तो यह यहां के नौजवानों के साथ धोखा है, आप उनको आंदोलन करने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** दो मिनट हो गए हैं । Take your seat. बस हो गया ।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा :\***

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN :Sir, this is not the time to play political blame games. We heard what the Congress speaker said and we also heard what the BJP speaker was

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

saying. Please let us try to depoliticize this very serious issue of young children. I want to make just in two minutes three or four quick points. Number one, there has been a knee-jerk reaction from the Government. We understand the pain of young people who are protesting. But in their hurry, they have come up with a knee-jerk reaction which has compounded the problem. There are four parts to this, Sir. Let me deal with the second part. When you qualify for the finals, you are allowed to take your papers in the languages of the Eighth Schedule. Let us be practical. You cannot get this done by the 24th. Let us be practical and let us not play politics. This needs to be done in the long-term. The students of regional languages have to be given an opportunity to write those preliminary papers in the regional languages. In CSAT, again, please let us not jump to some conclusions; there needs to be more dialogue. Some people say CSAT is very, very good and some people say CSAT is very, very bad. There needs to be a discussion. We cannot solve this in six days. Now, the Government shot its mouth off, added fuel to the fire and now trying to look for a solution.

The third point relates to the interview. That is the third part. Then, there is a fourth part where the students qualify for the IAS or other services; after 18 months, there too, English should be included in the spoken language. Please for God's sake, will no one ever make a demand to drop the 300 marks English paper from the Mains? No one is making that demand. So, please don't pretend that we are making it a fight between English and Hindi. This is all we have to say, Sir. The Government is to give us a clear, reliable and a genuine assurance that they will start a serious dialogue, not do politics and this will come up in the Winter Session of Parliament.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We associate ourselves with what Shri Derek O'Brien has said.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं संक्षेप में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इन विद्यार्थियों के जो प्रिलिम्स हैं, उसमें दो परीक्षाएं होनी हैं। नम्बर—एक वाले पेपर से उन्हें कोई एतराज



नहीं है। उनकी सारी छंटनी शुरू हुई है, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्र बोल रहे थे, 2011 में आपने जो सीसैट का, सिविल सेवा एप्टीट्यूट टेस्ट रखा...। इसके चलते बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय भाषाओं के चाहे वह तमिल हो, तेलुगू हो, बांग्ला हो, सभी भाषाओं के बच्चों का आंकड़ा नीचे आ गया। आपने जो अंग्रेजी वाला अकेला पेपर हटाया, उनकी अकेली यह मांग नहीं थी। इसको भाषा के मामले में मत उलझाइए। कोई यह नहीं कह रहा था कि अकेले भाषा का सवाल है। इसमें 9 सवाल थे, जिनके बारे में मैं विस्तार से नहीं बता सकता। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीसैट का जो सेकेंड पेपर है, civil aptitude test उसे आप क्वालिफाइंग कर दीजिए और जनरल में आप सभी भाषाओं का test लेते हैं। श्री देरेक ओब्राइन ठीक कह रहे थे कि 300 नम्बर का अंग्रेजी का पेपर जनरल एक्जाम में आप ले रहे हैं। कोई किसी भाषा के खिलाफ नहीं है। भारतीय भाषाओं को parity दीजिए, level playing field दीजिए, यही लोगों की मांग है। इसलिए यह जो सीसैट सेकेंड है, जो आपने किया है, उपसभापति जी, इसके चलते अकारण ही सभी विद्यार्थी एक होकर आंदोलन कर रहे थे। जो अंग्रेजी का पेपर है, वह तो सिम्पल है, test के लायक है। इन लड़कों के 9 सवाल हैं। मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है क्योंकि आपने दो मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए दिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** टाइम हो गया। टाइम हो गया।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप सीसैट का जो पेपर है, उसे समाप्त कर दीजिए। यही मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** शरद जी, टाइम हो गया।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप उसको समाप्त करिए। इससे देश में सभी लोग संतुष्ट होंगे।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when the Government takes the final view -- and I hope they will be pretty fast in that — they have to take into account the fact that a candidate appearing for the UPSC Exam from Tamil Nadu should have the option of writing the Preliminary Exam either in Tamil or in English only, and there should be a level-playing field for the urban versus the rural candidates and a level-playing field for the candidates with humanities versus the engineering and management streams.

So, I Urge the same yardstick should apply to all the other languages also.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे सम्मानित साथियों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। बच्चों को सीसैट के दूसरे पेपर पर एतराज है। दूसरे पेपर में जो 80 परसेंट सवाल हैं, वे आईआईएम, आईआईटी से जुड़े हुए लड़कों के पक्ष में होते हैं, जो humanities के students हैं, जो दूसरे social science के students हैं, उनके पक्ष में होते ही नहीं हैं। गांव, देहात और दूर-दराज के कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले students का बैकग्राउंड आप देखिए। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा और आप इसी तरह से करते रहे, तो रूरल बैकग्राउंड के दो परसेंट लड़के कभी आईएएस, आईएफएस, आईपीएस नहीं बन सकते। क्या आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे?

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सीसैट में किस तरह का ट्रांसलेशन होता है — steel plant का ट्रांसलेशन लोहे का पेड़ है, North Pole का ट्रांसलेशन उत्तरी खंभा है, अगर इस तरह का ट्रांसलेशन होगा, तो बच्चा उसी में उलझ जाएगा और इतने में उसके दो-चार सवाल ऑब्जेक्टिव के छूट जाएंगे। मेरी आपसे एक ही मांग है और यह बच्चों की भी पहली मांग है, यह सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट है कि सीसैट का दूसरा प्रश्नपत्र पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया जाए। इसके लिए कोई और तरीका निकाला जाए या इसको optional कर दिया जाए। इसको उससे हटा दिया जाए, यही सबसे बड़ी झगड़े की जड़ है। अगर अंग्रेजी को कम्पलसरी रखना है, तो जो अंग्रेजी में इम्तहान देना चाहे वह अंग्रेजी में दे, लेकिन जो बच्चे भारतीय भाषाओं में इम्तहान देना चाहते हैं, उनको भारतीय भाषाओं में इम्तहान देने की अनुमति दी जाए। उनके इम्तहान की काफी भारतीय भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा चैक की जाए और उनका इंटरव्यू भी भारतीय भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा ही लिया जाए।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Government had made a statement the other day. It has created more confusion. As per the Statement, the 'English language comprehension skills' should not be included for gradation or merit. Sir, there are eight questions in that section, which means it carries 8x2.5, that is, 20 marks. Candidates are already preparing for the Examination and the Government has taken this decision very late in the day. It would adversely affect the candidates.

Sir, according to most of the students, these eight questions are the easiest among the 80 questions. Now that they have withdrawn these questions, it would have a serious effect. There is another issue. I have with me here the question paper of last year. There, for all questions the Hindi translation is available on one side. But for these questions here, the Hindi translation is not available and they have been removed from the grading system. This is a serious issue.

Then, Sir, I join other Members on one issue. In this question paper there is no need for writing in the Preliminary exams as it consists of only objective type questions. Students need to just put a tick mark on the correct answer in the Preliminary paper. Then, this question paper should be available in 22 languages and for whichever question the Hindi translation is available, translation should be made available in the regional languages also.

The next point is, it should be a qualifying paper and not considered for merit. It should not be scrapped altogether; I don't join issue with that. It should be a qualifying paper. The other point is, in the Mains paper students have the option to write in regional languages, but as per my understanding, 25 marks are mandatory to be eligible for writing in regional languages. That part should be considered, Sir. And a comprehensive review of this exam is needed. The Government should make an analysis, taking into consideration

exams conducted before 2011 and after 2011, the extent of rural participation, the extent of use of regional language in those exams, the extent of participation by students along with their family and financial background, and so on. All this need to be considered and analyzed. Then, as per Government's decision, candidates who appeared in the 2011 Examinations would be allowed to take them again in 2015. What about students who wrote the exam in 2012 and 2013?

This has created another problem. The maximum age limit is 32 years for the ...\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Your time is over. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह जो मुद्दा है, यह नेशनल मुद्दा है, जातीय स्तर का मुद्दा है। सर, अगर संसद इसका समाधान नहीं कर पाएगी, तो फिर इसका समाधान कौन करेगा? हमारी लोकतंत्रीय व्यवस्था है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि संविधान मेरा धर्म है, संविधान मेरा रिलिजन है, तो संविधान के कर्ता, हम सभी लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं और हमी लोगों ने उस संविधान को बनाया है। आज हमारे देश के लड़के बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं। इसीलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचे। आप हर बार बोलते हैं, *sense of the house is final*. यह सदन इस प्रजातंत्र की सबसे बड़ी कोर्ट है और इसमें जो बात निकलकर आएगी, हमें उसका सम्मान करना है।

सर, आपने देखा होगा कि यहां पर कोई भी सदस्य इंग्लिश के अगेंस्ट नहीं है, लेकिन इंग्लिश की जो डोमिनेन्स हो रही है, उसके ऊपर थोड़ी बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे साहित्यकार उत्कलमनी गोपबंधु दास जी ने कहा था और काफी कवियों ने भी कहा है कि अगर आप अपनी मातृभाषा को ऊंचा नहीं कर सकते, तो आप कभी ऊंचे नहीं बन सकते, अपने राज्य को ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकते, अपने देश और अपनी मां का कभी सम्मान नहीं कर सकते। चाहे उड़िया हो, तेलुगू हो, तमिल हो, मलयालम हो या कोई भी भाषा हो, हर भाषा की व्यवस्था को लाने के लिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि उसी को सरकार ले। ऑल पार्टीज हाउस को एडजॉर्न करके ऑल पार्टीज मीटिंग बुलाएं और देखें कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर विचार करने जा रहे हैं? उन लड़कों को और ज्यादा agitate न किया जाए, क्योंकि वे हमारा भविष्य है। आज होम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है कि हमारे यहां 930 IPS आफिसर्स की पोस्ट खाली है। यह जो UPSC का एग्जाम है, यह 24 तारीख को होने जा रहा है, आप इसको पोस्टपोन करिए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद की सेन्स को देखते हुए\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. D. P. Tripathi.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** सर, ये किस चीज के डॉक्टर हैं, यह भी बताया जाए। हम इनके नेबर हैं और हमें आज तक यह पता ही नहीं चला कि ये डॉक्टर भी हैं।

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I will make just three points very quickly. First point is, I would like the Government to consider that it is not merely the students' agitation. Various teachers' associations of different universities in India, not merely Delhi University Teachers' Association or Jawaharlal Nehru University Teachers' Association, have expressed their solidarity with the demand of the agitating students. Why ? Those who set the question papers and examine the answer books have also agreed that there is gross injustice in this CSAT provision. What is the solution? The solution is very simple. Everybody was happy with the old system or mode of examination. There was no agitation. Agitation is because of the problems caused by the CSAT. So, what is the problem in junking the CSAT? That is one aspect. Mr. Derek O'Brien, hon. Member, raised the question that some people want the continuation of CSAT, the objective questions can be asked in different ways also. There are these papers in preliminary examinations; it is not merely one mode. There used to be objective questions earlier also in that mode. Third point is about various universities in this country which hold pre-admission tests and those pre-admission tests are held, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in different languages of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I think the Minister's statement regarding examinations has completely sidestepped the issue raised by many of us and agitating students from non-Hindi speaking States. Sir, more than 40 per cent of the population of India does not speak Hindi or understand Hindi and English. So, all these students are being marginalized and they are being deprived of an opportunity because unless you have knowledge of English and Hindi you cannot get through preliminary examination to get into main examination. So, the whole preliminary examination is conducted on a language bias. More than testing the candidate's intelligence or capability, it is on their language skills. Students who are not very proficient in English or Hindi are losing and this has been happening for years; it is not an issue which has just cropped up. This bias has been happening for many years. I think the Government has to take serious steps to make this right. This wrong which has been happening for so many years has to be set right and there should be a level-playing field. Many people here say that the main examination can be taken in their mother tongue and other regional languages. But when you can't even get through the preliminary examination, what is the point of talking about the main examination? Preliminary examination has to include the languages in Schedule VIII, and students from other language-speaking States should be given an equal chance. Otherwise, the promise of equality in Article 16 in our Constitution is not being actually carried out, especially in this examination. We

are not against English; we are not against any language. We want all the languages to be considered equally.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while students in Delhi are agitating, the students in Chennai are also agitating. It is a serious issue. The Parliament has to consider this issue comprehensively. Whatever we do today will have far reaching implications on the future of Indian Administration and on the future of our student community. Sir, UPSC, being an autonomous body, has scheduled the examinations on 24th August. Now, we will have to take a view on this issue. Sir, so far as the stand taken by the Government is concerned, it lacks clarity. It is confused and, as Mr. Derek put it, it is a knee-jerk reaction given by the Government.

Sir, my first point is that the question papers must be made available in all the 22 languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. I would request the Minister to listen to me. In Prelims and also in Mains, in both the exams, all the questions papers must be made available in all the 22 recognised languages. I use the phrase 'Indian languages'. There is no question of 'regional language'. In that case, Hindi is also a regional language. So, whenever we decide this matter, we should decide it within the parameters of the accepted policy of the Government. It is a three language formula, and there, I underline my demand that question papers must be made available in 'Indian languages' as recognized by the Eighth Schedule, both in Prelims and in Mains. Secondly, Sir, the UPSC had merged the CSAT...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Your mike is off. Now, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, the issue was a very limited one of 22 marks, and that seems to have been settled by the statement of the Minister. What I want to say is ...(Interruptions)... आगे तो सुन लीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)... They are taking my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please make your points. Reply will be given by the Minister. You only make your points.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: What I want to say is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Sharadji, there is no time ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Badnore, you make your points. That's all.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the UPSC makes changes from time-to-time, and new demands come to the UPSC and they are all looked into. Now, what Mr. D. Raja has said...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you don't reply to other Members' points. You just mention your points. Don't confuse the things.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये कन्फ्यूज कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: He has said that it is not the regional language; it is about the accepted recognised 22 languages and they should also have a level-playing field. That is the issue. We are happy that Nepali is also one of the 22 languages. We want Nepal to also come and take part in this. In Rajasthani ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't confuse.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: We have been agitating for Rajasthani, which is spoken by 10 crore people. Ten crore people have been agitating for Rajasthani. Why can't Rajasthani be accepted? We don't have a level-playing field.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...(Interruptions)... No, Renukaji, there is no time, please. ...(Interruptions)... Renukaji, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anil Desai, please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the students' agitation, which is taking place all over, should not be politicised on the language issue. Sir, I would like to make a point that while the knowledge of English as a language is necessary, its dominance over other Indian regional languages should not be encouraged. After 2011, when the changes were done in the pattern of UPSC examinations, the real disturbance started, as far as the UPSC students are concerned. This has not only affected the urban students, but in Maharashtra, I can tell you, the number of students, who were appearing from even rural areas for these exams, has come down. It is because there is an open divide which could be seen between the dominance of English and the freedom, which was earlier there that they could choose the regional languages. That should continue. Here, a comprehensive analysis of UPSC exams and syllabus should be made, and, anything which comes on a piecemeal basis is more disturbing because unless you handle it in totality, and, if you do not do a comprehensive analysis, the solutions would not come. These piecemeal attempts to solve the issues would compound the problems and complicate the future of the students. Thank you.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, in Paper 2, there is a problem of English. It is one part but the main agitation is that the students from mathematics and IIM-based syllabus are getting advantage because of the CSAT Paper 2. Sir, this weightage is 70 per cent now. My submission is that if this weightage could be reduced, that parity between Paper 1 and Paper 2 can be achieved.

But what the Government has done is a wrong thing. It is wrong to remove English because if you remove English here, you will have to remove English in several UPSC-based exams including the exam for the post of inspector etc., etc. *...(Interruptions)...* I am coming to that. There is a solution. For these 22.5 marks, they could have removed the rule of negative marking which could have gone a long way. What has the Government done ? They have not addressed these two legitimate and genuine requests. They have done what Mr. Dinanath Batra wanted in the High Court. Sir, there is a PIL in the High Court. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. There is a PIL in the High Court by Mr. Dinanath Batra, whom this Government made the Chairman of a Committee on HRD. He wanted that English language comprehension skills of 10th class level of 22.5 marks should be removed. The High Court went into this and said that it could not do that, and, a Committee could examine this issue. Without doing that, without answering the mathematical and technical part and solving the problem of everybody, they only addressed what Mr. Dinanath Batra wanted to do, that is, remove English and make it Hindi v. English. This is the hidden agenda. That should not be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Make your point only. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. It is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...* Time is over. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* This is your problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your problem. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. I have called Mr. Naqvi. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, why do you...*...(Interruptions)...*

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, let me... *...(Interruptions)...* The answer to this...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...* All others may take their seats. *...(Interruptions)...* I have given the floor to Mr. Naqvi. आप बैठिए । Please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर और संवेदनशील मुद्दा है । संसद से लेकर सड़क तक इसको लेकर बेचैनी है । इसको लेकर उधर से भी सुझाव आए और इधर से भी सुझाव आए । दो-तीन दिनों से जितनी बेचैनी हमारे पूरे सदन में दिखाई पड़ रही है, उतनी ही बेचैनी सड़क पर भी है । हम इसको बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दा मानते हैं और बहुत ईमानदारी से इसके समाधान की दिशा में हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । हमें सरकार की नीयत पर, मंशा पर बिल्कुल पूरा विश्वास है । सरकार ने जो शुरुआत की, वह बेहतर की । *...(व्यवधान)...*

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اٹر پردیش): مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، یہ ایک بہت ہی گمبھیر اور سنویدن-شیل مدعا ہے۔ سنسد سے لے کر سڑک تک اس کو لے کر بے چینی ہے۔ اس کو لے ادھر سے بھی سجھاؤ آئے اور ادھر سے بھی سجھاؤ آئے۔ دو تین دنوں سے جتنی بے چینی ہمارے پورے سدن میں دکھائی پڑ رہی ہے، اتنی ہی بے چینی سڑک پر بھی ہے۔ ہم اس کو بہت سنویدن-شیل مدعا مانتے ہیں اور بہت ایمانداری سے اس کے سمادھان کی دشا میں ہمیں آگے بڑھنا چاہئے۔ ہمیں سرکار کی نیت پر، منشا پر بالکل پورا وشواس ہے۔ سرکار نے جو شروعات کی ہے، وہ بہتر کی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आपकी सरकार ने तो ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : पहले आप सुन लीजिए । ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने जो गड्डे खोदे हैं, हम उन्हीं गड्डों को भर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی : پہلے آپ سن لیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ نے جو گڈھے کھودے ہیں، ہم انہیں گڈھوں کو بھر رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : अच्छा, आप गड्डे खोद रहे हैं या ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : रेणुका जी, प्लीज़ । ... (व्यवधान) ... We have no time.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : हमारा यह कहना है और सरकार से मेरी यही अपील है कि गड्डे चाहे किसी ने भी खोदे हैं, लेकिन हम सरकार में हैं, इसलिए उनको भरना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है ... (व्यवधान) ... संसद से लेकर सड़क तक जो बेचैनी है, उसको ध्यान में रखकर ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए, सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलानी चाहिए । प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कल एक कार्यक्रम में हमसे यह बात कही थी कि अपनी सरकार से कहिए कि वह सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाए । हम सरकार से यही अनुरोध करेंगे कि सभी दलों की बैठक बुलाकर इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर, इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर विचार किया जाए, जिससे आज पूरा देश उद्वेलित है, नौजवान उद्वेलित हैं ।

इसलिए बार-बार हम यह आरोप नहीं लगाएंगे कि यह किसने किया और कौन भर रहा है, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन निश्चित तौर से यह आपने किया है, यह गड्डा आपने खोदा है, यह पनोती आपने पैदा की है और उस पनोती को अब हम ठीक करेंगे । हम इन समस्याओं के समाधान के संकल्प के साथ ही आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । निश्चित तौर से हम सरकार से यह अपील करेंगे कि सरकार, जो सदन में बेचैनी है, जो शरद यादव जी ने कहा था ... (व्यवधान)...



† جناب مختار عباس نقوی : ہمارا یہ کہنا ہے اور سرکار سے میری یہی اپیل ہے کہ گڈھے چاہے کسی نے بھی کھودے ہوں، لیکن ہم سرکار میں ہیں، اس لئے ان کو بھرنا ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ سند سے لے کر سڑک تک جو بے چینی ہے، اس کو دھیان میں رکھ کر آل پارٹی میٹنگ بلانی چاہئے، سرو-دلئے بیٹھک بلانی چاہئے۔ پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے کل ایک پروگرام میں ہم سے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ اپنی سرکار سے کہئے کہ وہ سرو-دلئے بیٹھک بلائے۔ ہم سرکار سے یہی انورودھ کریں گے کہ سبھی دلوں کی بیٹھک بلاکر اس سنویدن-شیل مدّے پر، اس اہم مدّے پر وچار کیا جائے، جس سے آج پورا دیش ادویلٹ ہے، نوجوان ادویلٹ ہیں۔

اس لئے بار بار ہم یہ آروپ نہیں لگائیں گے کہ یہ کس نے کیا اور کون بھر رہا ہے، یہ الگ بات ہے، لیکن نشچت طور سے یہ آپ نے کیا ہے، یہ گڈھا آپ نے کھودا ہے، یہ پنوتی آپ نے پیدا کی ہے اور اس پنوتی کو اب ہم ٹھیک کریں گے۔ ہم ان سمسایاؤں کے سمدھان کے سنکلپ کے ساتھ ہی آگے بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ نشچت طور سے ہم سرکار سے یہ اپیل کریں گے کہ سرکار، جو سدن میں بے چینی ہے، جو شرڈ یادو جی نے کہا تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति : अब आपका समय खत्म हो गया ।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सभी दिलों की बैठक बुलाई जाए, मेरा आपसे केवल इतना ही निवेदन था ।

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی : سبھی دلوں کی بیٹھک بلانی جائے، میرا آپ سے کیول اتنا ہی نویدن تھا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ..(Interruptions).. That is okay. ..(Interruptions).. That is over. ..(Interruptions). Now, Dr. Keshava Rao. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am afraid I neither have the sophistry of Mr. Derek nor the clarity of my sister Kanimozhi. Sir, this case mainly pertains to two issues. There is a\* played on this House. What is the\* ? The other day I raised one question stating that there is much focus on English passage. That is in

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

part-2 of the question paper. In it, part-2 speaks about the English Comprehension; part-3 also speaks about the English Comprehension; part-4 also speaks about the English Comprehension. There is nothing like writing the answers. It is a multiple choice. It is of objective type. Only the part, which contains 20 marks in part-2, because of our debate, has been dropped. In all other passages, English which went along with Hindi translations is retained. That means where the Hindi boys are attempting, they have the advantage; whereas the southern boys who are attempting don't have that advantage. So, the question is this. I don't immediately say what should be done. On 24th, you are going to conduct the exam. I don't think within such a short time you have a magic wand to change everything. What you can do is, you have with you two expert committees' reports on this. One is a very good report that came to you from the Nigvekar Committee and the other is from the High Court. We spoke about it. The High Court and the Nigvekar Committee reports can be harmonized. I don't know if you want an all-party meeting on it. In fact, it went to the Standing Committee earlier. The Standing Committee gave its recommendation. What I am saying is, wherever Hindi appears in the question paper, all the languages under Schedule VIII must appear. Number two: what Nigvekar Committee said, as far as part-2 is concerned, it is tilted more towards English and languages and engineering, which could be removed and it should have a level-playing field. That is what exactly the agitated Member from the Congress Party said. If you want any early solution, please give the level-playing field and equal marks to paper-I and II instead of giving 70 marks to English and 30 marks to other ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...(Interruptions).. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; that is over. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... चंदन जी, आपको भी मौका मिलेगा। आप घबराइए मत। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति जी, सवाल यह नहीं है कि यह हिन्दी का सवाल है या अंग्रेज़ी का सवाल है। प्रश्न यह है कि पिछले दस दिनों से सदन में जो माहौल है, वह कम से कम हमें जरूर व्यथित कर रहा है। जब सदन में हम सारे सदस्य बैठे हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं यह संदेश जाता है कि हम दक्षिण भारतीय हैं, हम उत्तर भारतीय हैं, हम हिन्दी के साथ हैं, हम अंग्रेज़ी के साथ हैं, हम सीसैट के साथ हैं या हम सीसैट के विरोधी हैं, इस बात का संदेश पूरे देश में जाता है। उसका असर इतना खराब पड़ता है कि इससे समाज विभाजित होता है और देश में एक तरह की भावना पैदा होती है कि हम दक्षिण भारतीय या उत्तर भारतीय विरोधी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पूरे सदन को यह संदेश देना चाहिए कि हम इस मुद्दे का समाधान निकालेंगे। इसमें हिन्दी-भाषी स्टूडेंट्स, अंग्रेज़ी-भाषी स्टूडेंट्स और समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के स्टूडेंट्स का हल निकलेगा। एक ऐसा रास्ता निकल सकता है और उसमें किसी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा का भी अपमान नहीं होगा या महत्व कम नहीं होगा तथा हिन्दी-अंग्रेज़ी दोनों के छात्रों को फायदा मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा एक चीज़ बहुत जरूरी है, जो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। दिनोंदिन सरकार का जो काम है, जो गवर्नेंस है, वह कॉम्प्लीकेटेड होती जा रही है। एक से एक डिफिकल्ट और टेक्निकल इश्यूज आ रहे हैं। ब्यूरोक्रेट ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो काबिल बने। यह भी ध्यान रखिए कि ब्यूरोक्रेट या आईएएस ऑफिसर ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो काबिल हो। अपनी राजनीति के चलते अगर हम गैर-काबिल आदमी को आईएएस और आईपीएस बना देंगे, तो उससे भी नुकसान होगा, यह ध्यान रख कर काम कीजिए। राजनीति के लिए खराब आईएएस ऑफिसर नहीं बनना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप यह चीज़ भी ध्यान में रखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** इसलिए कॉम्पिटेंट आदमी ऑफिसर बने, यह भी एक इश्यू है। तो इस पर बहस हो और बहस के बाद यह तय हो। सदन में इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए और बहस के बाद एक ऐसा हल निकले, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिससे उत्तर भारतीय और दक्षिण भारतीय सभी छात्र संतुष्ट हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर सबसे सलाह लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow everybody...*(Interruptions)*... Three Members have spoken from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने आपको एलाउ कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि यह CSAT का जो फिल्टर हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह CSAT की जो प्रॉब्लम है, इसको आप क्वालिफाइंग कर दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो फिल्टर हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Three Members have spoken from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader has spoken. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader has already spoken. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed your leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Your leader has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can speak. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can speak. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I have given a notice on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is not that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a discussion on the basis of the notice that you have given. This is not such a discussion. This is done on the understanding ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You don't see I am standing. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... मिश्रा जी, आप बैठिए । ...(व्यवधान)... You are such a senior journalist. Hon. Members, I think there is a confusion. This is not a discussion on the basis of the notice that you have given. That is a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... Mungekarji, please listen to me. I request you to please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... The leaders this morning expressed their views to the Chairman that at least one Member from each party should be allowed to speak for two minutes each. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, एक-एक पार्टी से तीन-तीन माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your leader has spoken. ...(Interruptions)... आपके लीडर ने अपनी बात कही है । क्या आप अपने लीडर को नहीं मानते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मैं अपने लीडर को मानता हूँ, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down then. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Don't try to browbeat me. ...(Interruptions)... It is very bad. I am telling you...(Interruptions)... Kindly listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Your own leaders agreed that at least two minutes should be given to one Member from each party. They said that only two minutes should be allowed and then the Minister would respond. It has to be finished within half an hour, so that the equally important issue of WTO could be taken up. I was liberal enough to allow one Member from each party if it asked for it. If any party has not asked for it, I have not called them. From this side Mr. Mitra is getting angry. You look at how many Members I allowed from your side. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... What Mitraji says will not go on record. Mitraji, you are my friend. मित्रा जी, आप बैठिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, कृपया आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, I have given the decision. Now please don't press me. अठावले जी, कृपया आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... I understand your problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज एक बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर सभी सदस्यों ने यहां बहुत अच्छे विचार रखे । ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीसैट जब से शुरू हुआ तब से एक विवाद शुरू हुआ । शरद यादव जी ने बताया कि उसका भारतीय भाषाओं के छात्रों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और यह सारे समाचारपत्रों में लगातार आ रहा था । इसके लिए एक आन्दोलन भी चला, छात्रों की मांग थी । सरकार ने संवेदनशीलता का परिचय देते हुए छात्रों से बात करने के बाद राहत के दो फैसले लिए और वे बताए गए । इस पर और भी बहुत से सुझाव हैं और वे भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जैसे सीसैट का रेलेवेंस कितना है, सेकंड क्वेश्चन का क्या करें, मेन में लैंग्वेज का जैसा महत्व है वैसा प्रीलिम्स में भी होना चाहिए, इंटरव्यू का तरीका क्या हो, वह किस भाषा में हो, 2012-2013 के छात्रों का क्या होगा और अपने शेड्यूल में जो भारतीय भाषाएँ हैं, उनको हम कैसे न्याय देंगे, क्योंकि हमारी हमेशा यह नीति रही है कि भारतीय भाषाओं का पूरा सम्मान हो । ये कुछ मुद्दे हैं । मुझे लगता है कि आज तक इंडियन सिविल सर्विसेज एग्जाम, जो यूपीएससी के द्वारा कंडक्ट होता है, उस पर शायद ही कभी इतनी बहस हुई हो । मैं इस बहस की जरूरत को समझता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि एक सिस्टम है जिसके तहत हम काम कर रहे हैं, नई आंकाक्षा है और लोगों को कुछ बदलाव चाहिए, तो ये सुझाव पार्लियामेंट में आए । चूंकि यूपीएससी एक स्वायत्त संस्था है, इसलिए उस पर यहां शायद कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई, लेकिन इसमें क्या मेजर रिफॉर्म्स होने चाहिए, इसकी चर्चा होने की निश्चित जरूरत है ।

कुछ लोगों ने सुझाव भी दिए कि रास्ता कैसे निकाला जाए । उन सभी सुझावों का हम सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन उनके साथ ही हमारे सामने तीन और प्वाइंट्स हैं, जिनमें हाई कोर्ट भी है, एक्सपर्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट भी है और यूपीएससी की स्वायत्तता भी है । इन तीनों के होते हुए भी हमारी संसद की गरिमा है, संसद का अधिकार है और इससे ज्यादा हमारी पीढ़ी के बारे में हमारा यह सोचने का कर्तव्य है कि ये परीक्षाएँ कैसे हों । तो इसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग होगी और अगर जरूरत महसूस हुई तो हम फिर बैठ सकते हैं । इस बैठक में अच्छे सुझाव आने चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छे सुझाव आएंगे और हम यह बिल्कुल करेंगे ।

आज 6 अगस्त है और 24 अगस्त को इम्तहान है । अभी 9 लाख छात्र अध्ययन कर रहे हैं । मुझे लगता है हम भी अभिभावक हैं और हमारे रिश्तेदार और मित्रों के लड़के भी इस परीक्षा में बैठने वाले हैं । यहां एक मुद्दा यह भी उठा कि कई छात्र अरेस्ट किए गए हैं, तो मैं इस बारे में सदन की भावना से गृह मंत्री जी को अवगत कराऊंगा । लेकिन, 24 तारीख को एग्जाम है और जैसा सभी ने कहा कि 24 तारीख से पहले कोई बदलाव जल्दी में नहीं हो सकता, तो इस बार हम यह कर सकते हैं कि 24 तारीख को जो 9 लाख छात्र परीक्षा में बैठ रहे हैं, उनको हम सभी लोग शुभकामनाएँ दें और शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए उनको आश्वस्त करें, उनको कन्फ्यूज न करें । हम इस बारे में ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग करेंगे, इसमें पूरे रिफॉर्म्स की चर्चा हो और उसके तहत एक अच्छा रास्ता निकले, यही मेरा कहना है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, let me take up clarifications on the statement by Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

1.00 P.M.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** महोदय, यह तो भ्रमित करने वाला ब्यान है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, एग्जाम को टाल दिया जाए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके विरोध में समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से वाकआउट करती है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.) ... (Interruptions)...*

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** सर, हम इसके विरोध में सदन से वाकआउट करते हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my point is simple. ...**(Interruptions)**... Through you, I appeal to the Minister. Sir, through you, I am making an appeal. The Minister has talked of an all-Party meeting. You have heard the views of all the parties here. Whatever views you seek in an all-Party meeting have already come here. So, why don't you take a decision on that basis? Since you have expressed concern that your own relatives are also involved, you take into consideration the suggestions made by all hon. Members and then decide. Don't delay it further. There is already a lot of tension that is going on. These youngsters will serve our country. They are our officers of future. Do not delay this further. Therefore, what we are suggesting is do not employ delaying tactics. Please do it immediately on the basis of the opinion that you have elicited in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me pass on to the next item on clarifications on the Minister's statement. ..**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let him respond. He is nodding his head. ..**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, what is the *status quo* before the statement or this new thing? May I know whether this statement is still valid? Is it counted? It is a very simple question. I would like to know whether this statement is valid. Will it be incorporated with the UPSC notification? Whether this statement of 4th August will be incorporated in the UPSC notification, or, whether this is *status quo*, or, before that whether the UPSC notification is *status quo*. ...**(Interruptions)**... I want to know from the Government what the *status quo* is. Has it been incorporated in the UPSC notification?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I got your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has not said that it is invalid.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is the *status quo* ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, have you got anything to say ?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has nothing to say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is not satisfactory. Just tell us what the *status quo* is? Why can't the Government tell the House what is the *status quo*?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't do anything more. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Therefore, it is up to the Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, sharing your helplessness, we are walking out. We express our solidarity with you.

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up clarifications on the Minister's statement. ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is clear. No more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the status of this statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said what he has to say.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY;  
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):  
The Minister is sitting here to make an important statement. Please allow her to make the statement.

---

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER — *Contd.*

#### Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Nepal

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, मैं दिनांक 3-4 अगस्त, 2014 की माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ऐतिहासिक और सफलतम नेपाल यात्रा के बारे में इस पुनीत सदन को सूचित करना चाहती हूँ।

मैं सर्वप्रथम नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री सुशील कोइराला को भव्य व्यवस्था और गर्मजोशी से हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी और उनके शिष्टमंडल का स्वागत करने के लिए हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, पिछले 17 वर्षों में भारत के किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री की यह पहली द्विपक्षीय नेपाल यात्रा थी। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा पदभार ग्रहण करने के पश्चात यह उनकी दूसरी द्विपक्षीय विदेश यात्रा थी। प्रधान मंत्री सुशील कोइराला ने विशेष सम्मान दिखाते हुए स्वयं हवाई अड्डे पर उपस्थित होकर प्रधान मंत्री का पारंपरिक रूप से स्वागत किया।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): वह हमेशा किया जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नहीं, उन्होंने प्रोटोकॉल तोड़ा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 17 सालों में कोई प्रधान मंत्री वहां गया ही नहीं था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपको इसे ले करना है ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** हज़ारों आम नेपालियों ने सड़कों पर उपस्थित होकर प्रधान मंत्री के काफिले का स्वागत किया ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, आपको इसे ले करना है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** गर्मजोशी से किए गए स्वागत और शुभकामनाओं के लिए अनेक स्थानों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कार से उतरकर उनको धन्यवाद दिया और इसके लिए उन्हें उपस्थित लोगों का अविस्मरणीय स्नेह मिला ।

उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपनी यात्रा के दौरान राष्ट्रपति श्री राम बरन यादव जी से भेंट की । प्रधान मंत्री सुशील कोईराला जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी नेपाल की संविधान सभा और विधायी संसद को संबोधित करने वाले प्रथम विदेशी नेता बने । ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां उनका स्वागत संविधान सभा के सभापति सुभाष चंद्र नेमबान्ग ने किया । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप ले करिए ।

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, why should I lay it?

**श्री उपसभापति :** ओ.के., ओ.के., प्रोसीड ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** मैं उनकी नेपाल यात्रा पर वक्तव्य देने आई हूँ ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बोलिए ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** ले क्यों करूंगी?

**श्री उपसभापति:** ले करना अच्छा होता है, लेकिन अभी शुरू कर दिया इसलिए कंटीन्यू करो ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सर, मैंने आपको नोटिस भेजा है, लिख करके अनुरोध किया है । ब्रिक्स का भी मैंने पढ़ा था सर ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अभी तो पढ़ो । शुरू कर दिया है तो पढ़ो ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** हम लॉग स्टेटमेंट पढ़ेंगे । ज्यादा काम करके आएंगे तो ज्यादा लम्बा होगा । इसलिए पढ़ेंगे ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** पढ़ो, पढ़ो ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** विदेश मंत्री महेंद्र बहादुर पाण्डेय और प्रमुख राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं यथा, विपक्ष के नेता और यू.सी.पी.एन. (एम.) के चेयरमैन प्रचण्ड, सी.पी.एन.-यू.एम.एल. के चेयरमैन के.पी. ओली, नेपाली कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता शेर बहादुर देऊबा, आर.पी.पी. के चेयरमैन कमल थापा और मदहेसी नेताओं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भेंट की । प्रमुख व्यापार मण्डलों के व्यवसायी एवं महिला व्यवसायियों के एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भेंट की । 4 अगस्त को श्रावण सोमवार के दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पशुपतिनाथ मन्दिर के दर्शन किए और वहां पूजा-अर्चना की ।



उपसभापति जी, नेपाल के साथ हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंध हमारे साझा इतिहास, भूगोल और संस्कृति से जुड़े हैं। हमारे साथ उनका रोटी-बेटी का संबंध है। हमारा लगातार यह प्रयास रहा है कि इन नजदीकी संबंधों को व्यापार और निवेश, जलविद्युत शक्ति, सीमा पर बेहतर आवागमन, रक्षा और सुरक्षा जिसमें प्रशिक्षण और संयुक्त अभ्यास शामिल है, संस्कृति, शिक्षा और पर्यटन के माध्यम से सभी स्तरों पर सुदृढ़ किया जाए। हमने उच्च स्तर पर राजनैतिक विचार-विमर्श को और मजबूत किया है। हम सरकारों के स्तर पर आवश्यक समझौतों और व्यवस्थाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे रहे हैं। वर्ष 2014-15 और उसके आगे नेपाल को दी जानी वाली विकास सहायता को हम बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी की यात्रा के दौरान भारत-नेपाल संबंधों की सभी स्तर पर समीक्षा की गई। पूर्व में हमने नेपाल को सार्वभौमिक बहुदलीय लोकतंत्र और उन्नत अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर अग्रसर होने के लिए अपना हरसंभव समर्थन दिया है। इसमें नवम्बर, 2013 में संविधान सभा और संसद के लिए स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों के आयोजन के लिए, वैचारिक और आर्थिक सहयोग शामिल है। प्रधानमंत्री जी की यात्रा लोकतंत्र, स्थायित्व, शान्ति और उन्नत नेपाल के लिए भारत के खुले दिल से दिए जा रहे समर्थन को दर्शाती है।

उपसभापति जी, संविधान सभा को दिए गए अपने ऐतिहासिक भाषण में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि नेपाल का संविधान सम्पूर्ण विश्व के सामने एक उदाहरण साबित होगा, विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जो अशांत हैं। नेपाल हिंसा को छोड़कर शान्ति और लोकतंत्र के मार्ग को अपनाने का एक उदाहरण सिद्ध होगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि भारत नेपाल की सार्वभौमिकता और अपने भविष्य को स्वयं चुनने के अधिकार का पुरजोर समर्थन करता रहेगा। और वह उन्नत और लोकतांत्रिक नेपाल की कामना करता है।

उपसभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि उनकी सरकार दोनों देशों के संबंधों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है और ये संबंध उतने ही पुराने हैं, जितने हिमालय और गंगा। मैं उनके यहां से कोट करती हूं, उन्होंने कहा—"हमारे संबंध कागज की किश्तियों से आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं, हमारे संबंध दिलों की दास्तान कहते हैं।" प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारी साझा सांस्कृतिक विरासत पर प्रकाश डाला, जिसमें काशी विश्वनाथ और पशुपतिनाथ, लुम्बिनी और बोधगया शामिल है। उपसभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि नेपाल वह भूमि है जिसने गौतम बुद्ध को जन्म दिया। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भारतीय सेना के लिए अपना बलिदान करने वाले गोरखाओं का अभिवादन भी किया।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि नेपाल का संविधान एक ऐसा दस्तावेज होना चाहिए जो वेदों की संहिता और उपनिषदों के समान हो। यह देश को एक नई दिशा देने वाला होना चाहिए। उन्होंने साथ में यह भी कहा कि इस कार्य के लिए एक ऋषि का मन होना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने युद्ध से बुद्ध, शस्त्र से शास्त्र की ओर बढ़ने के लिए नेपाल की प्रशंसा की। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आशा की कि नेपाली संविधान एक ऐसा संविधान होगा, जो नेपाली समाज के सभी वर्गों की आशा और आकांक्षाओं को परिलक्षित करेगा। हर नेपाली को ऐसा लगना चाहिए कि यह एक ऐसा गुलदस्ता है जिसमें मेरे एक फूल की भी महक है। उन्होंने आशा व्यक्त की कि संविधान 'सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाय' का आदर्श सिद्ध होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान लोगों को जोड़ता है, तोड़ता नहीं। उन्होंने इस ओर इशारा किया कि संविधान सभा का लक्ष्य संघीय लोकतांत्रिक गणतंत्र स्थापित करना है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि भारत इसका सम्मान और स्वागत करता है। उपसभापति महोदय, भारत-नेपाल

### [श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

संबंधों का उल्लेख करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि दोनों देशों का आर्थिक विकास और उन्नति आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने जल-विद्युत, कृषि और पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में नजदीकी सहयोग की कामना की। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन करें और अपने युवाओं को अवसर देकर इस उक्ति को बदलें कि "पानी और जवानी पहाड़ के काम नहीं आते।" प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि भारत नेपाल की प्रगति की राह में उसके साथ कंधे-से-कंधे मिलाकर चलना चाहता है। उन्होंने कहा कि नेपाल की जल-विद्युत क्षमता उसे एक उन्नत राष्ट्र बना सकता है और भारत की नेपाल के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को लेने की कोई मंशा नहीं है, लेकिन भारत नेपाल से अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा खरीदना चाहेगा। उन्होंने आग्रह किया कि पंचेश्वर बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना के कार्य को शीघ्र शुरू किया जाए। उन्होंने यह पाया कि विद्युत पारेषण क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, जिससे नेपाल को दोगुनी विद्युत की आपूर्ति की जा सके। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि भारत नेपाल को 1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर का रियायती दर पर ऋण देगा। उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा की कि भारत महाकाली नदी पर बांध के निर्माण में सहयोग देगा और इस से नेपाल के पश्चिमी भाग को भारत से जोड़ने में मदद मिलेगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेपाल को हिट का सूत्र दिया जिसका अर्थ है, भारत नेपाल के राजमार्गों का निर्माण करेगा (एच), सूचना हाईवे (आई) देगा और ट्रांसवेज-पारेषण लाइन (टी) को स्थापित करने में मदद करेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेपाल में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर चलने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत की सहायता की कई घोषणाएं कीं। नेपाल को 1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर का ऋण वर्तमान में मिल रहे 350 मिलियन अमेरिकन डॉलर के ऋण की सीमा के अतिरिक्त होगा। 5600 मेगावाट पंचेश्वर बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना के समझौते की शर्तों पर भी सहमति हुई। पंचेश्वर विकास प्राधिकरण को भी स्थापित किया जाएगा और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। उपसभापति जी, दोनों पक्षों ने 45 दिन के भीतर विद्युत व्यापार समझौते को अंतिम रूप देने पर अपनी सहमति दी। नेपाल की सरकार ने आश्चर्य किया कि 900 मेगावाट अपर करनाली जल विद्युत परियोजना के परियोजना विकास समझौते यानी पीडीए को 45 दिन के भीतर अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। दोनों पक्षों ने 900 मेगावाट अरुण III से , 600 मंगावाट अपर मर्सयांगडी से और 880 मेगावाट तामकोशी III से तीनों परियोजनाओं के विकास समझौतों को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप देने की इच्छा व्यक्त की। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि इतने बड़े स्तर की विकास परियोजनाएं नेपाल की अपार जल विद्युत क्षमता के विकास में एक बड़ी भूमिका अदा करेंगी।

उपसभापति जी, दोनों पक्षों ने तराई सड़क परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के निर्माण और द्वितीय चरण को एक वर्ष के भीतर शुरू करने पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। कुछ नए प्रस्तावों, जिन पर हमने विचार करने के लिए अपनी सहमति दी, उनमें पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मिड हिल हाइवे और काठमांडू-निजगढ़ शीघ्रपथ सड़क शामिल हैं। नेपाल के आग्रह पर हमने रक्सौल अमलेखगंज पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन परियोजना के निर्माण पर गौर करने पर अपनी सहमति दी है। ऋण की नई व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत कुछ नई परियोजनाओं के वित्त पोषण पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। बीआईपीपीए की संपुष्टि, रेल सेवा समझौता, वाहन समझौता, व्यापार और आवागमन प्रपत्रों का आदान-प्रदान करने को भी अंतिम रूप देने और इन पर हस्ताक्षर करने की दिशा में काम करने का निर्णय लिया गया है जिससे नेपाल से निर्यात और तीसरे देशों से नेपाल में आयात को सुगम बनाया जा सकेगा।

उपसभापति जी, भारतीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग और कोलंबो प्लान के अंतर्गत नेपाल को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या को 180 से बढ़ाकर 250 करने की घोषणा की गई। भारत के प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालयों में नेपाल के स्नातक स्तर के छात्रों के लिए नेपाल-भारत मैत्री शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लघु-अवधि के पाठ्यक्रम और जिसमें भारत को जानने संबंधी यात्रा भी शामिल है, को शुरू करने की घोषणा की गई।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर के लिए 2500 किलो चंदन की लकड़ी उपहारस्वरूप भेंट दी। भारत सरकार पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर के नवीनीकरण और जीर्णोद्धार के कार्य में अपनी सहायता देगी। यात्रा के दौरान नेपाल में गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम पर समझौता ज्ञापन और दूरदर्शन नेपाल टेलीविजन कॉर्पोरेशन के मध्य एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर हुए। दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी की यात्रा की याद में संस्मरण डाक टिकट भी जारी किया। दोनों प्रधानमंत्रियों ने 1950 की शान्ति और मित्रता सन्धि तथा अन्य द्विपक्षीय समझौतों पर समीक्षा करने, उनमें बदलाव करने और उन्हें नवीन करने पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। उन्होंने संयुक्त आयोग के उस निर्णय का भी स्वागत किया, जिसमें आयोग ने दोनों देशों के विदेश सचिवों को 1950 की शान्ति और मित्रता सन्धि को संशोधित करने और उस पर नेपाल सरकार द्वारा शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराये जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा करने के लिए बैठक बुलाए जाने के निर्देश दिए हैं। दोनों पक्षों ने सीमा पर लगे खंभों के निर्माण, जीर्णोद्धार और उनकी मरम्मत के कार्य को करने के लिए एक बाउण्ड्री वर्किंग ग्रुप (बी डब्ल्यू जी) के गठन का भी स्वागत किया। दोनों देशों के बीच बहुपक्षीय संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने और उनके विस्तार के लिए उपाय सुझाने और भारत-नेपाल संबंधों को एक निष्पक्ष गैर-सरकारी दृष्टिकोण से देखने के लिए भारत नेपाल संबंधों पर एक विशिष्ट व्यक्ति समूह (ई पी जी- एन आई आर) को भी स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों ने इस बात पर अपना संतोष व्यक्त किया कि दोनों देशों के मध्य सुरक्षा को लेकर बहुत अच्छा तालमेल है। उन्होंने इस बात पर भी जोर दिया कि खुली सीमा, जिसने दोनों पक्षों के लोगों के आवागमन को सुविधाजनक बनाया है और जो भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों की एक विशिष्ट पहचान है, का अवांछनीय तत्वों द्वारा गलत इस्तेमाल कर सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती। भारत और नेपाल ने एक दूसरे को आश्वस्त किया कि वे अपनी सीमा को एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल नहीं करने देंगे।

मई, 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री जी के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में दक्षेस के सभी नेताओं को आमंत्रण, जून, 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री की भूटान यात्रा, मेरे द्वारा बंगलादेश और नेपाल की द्विपक्षीय यात्रा और अब प्रधान मंत्री जी की नेपाल यात्रा यह दर्शाती है कि हम अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ संबंधों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की नेपाल के नेताओं के साथ बहुत ही सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण में बातचीत हुई, जो दोनों देशों के बीच आपसी संबंधों में गहरी मित्रता और तालमेल को दर्शाती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी नेपाल यात्रा से बहुत ही संतुष्ट हैं। उन्होंने सभी नेपाली नागरिकों के दिलों और मन को छुआ है, जिसे उन सभी ने व्यक्त किया है, जिनसे उन्होंने मुलाकात की और जिसमें राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य राजनैतिक दलों के नेता शामिल हैं। कई नेपाली नेताओं ने यह भी कहा कि 'आपने मन और मस्तिष्क जीत लिया है', यह संबंधों में नये युग की शुरुआत है और यह भारत-नेपाल संबंधों को लेकर नेपालियों के मन में कोई संशय था तो आपने उसे भी दूर कर दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की यात्रा से भारत और नेपाल के बीच आपसी विश्वास बढ़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की यात्रा ने नेपाल के साथ हमारे महत्वपूर्ण संबंधों को एक नई गति, नई दिशा और एक नया उत्साह दिया है, जिसे हम आगे और मजबूत करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we need to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications now. It is already 1.20 p.m. We can have it later.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक छोटी सी बात कोसी के बारे में कहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हिंदुस्तान से 80 किलोमीटर दूर एक बड़ा भारी भूस्खलन हो गया है। वहां एक झील बन गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के दौरे के समय इस सवाल का कोई समाधान हुआ है या नहीं? यह भूस्खलन जो हुआ है, यदि इसे बाद में कहीं तोड़ दिया गया, तो एक तरह से हिंदुस्तान और नेपाल के पांच करोड़ लोग इसकी हद में आ जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have clarification session later, not now. We can have it later. Where is the time for it now?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** उपसभापति जी, चाहे बाद में क्लैरिफिकेशंस ले लें या चाहे अभी ले लें, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन जो शरद यादव जी ने बात की, उसका जवाब मैं दे देती हूँ।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल):** जवाब देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि यदि क्लैरिफिकेशंस होंगे, तो हमारे भी होंगे। हम भी कुछ पूछना चाहेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो जाएंगे।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** हो जाएंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not? We can have it some other time.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सर, जैसा सदन तय करे। अभी क्लैरिफिकेशंस चाहिए, तो मैं अभी तैयार हूँ और यदि बाद में समय तय करना है, तो इन्हें बाद में कर लेंगे, लेकिन जो प्रश्न पूछ लिया गया है, मैं उसका जवाब जरूर देना चाहूंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी कहां है टाइम? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We can have clarifications some other time.

**श्री उपसभापति :** जी, further time.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** अगर टाइम है, तो बाकी ले लें, लेकिन मैं शरद जी की बात का जवाब जरूर देना चाहूंगी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जिस समय नेपाल में थे, चूंकि उसी समय यह भूस्खलन हुआ था और इसीलिए उसी समय यह बात कर दी गई थी। आपको मालूम है कि हर बार कोसी के पानी से बिहार डूबता है, लेकिन वहां उनकी उपस्थिति को सम्मान देते हुए उन्होंने कंट्रोल्ड एक्सप्लोजन करके पूरा पानी निकाल दिया है और यह पहली बार है कि बिहार में बाढ़ नहीं आएगी और बिहार बिल्कुल सुरक्षित रहेगा। पिछले दस वर्षों से जब बारिश का समय आता है, तो हर वर्ष यहां यह विषय उठता है कि नेपाल से पानी आ गया और बिहार डूब गया। मैं शरद भाई को आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि

प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति का सम्मान करते हुए कंट्रोल्ड एक्सप्लोजन के थू पानी बहुत कंट्रोल्ड तरीके से निकाल दिया गया है और बिहार बाढ़ से पूरी तरह सुरक्षित हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is a *suo motu* statement. We can have clarifications session later. There is no problem. We can have it.

Second one is...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you fix the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can do that. We will do that. Not now; we will do that. We will do that.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सर, अगर क्लैरिफिकेशन्स बाद में लेनी हैं, तो मैं 8 तारीख को म्यांमार जा रही हूँ, 11 को लौटूंगी, तो फिर आप बाद में लीजिएगा। अगर अभी लेनी हैं तो अभी ले लीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपसे डिस्कस करके ही तारीख तय करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It will be done only after seeking your convenience. Without you, what is the point in discussing? Without the Minister we will not discuss.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** 8 तारीख से 11 तारीख तक मैं यहां नहीं हूँ, म्यांमार जा रही हूँ। 11 तारीख की रात को लौटूंगी। अगर क्लैरिफिकेशन्स बाद में लेनी हैं, तो फिर बाद का समय तय कीजिएगा, वरना आज लेनी हैं, तो आज अभी ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is another important item. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen, Mr. Yechuryji. मंत्री महोदया, हो गया।

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: My bilateral meeting is on 11th. ASEAN India, ASEAN Regional Forum और ईस्ट एशिया सम्मिट की मीटिंग है, इसलिए वह बहुत अहम है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we can have clarifications after hon. Minister's return.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will decide in consultation with the hon. Minister. There is no problem.

Now, the important item is clarifications on the statement made by the hon. Minister on the WTO. Now, it is already 1.20 p.m. If the House agrees, we can take it up at 2.00 p.m.

HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we can take it up at 2.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER — *Contd.***

**India's stand in the WTO**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clarifications on the Statement of the Minister regarding India's stand in the WTO. Now, the point is, it is not a discussion; it is clarification. So, those who participate should restrict to putting questions; don't take more than 3-4 minutes. Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me remind you that this House discussed, and there was no discussion, sought clarifications on the Statement, which, the then Commerce and Industry Minister, *i.e.*, My self, had made on 18th December, and it continued until the 19th. And the then Leader of the Opposition, you can check from records,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was a discussion; it is clarification.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There was no discussion, Sir. I am sorry; it was a *suo motu* Statement. This is a subject which requires time, and my other colleagues in the Opposition would also speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? Then, there should be some consensus on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have Shri Sitaram Yechury here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Yes, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. The issue Shri Anand Sharma raised is this. Usually, clarification means, Members will seek clarifications in two-three minutes, and after that, the Minister will reply. So, in a maximum of half-an-hour or forty-five minutes, it will be completed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): नियमों में स्पष्टीकरण पूछने का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं है । मुझे मालूम है । Now, Shri Anand Sharma is quoting precedent and saying that more time should be allowed to him. Is it not that which you are saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is a five-page Statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you take a little more time as you are a former Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a question of taking a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a former Minister... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sorry, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I suggest one thing? Sir, the point is that it has been a practice in this House that we ask clarifications. Now, before asking clarifications, a very brief and an introductory situation which leads to this clarification that must be explained. Otherwise, merely asking a question 1,2,3,4 doesn't serve the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said you take three-four minutes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, you must permit a brief introduction as to why this question was being asked.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, a maximum of five minutes should be taken.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, a maximum of five minutes should be given.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, he is a former Minister, so...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree; he is a former Minister of the same Ministry. So, he can be given more time. *...(Interruptions)...* You will get more time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am also the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Let there be no doubt on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Being a former Minister, you will get more time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am also a Deputy Leader. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है, किस किताब में लिखा हुआ है कि पूर्व मंत्री को ज्यादा टाइम मिलेगा? *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। कोई पूर्व हो या मौजूदा हो, आप नियम के अनुसार चलेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...* नियमों में किसी पूर्व मंत्री को ज्यादा समय देने का अधिकार नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सबको समय बराबर मिलेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): He is the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Deputy Leader is okay, but not as a former Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप यह रूलिंग वापस ले लीजिए । This ruling is not good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... That is not applicable to former Ministers ...(Interruptions)... I only said, Mr. Anand Sharma, because he knows the subject very well... ...(Interruptions)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): He is the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

**श्री उपसभापति:** क्लेरिफिकेशन्स में पार्टी टाइम का क्वेश्चन नहीं है । Clarification seeking is individual.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, he is a former Commerce Minister, besides the Deputy Leader of our Party, otherwise, I could have spoken about it. But I do not know much about it. He was the Commerce Minister.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहा हूँ । पूर्व मंत्री को कैसे ज्यादा टाइम मिल सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying that it is only clarification, it is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आप ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह प्रथा नहीं बननी चाहिए कि कोई मंत्री रहा है इसलिए उसे ज्यादा टाइम मिलना चाहिए । ...(व्यवधान)... राइट सबका बराबर है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, that is all what I am saying. I am saying that it is not a discussion, it is only seeking clarifications. So, you have to confine yourself to maximum five minutes. That is all what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Frankly speaking, Mr. Deputy Chairman, with due respect, when a statement of 30 paragraphs is made by the hon. Minister and we thank her for making the statement, it is but expected for the Opposition to have clarity on the subject. It is not a subject which is a routine matter. It is a global multilateral organization of which India is a Member. The statement pertains to the collapse of the Geneva General Council. The General Council was only to discuss the agreements which were reached in Bali Ministerial Meeting in December, 2013. Sir, the Bali Ministerial Meeting of the WTO had ten elements. The Agreement was reached. The Minister's statement says that two of these were very important. It is in para 3. I will say that all were important because the subsequent paragraphs of Minister's statement also refer to the LDCs issues. The Agreements which were reached in Bali included four Agreements for the LDCs which India supported and it is termed as 'LDCs Package'. I would also



like to mention that Bali Ministerial Meeting of 2013 was the first Ministerial Meeting where an agreement was reached since the establishment of the WTO in 1995. At that time also, India had to face a challenge particularly for bringing on an agenda, issues of agriculture which pertain to public stock holdings for food security purposes. There was a stiff resistance. The Minister would know that the developed countries US, EU along with their coalition partners stiffly opposed even that issue to be brought on the agenda for the Bali Ministerial Meeting. But India remained steadfast and firm and this issue was brought on the agenda. Once it was brought on the agenda, there was opposition. China, we expected then and our earlier understanding was that they would remain with us, but they crossed over and advised India not to press the issue for public stock holdings for food security purposes. Sir, the issue is not of food security, the issue is of procurement at administered prices. It flows out of the Uruguay Round of 1994 which allows the developing countries to procure foodgrains, but if it is on administered prices and is not on market prices, the *de minimis* of ten per cent, that is, the value of the production of the product. This is connected with the external reference prices of 1986 to 1988. We said in Bali that this was India's position. When a position is taken by a country, as the hon. Members know, it is a mandate which is given because that was a Ministerial Summit where sovereign commitments are made. It was not a general conference. Those mandates were given through two Cabinet decisions. One, India took a stand. There was a time like this time, that India will be isolated. Sir, just to put it on record, India was not isolated. India forced the US and the EU to cede the ground. India built a big global coalition which represented the majority of the membership of the WTO. There were 160 countries in Bali and the majority stood by India. It was India's leadership which forced a solution including complete protection from any challenge and the developed countries conceding that there shall be a permanent solution under the Agreement on Agriculture. The Agreement on Agriculture is separate from the other agreements which were reached, but to have a complete protection, we needed an interim protective cover because we were almost on the verge of breach when it comes to one particular agricultural product where we became the largest exporter in the world. So, after hard negotiations, it was accepted that a negotiated permanent solution shall, definitely, be put in place by MC 11, that is, 11th Ministerial Conference. Now, there is a myth which I want to clear here. That if the word was 'definitely' by MC 11, it does not mean that you have to wait until MC 11. The second clause of the same understanding reads very clearly that until a permanent solution is found, no member country shall challenge another member country on its breach of public stock holding and procurement. So, the protection was there. It is not that we were seeking another protection here in Geneva. Geneva is not meant to revisit the Bali Ministerial decisions. Now, there are some concerns. I have read carefully the Minister's Statement. It is not

[Shri Anand Sharma]

clear as to why, but the perception is of a retraction and linking of this particular issue with the Trade Facilitation Agreement. I am happy to hear in the Minister's Statement positive references in para 4, that India is in favour of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and we should be because we do not want to be a country which remains a very small player in the global trade. Today, we have 1.7 per cent share in merchandise trade and over 4 per cent in services trade. Both put together, India's share in the global trade is 3.3 per cent. We are one trillion dollar plus in trade. Therefore, trade facilitation was in India's interest. We were also in favour of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. In this House, a question was put to me by the then Leader of the Opposition who is today the Finance Minister and also the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley. As the House would recall, I had said that we were one of the proponents of the TFA. India was not opposed to the Trade Facilitation Agreement. What is Trade Facilitation, the Minister has explained. It is about customs cooperation, faster movement of goods, turnaround time to be brought down and also about electronic data interchangeability using the new technologies for payments, for clearances, for approvals, including customs. India has done most of it. I am happy that the Minister's statement refers to that. But you referred to the 'Customs Single Window Project' announced in the Budget of 2014-15. I would just like to inform the Minister that in the 2009-14 Foreign Trade Policy this was made clear to bring down the transaction cost and we brought it down by 65 per cent, and that was important for us. It was also to ensure that we upgrade our infrastructure and electronic data interchangeability between all export and import terminals and all payments to be made electronically, all duty drawbacks electronically. So, what Trade Facilitation Agreement is she talking about? Most of the things India has done. Therefore, this perception which has been created by default that India is not allowing the Trade Facilitation Agreement to go forward is unfortunate and we would like more clarity on that. I have given the details on the intrinsic merit of the TFA. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The second thing which I would like to say is about the consultation processes, particularly, with the political parties because what position you take, what is your negotiating stance in the multilateral forums must have a broad national consensus. There is a complete national consensus. This has always been there when it comes to procurement from our subsistence farmers, resource-poor farmers, on the Minimum Support Price, and that is a battle which India has fought and rights were secured and protected. So, that is important.

Sir, I say it with sadness. Whereas, we regularly consulted the Leaders of Opposition in both the Houses ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, these are important points which I would like to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very important. But there is time constraint.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I have more questions on this. Please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But don't take more time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, you have to allow. You have to go by the past precedents to see on this subject how long the discussion was.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On clarifications, there is this precedent.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take two more minutes. You have already taken eleven minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I am sorry. I have something to say. If you want me to sit down, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, he may take my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have no time. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will not accept this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, try to conclude. Try to conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, I am very clear, I will say with all respect what I must say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, see ..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There cannot be an exception for you. You must know that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, it's not for me. It's not only ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, take two-three minutes more. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. No. You finish in two-three more minutes. You have already taken eleven minutes. I never allow so much time for clarifications. Take two-three more minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I have to go by ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, you have to go by the precedents also.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, on clarifications, there is this precedent.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I won't quarrel with the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also don't want to quarrel with you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But we are wasting time now. The Opposition was kept informed – that's the point where I was – the then Leader of Opposition in both the Houses and leaders of political parties were informed. The Commerce Secretary of India, the Chief Negotiator, were sent in advance before Bali Ministerial to brief the Leaders of Opposition, and I personally briefed and wrote to the Leaders of Opposition as to what India's negotiating stance was. I must ask the Minister as to why this courtesy was not extended to all the Opposition parties this time when you are making a retraction, when you are taking important decisions which may lead to confusion and also alienation of India from its coalition partners. Sir, linking these two-three things, I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister. The impression is that it was a fight for food security. Will the Minister clarify that food security is a sovereign space and that food security was never a part of the WTO agenda? So, this issue is not on food security, but public stockholding. This should be made absolutely clear. Therefore, on this food security and the humanitarian concern, which this long statement talks about, we have our concerns.

Sir, my second question is about the LDCs. The Statement says that it is also about the LDC issues, whereas para 3 says that there were only two important issues. (*Time-bell rings*) This proposal was a specific proposal made by India for the LDCs and the LDC package was secured. I will agree that it was not a satisfactory package. It could have been a stronger package for the LDCs, but that package was secured. Now, will the impasse in the WTO not create problems for the LDCs, who were one of the biggest beneficiaries of the success of the Bali Ministerial and the Bali package?

My third point is, the LDCs themselves have expressed concern about the confrontationist stance. My fourth question to the Minister is, para 28 of her Statement...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. You have taken 15 minutes. It cannot be a discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, these are queries and I am specifically referring now to paragraphs. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, para 28 of the Statement says that the stance taken by India has resonated across the world. We had the majority of nations, with India leading the coalition of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. I have seen reports. We have been closely following it and many people have been in touch. I want, therefore, an answer so that any misgivings can be removed that the large coalition partners, including Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, Ghana and Brazil, all left us. BRICS fell apart in Bali itself. We were not that fortunate to keep it together. But, in the Geneva General Conference, IBSA has also fallen apart. So, India's alienation, the collapse of the coalition, is a matter of sadness. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, he is making very relevant points. He should be allowed to speak, but we should also be given the same consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह डिस्कशन है या क्लैरिफिकेशन? I want to know this from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : फिर सबको इसी हिसाब से समय दिया जाए या फिर सभी दलों को टाइम दिया जाए। अगर यह क्लैरिफिकेशन है, तो इसके लिए चेयर को नाम नहीं दिए जाते, क्योंकि क्लैरिफिकेशन कोई भी पूछ सकता है। डिस्कशन के लिए आपको पार्टी वाइज़ नाम देना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is, Mr. Anand Sharma, I am sorry... *(Interruptions)*... For clarifications, there is a precedent. It is only for asking questions and is for just three or four minutes because we have got only a maximum of 35-45 minutes for this. If it was to be a discussion...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. If it was to be a discussion, you could have given a notice. There are other devices. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am absolutely in favour of a detailed discussion. I know this is an important subject which needs discussion, but for that there are other devices. You could have given notice. There are other devices. Now, when it is clarifications, how much can the Chair allow a Member? I have got 15 names here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्टेटमेंट किस नियम के तहत आया है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a *suo motu* statement.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: So, there is a procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I know. I have already said that each Member should take five minutes maximum. I said that. What can I do, Mr. Anand Sharma? It is an important subject. Then you should have given another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, उसी अनुपात में आप सारे दलों को समय दें। यह नहीं होगा कि एक दल को तो समय मिल गया और बाकी दलों को समय नहीं मिला।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clarification is not on the party basis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): We have to discuss disaster affected people. Dead bodies are lying rotting in our area and we are not able to discuss that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, फिर तो जो मैम्बर पूछेगा, चेयर को उसे एलाउ करना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I am telling you that this is not a discussion. It is an important subject but that doesn't mean that you can take so much time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not on party basis; it is on the basis of names received. Every Member has equal right in this; it is not on party basis. It is a clarification.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I said, as a senior Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए आप पहले से कैसे तय कर लेंगे कि कौन बोलेगा और कौन नहीं बोलेगा? How? क्या ऐसा कोई नियम है कि क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए पहले से पार्टीवाइज़ नाम दिए जाएंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा कोई नियम है? इस पर इफ-बट हो जाना चाहिए। कोई बड़ा दल है कोई छोटा दल है, लेकिन इस पर पहले से नाम कैसे आ जाएंगे? क्या इस सदन में ऐसा कोई नियम रहा है कि क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए दल वाले पहले नाम भेजें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say that. I said, I go by names received. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** नहीं, मैंने अपने दल का नाम भेजा, तो आपने कागज़ लेने से मना कर दिया, यह कैसे हो जाएगा? आप एक रोटेशन रखिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह नहीं है, You sent the name after starting the discussion. That is why I didn't take them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** यह किसी नियम में नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि डिस्कशन शुरू होने के बाद नाम नहीं लिए जाएंगे। फिर यह डिस्कशन नहीं है, यह क्लैरिफिकेशन है। यह डिस्कशन नहीं है, this is the clarification. इसके लिए हम पहले से नाम कैसे भेज देंगे?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I don't think there is any hard and fast rule. It depends on the subject. There are some subjects which may not be that important; there are subjects which are important and have national and international ramifications. So,

this is one of the subjects which have national and international ramifications. I have a paper before me. The clarification by the present Leader of the House and the then Leader of the Opposition on 18.12.2013 was thirty-seven minutes long.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: As an LOP, you can speak without any time limit.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since I am not speaking ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If hon. LOP is speaking, he can speak. That is a point. But I cannot transfer your right to somebody else. What can I do?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** हमें ऊर्जा पर भी सुनना है, ऊर्जा भी नेशनल इंटरेस्ट का विषय है ।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Giving names in advance is applicable to discussion. This is clarification. Every Member can raise his hand. Giving names in advance is applicable only to statutory discussion. Clarification is another thing. Every Member can raise his hand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing that. What is the problem ? I have to first dispose of the names already received. Then I will allow those who will raise their hands. ...(Interruptions).... I didn't say I will not allow.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए यहां जो नियम है, उसके अनुसार सबसे पहले आप बड़े दल को समय देंगे, फिर दूसरे नम्बर के दल को समय देंगे । यहां पर यही नियम रहा है । सुषमा जी जब यहां आई थीं, जितनी बार भी उनके सब्जेक्ट पर क्लैरिफिकेशन हुआ, आपने दलीय संख्या के आधार पर सबको समय दिया । लेकिन अब आप यह कैसे कर लेंगे कि जो नाम पहले आ गए, उनको हम पहले बुलवाएंगे, फिर उनके बाद जो हाथ उठाएंगे, उनको बुलवाएंगे । यह पहले से कैसे तय हो जाएगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what do you want ?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप दल के हिसाब से समय दें । आप सबसे बड़े दल के हिसाब से, सीरियल से बुलाएं ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** तब दल के अनुसार नाम भी मिलने चाहिए ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** अगर कोई दल बोलना चाहे तो ठीक है । अगर उसने नाम दिया है, तो बुलाएं, नहीं दिया है तो नहीं बुलाएं, लेकिन आप सीरियल से बुलाएं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, who decides that who will get the privilege and who will get the benefit? How is it decided ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. So, do we allow it to proceed as a discussion and allow Members to take as much time as they want, or, should we only seek clarifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I have to reply to the discussion on the working of the Power Ministry. It is the third or fourth day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, how much time should be given for clarifications? We will give five minutes to each Member. Okay, that's fine. Now, Anand Sharmaji, you please try to finish.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have raised some questions. We always believe in a bipartisan consensus, and that is why I referred to the past practice. It should be taken in that spirit because the Government and all the opposition parties, when it comes to important decisions, negotiating stance in multilateral forums, must have consultations and it is the Government's duty to keep the opposition leaders briefed.

My last point, which I want to make, is that in Bali, India's role was acknowledged in re-affirming two things - (i) the centrality of the WTO as a multilateral trade organisation to govern global trade in a rule-based manner, and (ii) forcefully bringing back to the fore the developmental agenda to take forward the Doha Development Round, the only round of trade negotiations which has been dedicated to development, and Minister's Statement does refer to that. Therefore, after the end of this impasse, but with the collapse of the General Council, as the last paragraph of Minister's Statement states that you will be able to persuade and convince, will the Minister clarify as to what the strategy for that is? I agree that the permanent solution of this particular issue of public stock holding and procurement is possible. Even there is a settled draft, that is, the 'Rev.4' draft of December, 2008. If we trigger that and force a work programme in a time-bound manner, perhaps, we can go back to where we have left and bring back others to the negotiating table.

Lastly, to conclude, they are those major countries who were originally, post-Uruguay round, the greatest advocates of the multilateral trade organisation and the WTO. Those very countries and those very organisations today, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, are not in favour of giving that strength and a central role, perhaps, except for areas of their interest to the WTO. We know about the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) and the TTIP. Now, once these bypass and plurilaterals move forward, will, after this stance, India's position in playing a key role in the global trade organizations not be reduced? So, these are the concerns which we have and I conclude by saying that yes, India should take a leadership position, as we have done in the past, but the Minister must also explain that why the big coalition, that we had put together, has fallen apart.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.



SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we just agreed that we would go party-wise.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, अभी यह तय हुआ था कि दलीय संख्या के आधार पर मौका मिलेगा। अब इसके बाद अगर बीजेपी की तरफ से कोई बोलना चाहे, then BSP, TMC, JDU, etc. This is the order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The practice we have followed so far is to go by the names. The Members, who give the names first, will be called first.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, क्लेरिफिकेशन में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्लेरिफिकेशन में यह प्रिसेडेंट कभी नहीं फॉलो हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I have no problem. Accordingly, the next turn is from BJP. Now, there are three names from BJP, but who will speak first ? I will tell you the names - Shri Basawaraj Patil, Shri Anil Madhav Dave and Shri Bhupender Yadav. One of you can speak.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो स्पष्टीकरण जानना चाहता हूँ। WTO के अंदर अभी जो बात हुई है, क्या इसके द्वारा अन्य थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंट्रीज़ में भारत की साख को बनाए रखने में कुछ क्षति हुई है? अगर शुरू में कुछ ऐसा लगा है, तो उस क्षति की पूर्ति के लिए क्या हमने कोई कोशिश की है? इसमें एक तो इस देश के किसान का हित है और दूसरा अन्न की सुरक्षा है। क्या यह इन दोनों से जुड़ा हुआ है? इन दोनों चीजों को जोड़ते हुए अगर यह हमारी साख अन्य थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंट्रीज़ के साथ जोड़ कर रखने में सफल होता है, तो यह हमारे लिए अत्यंत लाभदायक होगा। इस दिशा में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के स्पष्ट विचार जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. ...**(Interruptions)**... I should have name. That's all.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, I read the Minister's statement. I also heard the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for seventeen minutes. I was beginning to wonder where the clarifications were, and, sometimes the clarifications also became justifications. I leave it at that. Sir, I will take a non-partisan view on this. Firstly, Sir, I think, the original sinner was the GATT Agreement of 1994. In the GATT Agreement of 1994, it was clearly stated that the procurement should not exceed ten per cent of the value of production. The problem which has happened and which has remained since 1994, hon. Minister, is that this re-calculation has not happened, and the prices, at which, it is being calculated on, are 1986-88 prices. The question here is, and, since you have come back, if we do the calculation as per the new prices, which are six or seven times higher, where does that take us? That takes us way beyond the ten per cent cap. So, the first one is that that was an inherited flaw. Please tell us as to what is the current flaw where the developed countries have still been kept out of disclosing their subsidies. It is 400 billion dollars,

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

if you take the EU and North America together, and the developed countries are still not disclosing their subsidies. Our understanding is -- and, please clarify it -- that we made three offers. The first is to market up to the current prices, the second was to link it to the CPI; rejected, and, the third, and, this is crucial, to allow us the opportunity to breach the ten per cent limit. There is no clarity on that. Please give us clarity on that because eventually the understanding is, and, I think, the Government need not feel shy of this, you had an opportunity to be part of one trillion dollar economy, or, you had an opportunity to come up with a Statement like that of yesterday, for one billion people in India. So, it is a tactical decision.

Now, the Government is very keen on pushing forward some so-called reforms in the name of FDI, and, you people are in a big hurry. You want to do it on a particular date; it has to be brought up in this Session; or, it has to be passed in three days. I am not playing politics here but there is one point. Fair enough, if that agreement, which you thought, you would sign before the 31st July, 2014, we are on the same page that you are. You do not need to rush in to sign that agreement. Try and sign it in December, try and sign it in February but the cut-off date, as you know, is August, 2015. And, the last point, Sir, the kind of communication strategy you have used with the Prime Minister and for his election campaign, we compliment you. It was a very good communication strategy because communication strategies need to work and you got the numbers. So, there is no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Anyway, Sir, on a serious note, with such a great communication skill at your beck and call, why are you not putting those communication skills to use? I agree with Anand Sharmaji on this one, take us into confidence, talk to us. Whether it is a big international issue or even if it is something which is a Bill, if you put those communication strategies to use, I think, you will find all the solutions. But overall, we have always believed that the Food Security Bill, for all the hype and RA-RA you make about it, is impractical at times and it is also unwise. So, we are with you on this. But please, next time, get everybody on board. *(Time-bell rings)* If you have not found a solution in July, not a problem; look for one before March. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं दो-तीन सवाल पूछूँगा, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं यह कहूँगा कि ये जो बीच वाले लोग हैं, ये अविकसित देशों की तरह हैं। एक तरफ अमेरिका है और दूसरी तरफ यूरोपीय यूनियन है और जिस तरह से अविकसित देश, यानी थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंट्रीज़ उनके सामने कटोरा लिए घूम रहे हैं, यही हालत नरेश जी ने हमारी आपके सामने कर दी है।

सर, जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के बाद और बाली सम्मेलन में भी किसानों की स्थिति को लेकर कई सवाल प्रकाश में आए हैं। अब हमारी चिन्ता इसलिए भी बढ़ रही है कि अब किसानों की फसल के जो दाम हैं, वह भी डब्ल्यूटीओ तय करेगा। इस देश का प्रोक्योरमेंट सिस्टम कैसा होगा, वह होगा या नहीं होगा, वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाएगा या पब्लिक सेक्टर में जाएगा, यह भी डब्ल्यूटीओ तय करेगा।

कल मैंने देश के चीनी मालिकों का प्रेस कन्फ्रेंस पढ़ा। उन्होंने भारत सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और किसानों, इन तीनों से कहा कि गन्ने के दाम इतने पैसे पर लेने हैं तो लो, वरना हम दाम नहीं बढ़ाएँगे और चीनी मिलें बन्द कर देंगे। ऐसा आजादी के बाद पहली बार हो रहा है। इसमें कहीं न कहीं डब्ल्यूटीओ की झलक रहती है और जेनेवा सम्मेलन के अब जो ताजे प्रपोजल्स हैं, उनके अनुसार खाद्य सुरक्षा के मानकों के साथ समझौता न हो। जो टीएफए है, उस पर भारत ने अभी साइन नहीं किया है, उतने भर के लिए मैं इनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इसका जो एक क्लॉज है, *that is the most disturbing clause and that is called peace clause*. अगर उस पर दस्तखत होते हैं, तो उस पीस क्लॉज के तहत फूड सिक्योरिटी पर खतरा आने वाला है।

अगर आनन्द जी ने कहा है तो मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब आप केवल अपने अफसरों से बात मत कीजिए, इसमें हम भी एक पार्टी हैं, *those who are the producers* यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में पीएल 480 खाया गया, जिन्हें अमेरिका के पशु खाते थे। हमारे पुरखों ने, हम लोगों ने और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने, पंजाब के हमारे साथी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के लोगों ने भी इसके लिए क्रांति की है। मैं सारे देश के किसानों और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को बधाई देने के साथ-साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब हम भी डब्ल्यूटीओ के जितने ट्रेड और टॉक्स हैं, उनके मेजर शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं। अब आप जब भी किसी वार्ता में जाएँ तो उसमें हमको भी शामिल करें। आप अपनी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसान संघ से पूछ लेते। मैंने कल लेट नाइट स्वदेशी जागरण मंच के अपने एक पुराने साथी से सवाल पूछे, वे आपके खिलाफ हैं। स्वदेशी जागरण मंच वाले आपके इश्योरेंस बिल के खिलाफ हैं। मेरे पास उसकी कटिंग है, मैं तो गलतबयानी नहीं करता हूँ, इसीलिए मेरा कहना है कि अब जबकि इन चीजों के बारे में पूरी दुनिया में कंसर्न हो रहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपनी बात से फिर अलग हो जाऊंगा, मैं आपके चक्कर में नहीं पड़ूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे फूड सिस्टम प्रोग्राम हो और जो हमारे देश का *public distribution system* है वह भी खतरे में आ गया है। MSP नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए, यह भी मंत्री महोदया का क्लॉज है डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. का। एक शर्त है *third world countries* के लोगों के लिए। तो यहां भी, सदन में भी *third world countries* हैं और आप भी *third world countries* हैं जब जाते हैं यूरोपियन कंट्रीज से और अमेरिकन कंट्रीज के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए। सिडनी में आप 19 तारीख को उपस्थित रहें और जो मैंने रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, आप कंट्राडिक्ट कर सकती हैं इसको, उसमें फूड सिक्योरिटी प्रपोजल्स का जिक्र नहीं है, *according to this report*. I may be wrong also. अब ज्यादा जो आपका *emphasis* था वहां पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** ऐसी *third world countries* की वहां हालत हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question and finish. क्वेश्चन पूछो और खत्म करो।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** इस क्लॉज पर जाने से पहले आप अपोजिशन पार्टीज को, जो *stakeholders* हैं, जिसमें पंजाब के, हरियाणा के, छत्तीसगढ़ के किसानों ने जो अनाज, गेहूं, चावल पैदा किया है, इन सब संगठनों से बात की जानी चाहिए और 1954-55 में जब से फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और सी.डब्ल्यू.सी. बना है, तब से भारत का जो कंज्यूमर है उसकी सुरक्षा के हितों की गारंटी होनी चाहिए। इसलिए अगर डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. आया और उसकी शर्तें मानी गईं तो बाजार में किसानों को न फसल के दाम मिलेंगे और न कंज्यूमर को मिलेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सवालों को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek clarifications from the hon. Minister from a layman's point of view. After going through the statement of the hon. Minister, I would like to seek the clarification regarding the ten per cent subsidy. What is the objection that the rich nations are raising? We want to know about the nature of their objection. Why are they objecting to ten per cent subsidy given to the farmers? What is the stand taken or reason given by India to the objections raised by rich nations? In the working of the ten per cent subsidy, what is the hardship that our nation is facing? It must be explained.

My colleague, Mr. Tyagi, referred to peace clause. What is meant by peace clause ? The farmers do not know anything about economics or finance. Nobody knows what is happening in India. What is the obstacle in sanctioning or giving or granting subsidy to the Indian farmers ? They are suffering a lot. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for being brief and asking pointed questions.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से दो सवाल, जो वक्तव्य आया है मंत्री महोदया का, उस पर करना चाहूंगा। पैरा-3, 5 और 6, इनको अगर एक साथ पढ़ें, पैरा-3 के अनुसार—

"इन मंत्रिस्तरीय निर्णयों के बीच, दो निर्णय विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं, व्यापार सुविधा संबंधी करार हेतु मंत्रिस्तरीय निर्णय तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रयोजनों हेतु सार्वजनिक स्टॉकहोल्डिंग संबंधी मंत्रिस्तरीय निर्णय।"

पैरा-5 में है—

"व्यापार सुविधा करार (टीएफए) प्रोटोकॉल को डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. द्वारा 31 जुलाई, 2014 तक अंगीकार किया जाना है। इसके पश्चात डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के दो तिहाई सदस्यों द्वारा अनुसमर्थन प्रदान किए जाने के पश्चात यह करार 31 जुलाई, 2015 से स्वतः प्रभावी हो जाएगा।"

अगर ऐसा होता है तो हिदुस्तान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस का पॉजिटिव या नेगेटिव क्या असर होगा, मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दें। दूसरे, आप पैरा 8 व 9 देखें। पैरा 8 में यह है कि, "भारत ने अपना यह मत रखा कि जब तक अल्प-विकसित देशों से जुड़े मुद्दों सहित सार्वजनिक स्टॉकहोल्डिंग तथा बाली में लिए गए निर्णयों से संबंधित अन्य सभी मुद्दों पर स्थायी समाधान ढूंढने का आश्वासन नहीं मिलता तब तक व्यापार सुगमीकरण करार के लिए संशोधन प्रोटोकॉल पर मतैक्य में शामिल होना कठिन होगा।" पैरा 9 में है कि, "किसी स्थायी समाधान के बिना भारत तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों में सार्वजनिक स्टॉकहोल्डिंग कार्यक्रम घरेलू सहायता पर मौजूदा अधिकतम सीमा के कारण बाधित होंगे।" मंत्री जी, आपके विरोध के बावजूद, जैसाकि त्यागी जी ने कहा, जब "गैट" था तब भी हमने सारे देश में इस का विरोध किया था कि आने वाले दिनों में एक ऐसी स्थिति आएगी जब इस देश का बजट कैसा होगा, यह भी बाहर के लोग तय करेंगे और इस देश के किसानों को हम क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दें, यह बात भी बाहर से तय होगी। इसलिए अगर यह मतैक्य नहीं होता है और उसके बावजूद भी कोई फैसला होता है, तब हमारा स्टैंड क्या होगा?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I will try and stick to the clarifications, rather

than participate in the discussion that you have allowed. First of all, I would like to add just one point here that since 1994, our Party has been consistently opposing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade saying that this is detrimental to our country's interest. And I think this is now being proved to be correct by looking at the Minister's Statement. I am glad. Having made that point, my first clarification pertains to para 8. I quote para 8. It says, "India, therefore, took the stand that till there is an assurance of commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding and on all other Bali deliverables, including those for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), it would be difficult to join the consensus on the Protocol of Amendment for the Trade Facilitation Agreement." Sir, I have no dispute with that. I am glad that we are using or counterpoising what we call a countervailing, balancing act in clubbing together the solution to public stockholding and the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Trade facilitation, from what I understand, deals with a lot of other issues which may be useful for us in a multilateral trade agreement, which is not strictly connected with public stockholding. But, if you are using this as a bargaining part, I have no objection to that. But it is not really strictly connected to that. Having made that point, in Bali, India had achieved what was then called 'interim relief' or 'peace clause'. It was interim relief for a period of four years whereby we can continue with what we were doing and within four years, a permanent solution had to be found. That was the agreement as far as I know. He was the Minister then. So, that was the agreement on which we had agreed. Now, have we moved forward on that four-year permanent solution or not? Has there been any forward movement towards that? I would like to seek a clarification whether there has been any forward movement on that. Yes, linking it up with Trade Facilitation Agreement, I would say, is a good bargaining method. We should use it. But what is the position with regard to the permanent solution as far as this issue is concerned?

Secondly, Sir, this whole issue relates to the underlying philosophy of neo-liberal reforms. I must compliment the Government that they have finally admitted that this is what is happening in global capitalism in today's world of globalisation. I quote para 11. I quote from para 11, "Today, developing countries are fighting to keep the negotiations focused on development against the single-minded mercantilist focus of most of the rich developed world on market access issues." It is good. It is correct. Finally, the Government of India has accepted that this is what the developed world is doing. This is what the developed world wants, to actually access our markets for their profit maximisation. Therefore, this is a strategy that we must not fall prey to, ad we should fight against it. My second clarification pertains to this. In continuation with this understanding will it extend to all other economic reforms or measures that the Government is contemplating?

We are discussing the question of allowing FDI into the insurance sector. This is precisely the single-minded mercantilist focus of the richest developed world which

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

the statement says. That is precisely what is leading to such demands of opening up new avenues of the FDI into various areas, including the defence production. Will this philosophy be applicable to the other areas in which case it is welcome? But we want this clarification.

The third clarification that I want pertains to para 13. "... WTO is unable to agree even to fast track negotiations on an issue of such importance to millions of subsistence farmers across the developing world, while the rich world can continue to subsidise their farmers unabatedly." The rich world can continue to subsidise their farmers unabatedly — are we going to bring that on to the agenda of the WTO? They are subsidising their farmers in their countries in non-trade measures. They are subsidising their farmers in non-price measures. But the effect of that subsidy is impacting on prices of global trade which all of us know. Therefore, mere excuse that their subsidies are not connected with prices, and, therefore, does not impact on the global trade is a wrong assumption. (*Time-bell rings*). I am only seeking clarifications. Is the present Government of India prepared to put this on the agenda of the WTO, and say, discuss the question of subsidies across the board to the farmers, not price-related subsidies alone which is what they have putting the impact on us? They get away because they have non-priced subsidies whereas we have become the victim. Therefore, we should bring that on to the agenda. That is the main issue.

My fourth clarification pertains to para 16. The question of food security is our sovereign right. That has been reiterated. It is correct. It also says, "It is our duty to protect our citizens' fundamental rights to life and livelihood." It is absolutely correct. Now, if this is the point that we have said, the clarification that I want to know from the Government, when the Food Security Bill was moved here and adopted by our august House, we had objected to that Bill saying that it is limited because it covers only 67 per cent of the Indian population. We had said that it should be universal. Only 67 per cent of the Indian population should not get food security. The rest also should be covered. Our aim is to expand this 67 per cent to an eventual universality. Now, even according to the interim conditions put by the WTO your food security is capped *ipso facto* at 67 per cent. You can't go beyond that even today. Are we willy-nilly accepting that our food security whatever we give the right is capped at 67 per cent. In that case this contradicts the entire concept that you have yourself stated in para 16. In this para you say, it is our sovereign right. (*Time-bell rings*). Sir, these are important issues.

Therefore, what we have said, have we already compromised? That is the clarification I want to seek. Can we extend the food security beyond 67 per cent? If not, we urge you to take up the matter with the WTO, and we will support you, if you take up this matter, because we think the right to universalisation, whether we exercise it or not is a

**3.00 P.M.**

different matter, the Parliament will decide. But that right can't be dictated and curtailed by an international organisation, which is a sovereign right. My last point is, in Para 22, you have said, "We have offered practical suggestions for the way forward." It is good if we have suggested practical ways. But we would actually urge and demand that these practical solutions that the Government of India has suggested must be subject to a discussion here. How do we know what has the government of India suggested? Since this is a matter concerning the livelihood and food security of millions of our countrymen, the proposals that you have suggested, may be extremely well meaning, I am not questioning that, but they must be subjected to a public discourse and discussion and the opinion of the House, a sense of the House must be taken on this issue. My final point is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many final points?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Two, Sir. There are always two final points. You can't reach the final without going to the semifinals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you lose in the semifinals, then what is the point in going to the finals ?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is why I am fighting. I am not losing. So, the final point is this. What has happened to this coalition? There was a BRICS coalition; there was a G-33 coalition at Bali. Now, today you are left with – I am glad the company is good – Bolivia, Venezuela and Cuba. I am entirely happy about it. But you are left with a company of these three countries, and these three countries, fundamentally, have been opposed to this entire concept of the WTO negotiations and the GATT, 1994. So if you are joining that group, I am very happy. Then you go back to oppose 1994. Otherwise, it is a matter of concern. Why is it that these countries which I have mentioned, who were with us till Bali, are now separate? The argument they have given is, this merits your attention also, Sir, trade facilitation has nothing to do with food security of your population. Trade facilitation is only to simplify the procedures of custom duties, etc., for making it transparent, making it accountable. So, that has got nothing to do with the issue that you are discussing. We have linked it up for our bargaining position, which is good. I don't dispute that. It is good that we have linked it up. But the point is, many of these countries have separated from us on that count. So, I think, India must make an effort to bring these allies of ours back on board and we should reassert our position as one of the leaders of the developing world in this entire struggle between the North and the South in terms of the economic space. These are the six clarifications which I want the Minister to answer.



**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है और जैसा मैंने पिछले दिनों भी कहा था कि हम बोलते रहते हैं कि हमारा देश, भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदया का डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट यहां आया है, जिसके बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, यहां तो हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर सबसे दुखी इस देश में आज कोई है, तो वह किसान है। किसान हर वक्त पैदावार करता है, सरकार की तरफ से वैज्ञानिक जो भी पद्धति उसको देते हैं, वह उसको आजमाता है और उस पर कठिनाई से परिश्रम करके वह हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ाता है। उसको लेकर हम राज्यों में और यहां पार्लियामेंट में बहादुरी झाड़ते हैं, लेकिन सर, अभी समय कम है और मुद्दा यह है कि हमारा स्वार्थ क्या है? क्या हम डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. में मेम्बर बनें? वहां जाकर हमारा यानी भारत का मुद्दा क्या होगा? आज अगर किसान के घर में पैसा है, आज अगर देश में अच्छी खेती हुई है, किसान के घर में लक्ष्मी है, तब बाजार अच्छे दिखते हैं। तब छोटे व्यापारियों का काम भी चलता है और स्कूल और कॉलेजों में जाकर बच्चे भी पढ़ पाते हैं, जब किसान के पास पैसा होता है। लेकिन हम उनके साथ क्या करते हैं? देश का और देश की सरकार का, केंद्र सरकार का, जो भी चाहे शासन में हो, किसी की सरकार हो, उनका उनके साथ क्या रवैया है? सर, सवाल यह है कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस में हम डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के ऊपर कब तक डिपेंड करेंगे? जैसा पैरा-13 में कहा गया है, मैं उसे रिपीट नहीं करूंगा। जो डेवलपड कंट्रीज़ हैं, उनके लिए कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, उनके लिए कोई हर्डल्स नहीं हैं, चाहे वे कितनी भी सब्सिडीज़ अपने किसानों को दें, एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में दें। हमारे यहां अगर प्रतिबंध है, हर्डल्स है तो किसानों के मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के लिए हैं। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस और एग्रीकल्चरल पॉलिसी पर हम डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. में जाकर बाद में जो भी करेंगे, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह उम्मीद करता हूं और सारे सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा दिल दिखाएं, हम आपके साथ हैं। हरेक भारतीय चाहता है कि भारत में अच्छे दिन आएँ, लेकिन अच्छे दिन तभी आएंगे, जब किसान के अच्छे दिन आएंगे। जब तक किसान के अच्छे दिन नहीं आएंगे, तब तक भारत की प्रगति, भारत की तरक्की का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट में हम जितने भी कॉस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट्स कर लें, जितने भी बिल यहां पर लाकर उन पर चर्चा कर लें, उसका कोई मकसद नहीं है। 1994 में गैट की बात हुई थी। कुछ बातें ऐसी भी होती हैं, जो सही तरीके से नहीं रखी जाती हैं। मेरा देश गरीब नहीं है, मैं गरीब नहीं हूं, मेरा कोई भी इंस्टीट्यूशन गरीब नहीं है। मेरी गरीबी यह है कि हम कभी-कभी कुछ तथ्यों का ऐसा प्रचार करते हैं, जिससे किसान समझ नहीं पाते हैं कि उनके लिए क्या किया गया है। वही हमारी गरीबी है। जिनके लिए यहां पर हम बात करते हैं, जो बिल लाते हैं, जो अमेंडमेंट्स लाते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि इसके जरिए एक अच्छा मैसेज जाए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से दो तीन सवाल मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहूंगा। क्या आज दुनिया में भारत से बढ़कर कोई सबसे बड़ा कंज्यूमर देश है? व्यापार करने के लिए दुनिया हमारी तरफ झुकेगी और अगर वह हमारी तरफ नहीं आएगी तो उनकी भी दुकानें नहीं चलेंगी, उनकी भी अर्थनीति नहीं चलेगी। मैं आपसे यह उम्मीद रखूंगा कि you will meet this point. Is India the largest market today in the whole world or not? If we are the largest market, I would like, in one line, that you meet this point of mine. सर, विशेष करके यहां पर आप जब भी मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की बात लाते हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... उस समय आप स्टेट्स को बुलाइए, किसान के जो लोग हैं, उनको बुलाइए और मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस जिस हिसाब से ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, एक मिनट रह गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.



SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I will conclude, Sir. 1986 से 1988 का जो प्राइस था, उसके 10 परसेंट से, उस प्राइस को लेकर सब्सिडी की बात की जा रही है। जब जनरल बजट आया था, तब मैंने पूछा था कि यहां जो फूड सिक्योरिटी का एक्ट पास किया गया है, उसके संबंध में यह सरकार क्या चाहती है, क्या मैसेज देना चाहती है? आप फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट को लागू करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? मैं आपसे उम्मीद करूंगा कि You should be very, very specific in giving that answer.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first of all, I appreciate and congratulate the Commerce Minister that she has given a very elaborate statement on India's stand on WTO. I am very proud to say that my leader, late Shri Murasoli Maran, was the first man who, in the first meeting at Doha, opposed the WTO. Considering the anti-farmers' attitude which they had taken, he opposed that.

Sir, I would like to state that developing countries and developed countries are not on the same footing. The Government, while being committed to the WTO, should ensure that farmers' interests are protected firmly. There should not be any compromise on this issue. Sir, subsidy and public distribution are entirely meant to meet the interests of farmers as well as for people below the poverty line. And that is what everybody is talking about. But the Government should not compromise on these two aspects. While entering into any treaty or agreement, they must ensure this.

Then, in para 4, the Minister has stated, "The Trade Facilitation Agreement is, basically, aimed at a greater transparency and simplification of customs procedures." The Government has to be very cautious not only in the matter of exports, but also about the import of value-added agricultural products. In this connection, agricultural finished products which are using sugar, milk and other foodgrains for biscuits and chocolates are our staple food. In the pretext of signing of World Trade Organisation, products derived from them should not enter the Indian market, i.e. the products derived from milk or sugar or even wheat should not enter Indian trade because it will affect the Indian market. We have to ensure this also. Humanity cannot be sacrificed before mercantilisation. If we ignore this, then we will again come across more suicides by farmers. We have to be more cautious in this.

I want to seek another clarification. Lastly, in the 30th paragraph, the Minister stated that "India will be able to persuade the WTO Membership to appreciate the sensitivities of India and other developing countries and see their way to taking this issue forward in a positive spirit." If not, then? That is the question. India will be able to persuade. But if not, then what is our position? The Minister has to explain that. If we can't persuade, then what is our ultimate aim? That also has to be explained by the Minister. These are my clarifications.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): थैंक्यू सर। सबसे पहले मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आनन्द शर्मा जी हमारे दोस्त हैं, बड़े अच्छे इन्सान हैं, बहुत intelligent हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी स्पीच में पहले ही यह कह रहे हैं, “He himself said that the last agreement was not entirely satisfactory.” फिर उस पर इन्होंने दस्तखत क्यों किए?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I was talking about LDC package.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: चलिए, आपने दस्तखत किए, लेकिन आपने किसी को confidence में नहीं लिया, नेशन को confidence में नहीं लिया।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: हमने विश्वास में लिया।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने कहा और माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने कहा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is he having a debate with me? You can start a discussion. I respect Dhindsaji. I am ready to have a debate with him. ढिंडसा जी, आप कहते हैं कि आपको जानकारी नहीं है कि मैंने विश्वास में लिया या नहीं, यह गलत आरोप है। मैंने कहा कि हमने विश्वास में लिया। हमने बातचीत की, हमने ब्रीफ किया, हमने विपक्ष को ब्रीफ किया। आप मुझ पर इलजाम लगा रहे हैं। यह न्यायोचित नहीं है। आप बेइंसाफी कर रहे हैं।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: मैं आपके ऊपर इलजाम नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। आप खुद बोलते हुए कह रहे हैं, “This is not satisfactory.”

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: अगर आप मेरी बात नहीं समझे हैं, तो मैं आपको समझाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: अगर आपने बोलते हुए कहा था, तो मैं यह...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति**: ढिंडसा जी, आप क्लेरिफिकेशन मंत्री जी से पूछिए। आप उनसे मत पूछिए।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा**: सर, अभी जो त्यागी जी ने कहा और भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने बोला, तो मैं उसी बात पर क्लेरिफिकेशन लेना चाहता हूँ कि जो WTO का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, क्या उसमें यह लिखा है कि 2017 के बाद MSP नहीं मिलेगी? किसानों के लिए MSP देने के लिए डा. स्वामीनाथन कमीशन ने लिखा था। मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो एग्रीमेंट होगा, क्या उसमें प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़कर किसानों को MSP देने का प्रावधान होगा? ऐसा मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और खासकर हमारी स्टेट के पास देश की जमीन डेढ़ परसेंट है, लेकिन हम आज भी 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा फूडग्रेन इस देश को दे रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री साहिबा किसानों को पूरा यकीन दिलाएंगी कि डा. स्वामीनाथन कमीशन या प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़कर MSP मिलेगी? मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह negotiate नहीं हो सकता है। मैं पंजाब की बात कर रहा हूँ। अभी ड्राउट पर डिस्कशन होगा और देश में बारिश नहीं हो रही है। आज पंजाब में किसान ट्यूबवैल से या डीजल पम्प से सिंचाई करता है, क्योंकि उसको बिजली भी समय पर नहीं मिल रही है, कोयला भी समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है, इसके बावजूद भी drought की situation में पंजाब देश को 50 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा अनाज देगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार किसानों का पूरा ख्याल रखेगी, क्योंकि पहले WTO एग्रीमेंट में किसानों का पूरा ख्याल नहीं रखा गया था। महोदय,

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री साहिबा से अपने क्लेरिफिकेशन में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये हमें यह यकीन दिलाएंगी कि आगे जब भी WTO एग्रीमेंट होगा, तो उसमें किसान के लिए खासकर MSP जारी रखने और ...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, अभी मुझे बोलते हुए पांच मिनट नहीं हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

फूड सिक्योरिटी भी लगी हुई है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि अगर drought की situation आ जाए, तो फूड सिक्योरिटी उससे जुड़ी हुई है, इसलिए मैं तो इसके लिए यही क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहूंगा कि MSP जारी रहनी चाहिए और उसको खत्म नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I have three clarifications to seek.

Several issues have been raised by my colleagues. The first one is, para 15 of the statement talks about food security and para 17 talks about agriculture. There it says and I quote:

"...In a country of the size of India with 60 per cent population dependent on a relatively unremunerative agriculture sector, we cannot give up administered prices. This is the only way we can procure food for the Public Distribution System, the central pillar on which our efforts to ensure food security, rest."

But, Sir, the Government is doing something opposite to what has been said in this statement. I can quote an official order issued by the Department of Food and Public Distribution of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, dated 12th June, 2014. The subject is: 'Declaration of Bonus by some State Governments over and above MSP -- Change in policy of procurement for Central Pool -- Regarding.' Here, the Government really talks about private buyers of foodgrains, because the Government of India, on the basis of recommendations of the CACP, announces MSP for wheat and paddy every year to ensure reasonable price to the farmer. It has been observed that some of the State Governments are announcing bonus over and above the MSP. I hope you will appreciate that such declaration of bonus by the State Governments distort the market of concerned commodity and drives private buyers out of the market in the State. The Central Government is protecting the private buyers. Then, at the end of the circular of your Government, it says, 'The FCI, in consultation with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, will decide as to how much stock of wheat and rice it should acquire from the concerned State in a particular season and will restrict its Central Pool procurement to the extent leaving the rest of the surplus stocks to be disposed off by the State Government concerned at its own risk and cost.' I think, the Government does not stand by its commitment as it has been stated in the statement of the hon. Minister. You say something, but you do something else which is diametrically opposite to your declared objective. On the one side you talk about the food security and the PDS and, on the other, you are destroying and doing something which is opposite to it. It is contradictory. That is why the hon. Minister must clarify as to what your Government

[Shri D. Raja]

does. I would like to know whether your Government stands by your statement or your Government acts in a different way. This is what hon. Minister should clarify.

Then, Sir, since inception of the WTO, it continues to remain as a forum of struggle between rich and developed nations on the one side and the developing nations and less developing nations on the other. In this struggle, India should have become the real leader of developing nations and LDCs. India should have championed all their issues including the market access issues. But, that is where my question is. India somewhere has failed to mobilize the developing nations' support in our just struggle. For instance, I quote the Minister's Statement. Para 28 is very well said by Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and I don't question her intention when she said, "I take this opportunity to also thank the countries that have stood by India in the WTO." Who are the nations that stood by India, except two-three? Where does India stand in the WTO forum?

Then, Sir, Para 29 states, "The timely correction of any imbalances or anomalies in the working of the system or its rules is critical to ensure that the WTO works impartially and fairly in the interest of all its Members and not just a select few." Who are the 'select few'? It is the U.S.; it is the E.U.; it is Australia. Why can't we say that and why can't we debate that in Parliament? Why can't we tell the people of this country that these are the nations which are against the interests of the developing nations? Why don't you say that you are fighting in the interest of all developing nations? This is what the Minister has to clarify.

Finally, Sir, when I referred to agriculture, I wanted to raise one issue because this new Government has approved the field trials for GM crops. Is it part of the hidden agenda of the WTO? Has the Government agreed to allow field trials of GM crops under pressure, or somewhere down the line under some pressure from some Members of the WTO? Sir, the Minister will have to clarify these things in the interests of our own country. I would like to know whether you take the Parliament and political parties also into confidence before taking a position in the WTO or not.

**श्री उपसभापति :** नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप जी प्रश्न पूछिए ।

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** जी । उपसभापति जी, माननीया मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य जारी किया है, मुझे वह कंप्यूज करने वाला एक स्टेटमेंट लग रहा है । इस स्टेटमेंट के एंडिंग पैरा 30 में मेंशन किया गया है कि, "मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि भारत डब्ल्यूटीओ के सदस्य देशों में अपनी तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों की संवेदनशीलता को मनवाने में समर्थ होगा और इस विषय पर पूर्ण उत्साह के साथ हमें उनका सहयोग मिलेगा । इस संस्थान द्वारा यह सबसे बड़ा योगदान होगा, जिससे खाद्य सुरक्षा की वैश्विक चुनौती को हल किया जा सकता है ।" आपने इस पैरा 30 में खाद्य सुरक्षा की चुनौती को हल करने की बात कही है । लेकिन जब हम पैरा 13 पढ़ते हैं, तो बात पलट जाती है । पैरा 13 में आपने लिखा है कि, "डब्ल्यूटीओ विकासशील देशों के लाखों कृषकों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण

मुद्दों पर त्वरित वार्ताएं करने पर सहमति देने में असमर्थ है।" इसमें किसानों के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर सहमति देने की असमर्थता व्यक्त करना और डब्ल्यूटीओ के अंतिम पैरा द्वारा यह कहना कि हम इसके अच्छे प्रभाव की कल्पना कर रहे हैं, अलग बात लगती है। महोदय, हमारे देश में मुश्किल क्या है? मुश्किल यह है कि खाद्य सुरक्षा के संबंध में हमारी सरकार - पूर्व सरकार ने भी और इस सरकार ने भी, even to Supreme Court also ने भी बहुत सारी बातें, बहुत सारे तथ्य, बहुत सारे निर्णय ऐसे दिए हैं, जिनमें उन्होंने इस बात की चिंता की कि जो गरीब है, उसको खाने के लिए अन्न मयस्सर नहीं होता और लाखों टन अनाज बरसात में सड़ जाता है। उस व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त करने के लिए आप क्या कर रही हैं? आप खाद्य सुरक्षा की बात कह रही हैं। खाद्य सुरक्षा की बात कैसे होगी, जब हमारे पास भंडारण की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, ऐसे संसाधन नहीं होंगे, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम सही नहीं होगा? खाद्य सुरक्षा की गारंटी देने की जो बात डब्ल्यूटीओ के अन्दर दर्शाई गई है, उससे हमारा देश कैसे लाभान्वित होगा, एक तो माननीया मंत्री महोदया से मेरा यह प्रश्न है।

मैं जो दूसरा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ, वह खास तौर से व्यापार के क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है। हमारे देश में व्यापारिक स्तर लगातार गिर रहा है। आज हमें इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि चीन हमारे देश में इस हद तक अपने उत्पाद लेकर आ गया है कि छोटी-छोटी चीजों पर भी उसका आधिपत्य स्थापित हो रहा है। भारत के व्यापार को लेकर, भारत के उद्योग को लेकर हमारी यह चिन्ता है कि अगर इस विषय पर जल्दी ही हमारी सरकार ने कोई उचित कदम नहीं उठाया, तो जहां हमारे देश का किसान प्रभावित होगा, वहीं व्यापारी भी प्रभावित होगा। माननीया मंत्री महोदया कृपया इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि इस डब्ल्यूटीओ एग्रीमेंट के साइन होने से भारत का किसान कैसे खुशहाल होगा; आप जो खाद्य सुरक्षा की बात कह रही हैं, उसको पूरा करने के लिए आपके पास क्या मैकेनिज्म है और तीसरा, व्यापार के क्षेत्र में हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे? थैंक्यू सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, see, as per the suggestion from the House, I called the names party-wise. Therefore, four names, which were given in time were left out. If the House has no objection, I will call them and give them two, two minutes each.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir, you call them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have no objection. All right. Then, Shri Anil Madhav Dave. As a special case, you take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): सर, इनको पांच मिनट दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put your question.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : सर, अगर आप पांच मिनट नहीं देंगे, तो हम कैसे बोलेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this is a special decision to allow you. आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : फिर आप मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट क्यों दे रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have shortage of time. Please take two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will have to give it to all. There is no time. Your Power Minister is here. See, I became liberal and then you are exploiting that. That is not good.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : आपने पांच मिनट कहा था ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I could have stopped there because I called everyone from the parties. I showed some consideration. Then, that is being exploited. I am very sorry.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : उपसभापति महोदय ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dave, you take only two minutes.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : ठीक है, फिर मुझे नहीं बोलना ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I have no problem. Mr. Naik, take only two minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Yes, Sir, I will finish within two minutes.

It appears, Sir, that the new Government is out to overturn all policies and schemes of the Government in various fields of economy. In recent times, we have seen as to how the ruling party was dilly-dallying on Palestine issue despite our known international position. They even sought to remove the item from the List of Business.

In international field, the policy of continuity is being sacrificed by the Government and the last WTO meeting is an example. I want to know whether this Government in order to show that they are a different breed, and also in order to damage the food security programme at home initiated by the UPA Government, has proposed a new formula at the recently held WTO meeting; or, is India facilitating some countries to evolve a formula which is adverse to the position taken by India earlier? I want to know whether this new proposal of the Government has alienated from India a number of countries which strongly stood behind India. What are the exact conditions the Government has laid for the purpose of signing the Trade Facilitation Agreement? I also want to know whether this is a conspiracy to sabotage the Food Security Act and the Scheme through international route. Which were the countries supporting India until recent time and are they all with us now? If not, which are the countries with us now? What has the Government ultimately achieved in the last WTO meeting, except getting humiliated ? Thank you, Sir.

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान):** सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बाली की जो कांफ्रेंस थी, उसके बाद देश भर की सिविल सोसाइटी और किसानों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि कृषि क्षेत्र में जो समझौता हुआ है, उसके प्रभाव को मूल रूप से पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के पैरा न. 7 में यह सही कहा है—“अन्य निर्णयों को आगे कार्यान्वित करने में किए जा रहे संकोच को देखते हुए, विकासशील देशों को यह आशंका थी कि व्यापार सुगमीकरण करार को लागू करने की प्रक्रिया के पूरा हो जाने के बाद खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रयोजन के लिए सार्वजनिक स्टॉकहोल्डिंग हेतु सब्सिडियों के सम्बन्ध में स्थायी समाधान के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे सहित अन्य मुद्दों को नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया जाएगा।”

मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने दुनिया के सामने, मुख्य रूप से कृषि क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में या किसानों के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यापक विषय को इस अभिवार्ता के माध्यम से उठाया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण मांगना चाहूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के पैरा न. 22 में कहा है -

"हमने एक कदम आगे जाकर व्यावहारिक सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए। सार्वजनिक स्टॉकहोल्डिंग के मुद्दे का स्थायी समाधान बिल्कुल साधारण है, जिसका बड़ी आसानी से हल निकाला जा सकता है, क्योंकि सभा पटल पर ऐसे कई प्रस्ताव पहले से ही मौजूद हैं।"

मेरा यह मानना है कि अगर इस प्रकार के प्रस्तावों का वह कोई स्पष्टीकरण देंगे, तो देश की जो सिविल सोसाइटी और कृषक समाज है, जो बाली में किए गए समझौते से आशंकित था, उसकी समस्याओं का समाधान होगा।

अपने वक्तव्य के अंत में आपने एक संकल्प व्यक्त किया है—

"मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि भारत डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के सदस्य देशों में अपनी तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों की संवेदनशीलता को मनवाने में समर्थ होगा।"

इसके सम्बन्ध में आपके द्वारा जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, अगर आप अपने स्पष्टीकरण में यह प्रस्ताव देंगे तो ज्यादा सार्थक होगा। धन्यवाद।

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Actually, the statement which the hon. Minister has made from para 1 to para 30 is very clear indicating the stand of India. From the very beginning of 1984, when Pranabji was the Commerce Minister, and then subsequently Mr. Murasoli Maran, Arun Jaitleyji, ending with our Anand Sharmaji, who has successfully done the Bali talks, we have taken a clear stand. But unfortunately, the dates are not helpful for the present Government. On 15th July, 2014, the Preparatory Committee on the Trade Facilitation Agreement was entered into. Then from 15th July to 25th July, 2014, there was no political clearance given, I think, to the negotiating parties from our side. Indian negotiators are excellent negotiators, but there was no political clearance given. That is why they could not record it even in the Preparatory Committee. You have to include the preamble. The Hong Kong Talks Agreement, you



[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

have included in it, but you have not included the Bali talks. It was a peace clause and also which was a clause which assures us of agricultural protection, food security and having security stocks in our country. Therefore, this failure has to be explained by the hon. Minister. Finally, when the political clearance was given on 25th, that is, on Friday, our negotiator had made a strong statement before the General Committee Meeting. Therefore, we have failed. On 26th, the Secretary-General had come to India and had talks with the hon. Minister and other dignitaries. Finally, then that ended up on 31st. In the meantime, we lost all our 91 countries which were supporting us in Bali Talks. Why have we lost that? Finally, we have ended up with only three members supporting us for the final talks. Therefore, I would like to know whether China, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and LDCs countries, who were supporting us in Bali talks, have gone away from us. Is the Government having any strategy to overcome this deficiency within these 30 days before we go for the next talk in September, 2014 to finally settle it? We have to bring back the Bali Talks Agreement and the peace clause should be included in this Agreement. Thank you.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, food security is intrinsically a domestic issue. It has nothing to do with international trade. Anand Sharmaji says that procurement and stocking is an international trade issue; it is not. So long as procurement and stocking is done for food security alone, then, it does not become a part of the international trade.

Now, why has this been included in the agenda? Actually, this was meant by the developed countries as a counterpoise to the charge that we have been raising on excessive subsidization of agricultural and dairy products by the Western countries. That agenda has been put on the back burner and a red herring has now been thrown, linking it up with the trade facilitation. I want to know from the Minister whether she intends to bring the major issue of excessive subsidization of agricultural and dairy products by the Western countries to the centrestage in the future negotiations. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the World Trade Organisation and other national fora are places where the participating members are looking towards India, whether it is a participant or not. Such is our considered position and we have grown to this level. At this juncture, we can stand as a leader of the developing nations, but we were at the fault line in the recent debate at the WTO for which the new Government shall gear up in continuity to the efforts of the last ten years of the UPA Government. This is what I want to say. This is in continuation to the suggestions made by our seniors, till recently, the face of Indian governance, of Commerce Affairs Minister, Shri Anand Sharma and comrade Rajaji. These are the



considered positions which we have to sustain for the welfare of the agrarian sector of the nation. This is what we have to say. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity for answering to the clarifications or questions seeking clarifications which have been raised by several hon. Members. As much as possible, I will try to go in a particular order in which the hon. Members have spoken. Sometimes, if I do have two or three Members raising the same question, without reference to the particular names, I would, certainly, try to address.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. You can club those questions and give answer to all of them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, allow me that flexibility, Sir. Let me assure all the Members, to start with, that if there are apprehensions that our position has changed, we are now taking a slightly different position and if we are indeed taking a different position, we should have come to the House, taken the Opposition parties into confidence, there is no change in the position. We are honouring, reinforcing and taking forward what was agreed in Bali. Let me put that on record. So, if there are apprehensions and I am honestly not sure where this is coming from; it maybe, partly through some Western media sources or media houses which have been giving from the Western countries. But let me assure you that there is no difference or change or not even a little amendment. Of course, there is a course correction. So, my response to all those who have any element of doubt -- if there is a changed position -- I would like to underline, there is no change in position but, of course, a little change or a little amendment or a course correction, and that course correction I will certainly explain now.

My predecessor has raised a lot of important questions for which I am duty bound to give an answer. But, overall, I must say, they are not points of differences or they are not points on which he found that something has gone wrong. This is what I understand from the sequencing of the various questions that he has raised.

The first thing I would go to respond to him is: Is there a retraction ? He used the word 'retraction'. I would like to assure him, if he has seen it as retraction, I am sorry, he is wrong. There is no retraction. Where is the retraction ? We are saying that we are fully committed to implementing Bali, and we see Bali as a package. We see Bali as one plus nine issues, nine pillars on which Shri Anand Sharma<sup>ji</sup> had agreed in Bali and we are committed to fully implementing Bali. So, my answer, in clarification,

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

is, please there is no retraction, Sir. I would want the House, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and let my predecessor be sure that there is no retraction. On the contrary, we are making sure that that little discrepancy from the single undertaking principle which fell between two stools in Bali is now being picked up by us saying, stick to single undertaking, just don't push ahead only with Trade Facilitation. Let us not wait till 2017. Let us have that also agreed even now, if that is possible. That is all we are saying, and there is nothing other than that.

In a way, I am grateful to Anand Sharma*ji* when he says, 'yes that agreement was not all that satisfactory, and that is where, therefore, today we are holding on to some few things just ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There seems to be some misunderstanding. I said about LDC package. Please don't confuse it with the Bali package. I only referred to LDC package not being robust and satisfactory. This is just for your information.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: With that due answer taken on board, still it is not satisfactory whether it is LDC or whether it is public stock holding. Yes, it is extended to LDC, and my statement yesterday does mention, more than once, that we are taking up the case of LDCs also. We are not just talking about food stockholding. Yes, I am grateful that he recognizes that it wasn't a completely satisfactory thing. It could have been better. All of us hoped that it could have been better, and we are not holding that against him. Let us assure that to Mr. Anand Sharma. But then talking about what I have mentioned, amongst these Ministerial decisions – paragraph three of my yesterday's statement – two are of particular significance. I have said 'particular' significance. I have not said two are of great importance. So, that is one little clarification to my predecessor.

As regards LDCs-we still think those one plus nine, some of which consist of the LDCs matters also-our position is that we should include all of them together when the whole thing happens and therefore there is no confrontation in the stance. I was fortunately with the Prime Minister in the BRICS in the sidelines and again in G-20 in the sidelines and in some of the bilaterals. Of course, most of the LDCs weren't there in G-20. But the kinds of inputs that we have received are 'we are unable to speak out but we are sympathetic, we can understand that you are taking up this cause.' So, there has not been an approach of running away from India. On the contrary, they are, probably, for some reason, unable to publicly articulate their position. But they have said it in as many words that they understand the position that India is taking. Here, let me add that the South African Trade Minister, who was with us in Brazil and who

later met me at G-20 also, said, 'I am taking up the cause of the LDCs, but I know for sure-it is his saying – that the LDCs themselves are not able to speak out of it, for whatever compulsions'. So, LDCs are not running away from us. We have not been isolated. And, let me assure my predecessor, who had raised that first, and also because some of his Press statements have come across saying that India's isolation is painful, that if India hadn't taken this position, we would have felt even more pained that we sat back and allowed this whole thing to go away, and the Western developed countries to take or snatch away trade facilitation, and we are sitting with a Damocles sword over our heads thinking as to when it is going to come down heavily on us. Therefore, this little pain caused, because we took a principled stand, is very much in alignment with what the Agreement was in Bali. I think it is worth the pain, because today the WTO understands that it cannot go ahead without us and the many unspoken LDCs and, therefore, they are willing to wait till September, 2014, for all of us to convince each other. So, let us be very clear that that little pain about which you referred is a deserving pain. They have recognized it and that is why it has been postponed. They have not run away with the trade facilitation.

Sir, I would also refer to Anand Sharmaji's centrality of WTO and bringing the developmental agenda back on the table in Bali. My statement here and our Ambassador's statement in Geneva, both of them, underline the importance and the respect that India would want to give to the multilateralism for which WTO stands. We have reiterated that we believe in multilateralism and we will keep going with that; there is not going to be any change in that. And again, on bringing development on the agenda, we have done precisely that now too! We are asking, is trade facilitation the only thing, at the end of the day, about Bali, or, is it trade facilitation and also development? Because, for development we want inclusive growth, for which my poor have to be fed, for which India should stand up, ensuring that the poorest of the poor farmers get the Minimum Support Price and the poor get fed through the PDS. And, therefore, if bringing the developmental agenda was mentioned in Bali, it has got reinforced now. So, let there not be any confusion on that.

Sir, I will quickly move over to Shri Basawaraj Patil, who asked कि हमारी साख बढ़ी है या नहीं। Have I correctly understood it? You had asked whether with this भारत देश की साख बढ़ी है या नहीं? Pardon my Hindi, but I think today, अगर हम प्रिंसिपल पोजिशन नहीं लेते हैं तो इससे भारत की साख खराब होगी। इसके अलावा, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज पूरी दुनिया में हमारी साख इसलिए रेकग्नाइज हो गई है, क्योंकि जो छोटे देश हैं, जो लेस डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज हैं, वे जो नहीं बोल पाए, वह हम खड़े होकर बोल पाए हैं। इसलिए हमारी साख के बारे में पूछने वाले श्री बसावाराज पाटिल जी को मैं यह जरूर आश्वासन देना चाहती हूँ कि आज भारत देश की साख पहले से ज्यादा है। I would like to say that to Patilji through you, Sir.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Sir, the hon. Member from TMC, Shri Derek O'Brien, spoke about the '86-88 prices. It is important that we understand that that is a great injustice which continues to go on in the WTO. Many Members spoke about Western advanced countries giving subsidy. Mr. Yechury mentioned about it and asked whether we would bring it back. Ramakrishnaji too mentioned about that and asked whether we would bring it back on to the agenda and discuss why Western developed countries can get away with the agricultural subsidies that they give, whereas ours becomes an issue. I will just take a minute to give you figures to exemplify why that 1986-88 base year is a grave injustice. Let us just assume and take the case of wheat. Today the MSP per kg is ₹13.50. If you take the international price with which the WTO should compare, it was ₹17.96 in 2012-13. In other words, a negative amount of ₹4.46 has been given as subsidy through MSP procurement. There is actually an External Reference Price through which the subsidy per kg, as per WTO guidelines if you want to take on board, is at ₹9.96 because it is based on the 1986-88 base year. So, where your subsidy is actually minus ₹4.46 compared to what prevails in the market, you are actually being accused that you are giving ₹9.96 because it is based on 1986-88 base year. So, this is one of the things on which India is fighting with the WTO and, in fact, is an answer to Bhupender Yadavji's question, 'Are you giving any proposals?' The G-33 proposal which was given in July 2014 this year partly, probably, addresses Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan's question 'Was there an absence of political direction till before July and because of that we couldn't get into correcting the clause related to Peace Clause?' I am sorry, Sir, that was not a failure. We have been arguing; we have submitted a proposal -- the G-33 proposal -- which includes this anomaly and says 'No, please don't carry on with 1986-88 base year; use a dynamic pricing base which is, take the nearest last three years' average price and then tell us, compared to that, where our subsidy lies rather than looking at 1986-88 as a base year'. So, one of the alternative suggestions that we have given is to make sure that base year is shifted to a dynamic three years' average which is nearest to the year about which we are talking. So, if you are talking about 2014, you would talk about the previous three years' dynamic average and that will move by one year when you are talking about 2015. So, that is a form of progress or way of addressing a base year and no economist worth his salt can ever justify 30 year old base and talking about today's prices and then saying, 'You know, this is not fair'. Therefore, I hope the House stands together in understanding that there has not been a time gap in giving political direction to the Ambassador who is representing our case and, in any case, the Prepcom that Natchiappanji was referring to was rushing through with the Trade Facilitation deadline of July 31st and it was not going into details of

Peace Clause at all. So, there was no absence of political direction. Clearly political direction was being given right in time. First week of July itself, our Ambassador knew what the Government's position was and she mentioned it there and subsequently the western media picked up much before we came to July 24. So, no absence of political direction and actually with constructive alternatives that was given. Now, I will come to Shri K.C. Tyagi whose passionate appeal, 'Will WTO decide our MSP?' This whole debate is about India making sure that our MSP is decided by us. This whole debate is about how agriculture in this country will be run by our own policies and, therefore, this passion is equally passionately answered, Shri K.C. Tyagi, that we don't allow our farmers' prices or agricultural production to be determined by somebody else outside; it is our right and we will decide and that is why the fight is going on. Shri Tyagi also picked up a paper to show that there is no reference to food security. I am sorry that was my intervention in G-20. I don't want to go into a graphic detail of what happened. Of course, whoever is interested, I can always do it; but not to take away the time of this House. When the summing up of the Trade Ministers' Conference of G-20 in Sydney happened, and when in spite of my giving, during my intervention, a complete elaboration of India's position, the summary account of the host country did not include our concerns, with due respect, even there I took the permission of the Chair to say, I am going to break the protocol to say I am terribly let down that you didn't even take my concern on board. And, that concern was that we have a right to hold public stocks and we have a right to distribute food to our poorest of the poor, which ensures food security. So, it may not have got reported, but let me assure you that I did say that.

Shri Navaneethakrishnan of AIADMK asked as to what exactly this 10 per cent subsidy is. These are details which I would not want to elaborate on, but I think certainly, we have covered a fair deal of ground. It is nothing but the price that you gave to your farmers over and above what is the external reference price, which you may compare with a market price, multiplied by the total quantity of what is produced. This is what the WTO uses, and we, even today, are protesting on that saying it cannot be the price at which you are procuring into the market price, or, the differential of the market price to the total quantity of what agricultural produce is. It should only be to the total amount procured through this MSP. So, they are widening the basket by making entire agricultural production to come on board. That is wrong because only to those whom we give the Minimum Support Price and procure, should they look at the subsidy going into the kitty, and that is the issue we are raising with the WTO which I can, if the Member so desires, explain to him aside rather than here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have just one clarification. I have no intention to interrupt. About this food security, what we give to our poor people, that is an issue of supply side and that is a sovereign space, as I mentioned and you know it. That is not something which we discuss in G-20 or in WTO because food security is a sovereign right, a sovereign space, which has never been on the WTO agenda. So, I just have a word of caution on linking the two.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The word of caution is well taken, but without holding the food stock, how are you going to talk about food security?

माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जानना चाहा कि अगर हमें permanent solution नहीं मिलता, तो आप क्या करने वाले हैं? सर, मेरी हिन्दी कमजोर है, इसके बावजूद भी आप उसे समझ सकेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आपकी हिन्दी अच्छी है ।

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** आपने यह भी पूछा कि अगर permanent solution नहीं मिलता तो आप क्या करने वाले हैं? मैं इस प्रश्न का छोटा सा जवाब देना चाहूंगी । सर, permanent solution के लिए हम मेहनत करके डब्ल्यूटीओ को convince करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हमारी कोशिश अभी भी जारी है। उम्मीद है कि सितम्बर में हमारी कोशिश से हमें सफलता मिलेगी, फिर भी इसके जवाब के लिए सितम्बर तक wait करें ।

Then, Yechuryji raised quite a few questions. He was happy that I was keeping good company because the countries which are in reference are friendly countries with whom ideologically...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have got only a few companies; that is, why you are happy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I talked only about three of them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, you get to know only three of them. There are many others whom the media did not catch up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You mentioned about them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I only said that you got to know. It may be through me; it may be through media. Why are you immediately getting back?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I mean, whatever other company the Minister may keep. That is not an issue.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is absolutely an issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The other company is her prerogative. I am talking about the company she is having, as far as the WTO is concerned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is not my prerogative. I am representing

**4.00 P.M.**

India. *...(Interruptions)...* No, I am not yielding. Yes, the company I will keep is mentioned there and it is not my prerogative. I am speaking on behalf of the Government of India. I don't want that liberty given to me. Other countries, which were sympathetic to India...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the Minister should be polite.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minister is addressing the House. Why is the Minister so aggressive?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* You have mentioned it. That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: With due respect, Sir, I have said, I am not yielding. I have also said, it cannot be my prerogative. So, I don't want that concession given to me because I am speaking for Government of India at the moment. *...(Interruptions)...* Excuse me, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Excuse me, Sir. The hon. Member has not got an objection. To others, it seems that I have been aggressive. I have not used any unparliamentary word here. I only have said that I do not want that prerogative extended to me because that is not even right. And, where is the aggression here? I am sorry, I have only said two lines in response, and, if you say, that is aggression, I want it to be corrected, it is not aggression. Now, I am being a bit aggressive about it.

The countries, openly in the media, and, otherwise, even mentioned in my Statement, which I have made, are certainly countries, which the media have also captured as supporting us. But we have had several countries which also seem to be running administered prices, telling our representatives in Geneva that they were also doing this. I would just like to give you an idea of the number of countries which are using administered prices. They may not speak out openly but they are also giving administered prices. Besides India, Zambia, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Senegal, Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Botswana, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Jordan, and, Saudi Arabia use Minimum Support Price. So, if we have spoken on Minimum Support Price, there are so many other countries, which are also doing it. Some of the other countries procure foodstuffs for food aid programmes. Even that is a kind of procurement which is meant for an inclusive developmental agenda. Indonesia has a procurement programme for rice purchased at administered prices. So, I am coming up with countries, which have a common cause with the issue that we have taken up. China started to set Minimum Procurement Prices which they call, MPP, in 2004. When market prices are lowered, the MPP comes into play. The MPP is issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council aim to safeguard farmers' livelihood by increasing their incomes plus ensuring national food security covering wheat and rice. Kenya also has a procurement programme. Therefore, if we think, we are isolated, let me assure the hon. Members *...(Interruptions)...* Sorry.



SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These countries have the programmes.. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. What I would like to add *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. I am just adding.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is not the...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: She is yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just adding something. After all, Parliamentary debate is sometimes very healthy when Parliament functions. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: It is not fair. Every five minutes, he *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Are you the Chair ? *...(Interruptions)...* Just one thing, which I want to mention...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has yielded. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has yielded. You cannot question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, he has become a very privileged Member *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Minister has yielded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Thank you. Sir, I just want to share one thing with the Minister. I am not saying anything where any offence should be taken. I think, the House should know it and it is my duty to inform this. She is right when she speaks about the countries, which are running the same food security programme, and, I would like to share something very important with this House. As we were in the final stages of negotiating in Bali, at about 2.45 in the morning, we were called in, and, offered a country-specific 'carveout' for India so that we could have a breakthrough. India rejected the country-specific 'carve-out' and we also made it very clear, which is part now of Bali, that the right of even those countries, which do not have resources today, but may have resources tomorrow or in future to start food security programmes, also must be protected. That is what I am sharing with the House.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you. So, the question of administered prices or procurement policies based on which we went to the WTO to have an impression that we have got isolated, is absolutely not correct. For whatever reason, if countries have not spoken, many of them have been in touch with us saying we are unable to speak out, which is what I exemplified by saying what the South African Trade Minister mentioned to me. So, it is not just my perspective; it is not just my feeling. It is also corroborated by another BRICS country's Trade Minister. The entire peace clause debate is the argument on which we are very clearly saying public stockholding, procurement and related issues, whether you want to keep them separate or tenuously you want to link them to have a mutually-linked relationship. In that, the Damocles Sword, which is hanging on India's head and the sword which is hanging on



all these countries over their heads, is the end of 2017, when the western countries or WTO said that we will find a permanent solution. Our argument is, you don't have to wait till 2017. At least, let the process begin. Since post-Bali, no movement has taken place, except for the three meetings which were held, and those three meetings did not go into the substantial issue of getting a permanent solution. We were increasingly worried that once the 31st July Trade Facilitation Agreement was signed, to which we are committed, let me repeat, to which we are committed, there would not be one more reason for them to come back to sit with you and say 'let us talk a permanent solution'. We were worried. When Mr. Yechury spoke about it, he very clearly said: Are you using this to ensure that they will come back to talk to you about a permanent solution? Yes, it is one of the ways in which we want to ensure that the western developed countries -- and it was observed rightly by Shri Anand Sharma in his Press-related matter -- are now looking at plurilateral agreements and they are moving away from the central philosophy of WTO, which is multilateral. So, if they are going away to a plurilateral platform, they would not have a reason to come back to WTO to say we want all these issues to be addressed; we want your food stockholding to be addressed. They won't have a reason to come back to us. So, we were worried and, therefore, we wanted to ensure that even as we do the trade facilitation, they would understand that the issue relating to public stockholding will also have to be addressed.

I would very quickly move on to the others who have spoken. Yes, there are issues of non-tariff barriers which have been created and which we need to address. We are constantly working and in reducing and disciplining agricultural subsidies as a part of the Doha Development Round, we ensured that other aspects of trade constraints are also going to be equally addressed. So, that is not being forgotten and we shall take that forward also. Shri Bhupinder Singhji from BJD had addressed the issue that should the WTO decide our MSP, which is also a point which was raised by hon. D. Raja. Certainly, not. We are fighting for the cause of India retaining its sovereign right, and the sovereign right is to be sure that you are able to hold on to those decision-making powers which are entirely your right.

Dr. K.P. Ramalingam also raised the issue about the decisions in the WTO. They are normally done by consensus and, therefore, we will seek to negotiate on the various Committees in WTO for the establishment of a fast track dedicated system so that a permanent solution is arrived at. Dhindsaji can be assured that we are not going to let away the right for deciding on MSP to the WTO. It is going to be entirely an Indian issue and we will have full right on that. I have a feeling that most of the questions have been addressed. I don't mean to ignore anyone but, I think, largely, most of the issues have been covered.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Shantaram Naikji asked whether it is an indirect way to sabotage food security. No. If all this fight is going on, why would there be any sabotage to food security? Sir, you may rest assured that we are not going to let that happen. Naikji, I assure you, through Mr. Deputy Chairman, that India is not humiliated. It hurt me to hear from you, a senior Member, 'Is India humiliated?' Not at all, and I think we have stood by our principle and reinforced what happened in Bali. That Agreement is fully honoured. And we are tightening up on it. Therefore, there is no humiliation. We have proudly stood by our principle.

I suppose, with all that, I have given the clarification which the hon. Members sought. If I have ignored anybody, it's not intended. You are very welcome to approach me. I will certainly give you necessary clarification. Thank you very much.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there are two clarifications that have been left out. One is this. I talked about non-price subsidies that the West gives. Are you going to bring those on the agenda? The second one is regarding the practical solutions that we, India, have proposed which your statement refers to. Are you willing to share that with us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you can't answer now, you can write to him.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, one thing, which I would like to say about the non-price barriers, about the subsidy, which the western developed countries are giving, is this. We have, periodically, in bilateral talks, in the WTO and in the G-20 asked them to come up with figures to say how much the United States of America and the European Union are giving as subsidies to their farmers. We have also said that post-Uruguay Round, those subsidies have been kept out of the discussion in the WTO. We have repeatedly asked as to why those have been frozen and why only the issue of developing countries' subsidies is being raised. Every attempt is being made... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The boxes keep on changing.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Those boxes are the reasons... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is okay.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Green box, amber box and blue box are all the latest ways... *(Interruptions)*... But we are making every attempt in every forum to say why that should not be brought on the agenda. We assure you that we will keep

coming to that. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Some of the solutions have been mentioned in the answer about the dynamic average that we want to bring in so that ten per cent is going to be a realistic ten per cent rather than the false base year of 1986-88.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair*.]

We have also spoken about giving a timeline so that activated discussions will happen for agriculture and permanent solution does not wait till 2017 and it happens earlier. Thank you.

---

### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER – *Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, now that we have discussed enough about the world, I think it is time we discussed mother India. Sir, I am very privileged that you have given me this opportunity to conclude a very important discussion on power sector which we started yesterday. Nearly 28 hon. Members participated in the discussion.

At the outset, I must mention that it was indeed a privilege to know the concerns of the hon. Members, to hear their very, very valuable suggestions and also for a new Minister like me who's only been in office for 67 days it was very redeeming to see the interest that this sector has amongst all sections of the House. मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि सदन ने इस विषय पर राजनीति नहीं खेली, सदन ने साधारणतया इस विषय को एक गंभीर मसले की तरह देखा, इस विषय को देशहित और जनहित के साथ जोड़ा। मुझे लगता है कि पूरे सदन की भावना यह थी कि मेरा सहयोग करें, मुझे अच्छे सुझाव दें। मेरे काम में मैं कैसे और गति ला सकता हूँ, उसके लिए मैंने बहुत गंभीरता से आप सबके सुझाव सुने हैं, नोट किए हैं। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का जो सपना है, जिसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जनता ने हमें एक मौका दिया है, जनता ने हमसे उम्मीद रखी है, हम पर विश्वास रखा है, उसको हमारी सरकार, एनडीए की सरकार, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अच्छे तरीके से कार्यान्वित करेगी, उसके लिए हम वचनबद्ध है। जब डिबेट शुरू हुई थी, तो डा. साहनी ने कुछ अंधेरे की बात कही थी। वैसे तो डा. साहब आपके क्षेत्र में अंधेरा कुछ ज्यादा है बाकी प्रदेशों से, बाकी देश से। आपकी कविता में शायद आपकी खुद की कुछ समस्या भी झलकी थी, आपके दल की। आपने कहा कि अंधेरे में आ गए हैं हम, यहां जवां जिन्दगी की। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि जिदगी में जब पूरी जनता ने आपका हाथ छोड़ दिया, तो आपके लिए अंधेरा जरा ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Tyagiji, take it in a lighter spirit. ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** आपने खुद कहा कि पूरे सदन ने नॉन-पार्टिसन तरीके से अपनी बात रखी है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** मैं mood थोड़ा lighter करना चाहता था । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** इस तरह इतनी arrogance ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** चलिए, त्यागी जी, arrogance ज़रा भी नहीं है । मैं mood जरा lighter करना चाहता था । ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन हमें इस अंधेरे में भी एक किरण दिखती है, वह हमारे परम पूजनीय नेता, भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, जो आपके भी बहुत निकट हैं, उनकी कविता से हम प्रेरणा लेते हैं और उन्होंने कहा था — चाहे कितना भी अंधेरा हो, चाहे कितनी भी दिक्कतों से, संकटों से हमें जूझना पड़े और चाहे देश के सामने समस्याएं गहरी हों, उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा—

“आओ फिर से दीया जलाएं,  
भरी दुपहरी में अंधियारा  
सूरज परछाई से हारा  
अंतरतम का नेह निचोड़ें  
बुझी हुई बाती सुलगाएं  
आओ फिर से दीया जलाएं ।”

मैं ज्यादा पंक्तियां नहीं पढ़ूंगा । मैं उसका एक और stanza पढ़ूंगा और उसका significance इस डिस्कशन के साथ जोड़ूंगा—

"हम पड़ाव को समझे मंजिल  
लक्ष्य हुआ आंखों से ओझल  
वर्तमान के मोहजाल में  
आने वाला कल न भुलाएं  
आओ फिर से दीया जलाएं ।”

वास्तव में वाजपेयी जी का यह सार था कि जितने भी संकट हों, आज देश में जरूर संकट है, बिजली की समस्या बहुत गहरी है, शायद बिजली के संकट पर चुनाव भी जीते और हारे जाते हैं । उन्होंने जो संकेत दिया, उसमें एक-एक शब्द, एक-एक पंक्ति को देखें, तो यह ध्यान में आता है कि देश में कितनी opportunities हैं, कितना देश में साहस है इन मुश्किलों का सामना करने के लिए to overcome these difficulties और मैं आज कोशिश करूंगा कि क्या मुझे मिला, क्या मैं कर रहा हूं और आगे की मेरी क्या कल्पना है, इस विषय को थोड़ा विस्तार से मैं सदन के साथ शेयर करना चाहूंगा । मैं अपने काम में सदन का आशीर्वाद भी चाहूंगा, सहयोग भी चाहूंगा और सदन के सुझाव मुझे मिलते रहें, आगे चलकर चाहे सदन में मिलें, चाहे अलग से मिलें, उस उम्मीद के साथ मैं अपनी बात यहां पर रखना चाहूंगा ।

बुढानिया जी ने थोड़ी बहुत मेरे ऊपर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा कि मैंने राजनीति में बहुत जल्द छलांग लगाई। बुढानिया जी, मुझे छलांग लगाने के लिए करीब 26 वर्ष लगे। मैंने 1984 में राजनैतिक काम शुरू किया था।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): यह मैंने इसलिए कहा कि मैं 1984-85 में पार्लियामेंट में आ गया था। मैं तब से लेकर अब तक काम कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपने एक झटके में मारा उधर, तब मैंने यह बात कही।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** फर्क यह है कि हमें गली-मोहल्ले से काम शुरू करना पड़ता है, हमें पोस्टर लगाना पड़ता है, चाहे कितना भी पारिवारिक संबंध हो, परिवार का स्थान राजनीति में हो। हमारी पार्टी में यह कोशिश रहती है कि लोग काम करें, जनता से जुड़ें, पोस्टर लगाएं। मां घर पर लेई बनाती थी और हमें जाकर पोस्टर चिपकाना पड़ता था। आजकल आचार संहिता में पोस्टर का जमाना खत्म हो गया है। नहीं तो हम खड़े होकर देखते रहते थे कि बैनर ठीक लग रहा है या टेढ़ा लग रहा है, ऊंचा लग रहा है, नीचा लग रहा है, ऐसा करते-करते 1986 से राजनीति में छोटे-छोटे कदम लेकर मैं यहां पहुंचा हूँ। मेरी मां ने 2004 में राजनीति छोड़ी थी और पिता जी 2008 में नहीं रहे। उसके बाद मुझे पार्टी ने यहां आने का मौका दिया। मैं राजनीतिक परिवार या परिवारवाद के सहारे नहीं आया, इसलिए 26 वर्ष लगे।...(व्यवधान).... मैंने कोई जल्दी छलांग नहीं लगाई, काम कर-करके छलांग लगाई है। हमारे मित्र प्रफुल्ल पटेल ने बहुत सारे विषय उठाए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ legacy issues हैं। मुझे कुछ legacy issues विरासत में मिले, जब मैंने भार संभाला, तो मैं उन legacy issues पर भी सदन का थोड़ा बहुत ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। लेकिन मुझे जो सबसे विचित्र legacy issue मिला, छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन मैं अभी तक उससे जूझ रहा हूँ। पिछले दिनों देश में ऐसा संकट था कि कोयला कम था। पिछले दो-तीन-चार साल से पर्यावरण का मामला हो या देश की कोयला खदान देने का मामला हो, इनमें कुछ विषयों के ऊपर जांच हुई और उसमें कोर्ट-कचहरी का मामला हुआ। उस वजह से कोयला कम होने के कारण सरकार ने एक ऐसी situation create की है, जिसको अंग्रेजी में chicken and egg story बोलते हैं। आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि कोई पावर प्लांट है, अगर उसको कोयला चाहिए, तो बोलते हैं कि पहले PPA लेकर आओ, पावर पर्वेज एग्रीमेंट। किसी न किसी राज्य या डिस्कॉम के पास से पावर पर्वेज एग्रीमेंट लेकर आओ। जब वह पावर पर्वेज एग्रीमेंट के लिए जाता है, तो उसे पता चलता है कि सिर्फ case1 बिडिंग ही एलाउड है। case1 बिडिंग की गाइडलाइन में लिखा है कि अगर आपको case1 बिडिंग में बिड करना है, तो पहले कोयला दिखाओ, कोयला कहाँ है? आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि देश में कई ऐसे प्लांट्स हैं, जिनके पास न तो कोयला है और न ही कोई खरीददार है। बस पड़े हैं, बैंकों में NPA बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कई वर्षों से यह सिलसिला चलता आ रहा है। अब उसका राष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या असर होगा, बैंकों पर क्या असर होगा। यह तो आप सभी समझ सकते हैं। आखिर ये सब जितने प्लांट्स हैं, ये उत्पादन करते, तो शायद आप सबके राज्य और आप सबकी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएँसीज में बिजली की समस्या भी हल हो सकती थी। मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि कितने मैगावाट के प्लांट्स किस प्रकार से अटके हुए हैं। मैं वे गाइडलाइंस भी लेकर आया हूँ, how the standard bidding documents don't allow you to bid unless you have the consent of the Coal India Ltd., for execution of the Fuel Supply Agreement. Then, as per the directives issued to the CIL supply of coal only will be available when you have a long term PPA. सरकार ने इस परिस्थिति में कार्यभार संभाला है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

है कि हम इन सब चीजों को सुलझा लेंगे। हमारी बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्या अनु आगा जी के पतिदेव ने 19 वर्ष पहले कुछ टॉक दी थी, "The power struggle, a saner alternative" इन्होंने कल ही मुझे दी और मैं उनको पढ़ रहा था। मुझे उनको पढ़कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि बीस वर्ष बाद भी हम कहां खड़े हुए हैं? इसके तीन मुख्य अंग हैं। इनके पतिदेव ने कहा था कि जो प्लांट पुराने हो जाते हैं, उनके कोयले की कंजम्पशन बढ़ती है और एफिशिएंसी खराब हो जाती है, तो क्यों न जो बीस साल से अधिक पुराने प्लांट्स हैं, उन्हें रिफर्बिश करें? रिप्लेस करें। जब मैंने भार संभाला तो मैंने यह पाया कि प्लांट चाहे कितना भी पुराना हो, आप उसको चेंज नहीं कर सकते, नए प्लांट को कोल लिंकेज नहीं मिलेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने मुझे तीन मंत्रालयों पावर, कोल और रिन्युएबल एनर्जी का भार दिया। उसकी वजह से थोड़ी बहुत दिक्कतें भी आईं। जो साइलोज में सरकार चलती है, तो अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट एक-दूसरे से कागज-पत्र पर ही बात करते हैं। इसके बदले हमने एक नया आयाम शुरू किया है कि हम सब मिल-जुलकर, कैसे सब डिपार्टमेंट एकजुट होकर देश की समस्याओं का हल निकालें। कुछ दिनों पहले जब यह विषय मेरे संज्ञान में आया था, तो मैंने तुरंत निर्देश दिया और उसको मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल ने एप्रूव किया है कि जो भी पावर प्लांट 25 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना हो गया है, उसको ऑटोमैटिकली पूरी छूट मिलेगी कि वह नीयरेस्ट हायर कैपेसिटी जो सुपर क्रिटिकल मॉर्डन प्लांट्स थर्मल होते हैं, उस कैपेसिटी का प्लांट लगा सकते हैं और ऑटोमैटिक कोल लिंकेज ट्रांसफर होगी, ऑटोमैटिक कोल लिंकेज बढ़ भी जाएगी। क्योंकि जब प्लांट ज्यादा एफिशिएंट होगा, ज्यादा बढ़ी कैपेसिटी का होगा तो स्वाभाविक है कि कोयला भी ज्यादा लगेगा। Automatic approval for a higher capacity, up to 50 per cent higher, उसका कोयला ऑटोमैटिकली सप्लाई हो और जब तक नया प्लांट नहीं लगता है, आप पुराना प्लांट चलाइए, लेकिन जिस दिन नये प्लांट को फायर करो, आपको उसी दिन पुराना प्लांट बंद करना पड़ेगा। यदि यह 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक भी हो, up to 50 per cent higher कैपेसिटी बढ़े, तो भी सरकार पूरी छूट देगी कि आप उसको रिप्लेस कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस कदम से देश में एफिशिएंसी और पर्यावरण, दोनों में सुधार आने की बहुत अच्छी योजना बनेगी।

इसमें एक दूसरी बात time-of-day tariff की लिखी थी। उन्होंने समझाया था कि यदि अलग-अलग समय का टेरिफ अलग हो तो क्या प्रभाव होगा। सर, देश में आज ऐसी सिचुएशन है कि रात को बिजली अधिक है। आज देश में रात की बिजली सस्ती है, लेकिन कोई खरीदार नहीं है, जबकि दिन में, पीक ऑवर में लोड ज्यादा है और बिजली की समस्या है। अभी दिल्ली में एक recent tariff order इंद्रोज्यूस हुआ था। अभी तक तीन राज्यों ने time-of-day tariff इंद्रोज्यूस किया है। इससे संभावना है कि peak load लगभग 15 प्रतिशत तक गिर सकता है और रात में जो बिजली वेस्ट हो रही है, वह अच्छे तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो सकती है। मैं आप सभी से अपने-अपने राज्यों में time-of-day tariff पर और ज्यादा बल देने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं जिससे घरों और उद्योगों को ज्यादा बिजली मिल सके। महोदय, tariff स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, मेरे हाथ में नहीं है, वैसे ऊर्जा concurrent subject है इसलिए मेरे हाथ में जितना हो सकता है मैं करूंगा, परंतु उसमें राज्यों की सहायता, सहयोग और मिल-जुलकर काम करने का एक बहुत बड़ा रोल रहेगा।

उन्होंने तीसरी बात डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट की कही थी। आज जो बिजली उत्पादित होती है, क्या वह अच्छे स्वरूप में इस्तेमाल होती है या उसमें वेस्टेज है? Energy efficient, energy conservation

एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसको मैंने दस-पंद्रह या बीस वर्षों की चर्चा में कभी सुना ही नहीं। मुझे याद है कि जब हम छोटे थे, तो रूम से बाहर निकलते हुए मां-बाप बोलते थे कि लाइट बंद करो, पंखा बंद करो, लेकिन यदि आज ए.सी. भी चौबीस घंटे चलता है तो किसी को कोई चिंता नहीं होती है। हम एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी के लिए एनर्जी कंजर्वेशन पर एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम करने जा रहे हैं। मैं उसकी भी चर्चा करूंगा, लेकिन अभी यह बताना चाह रहा था कि 1995 में मि. आगा, जो पुणे के एक बहुत विख्यात इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, कल उन्होंने जब मुझे यह पेपर दिया तो मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हुई कि जो इतनी ऑब्बियस चीज है, वह इस देश में बीस-बीस वर्षों तक नहीं की जाती है।

श्री अशोक गांगुली जी ने low hanging fruits की बात कही है। मैं उनकी बात से एकदम सहमत हूं और आप मेरे कार्य में भी पाएंगे कि इनवेस्टमेंट्स को अनलॉक करने के लिए जो इमिडिएट स्टेप्स उठा सकता हूं, मैंने उस पर ज्यादा बल दिया है। जैसे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में देश को आश्वासन दिया है कि जितने भी पावर प्लांट्स 31 मार्च, 2015 तक कमीशन हो जाएंगे, सरकार उन सभी को कोयला देगी। उसी कर्म में कई और डिसिजन्स low hanging fruits से इन्वेस्ट हो चुके हैं। हमने इस पर बल दिया है कि उनको किस तरीके से और जल्दी काम में लाना है।

वास्तव में, फ्राइडे को, जब श्री सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी के प्रस्ताव पर डिबेट हो रही थी, तब श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी ने कहा था कि sixty-seven years after Independence, India is still energy-starved. मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम across party lines, across political parties इस विषय पर तेजी से जुड़ें। मुझे लगता है कि हम सब मिलकर कार्य करें। यदि इसमें राज्यों की सहायता भी मिलती है, तो हम पांच वर्षों के अंदर इसको कर पाएंगे कि इस देश के हर घर में चौबीस घंटे सातों दिन बिजली हो। यदि इस प्रकार का एक संकल्प लेकर आगे चलें कि हर उद्योग, हर ऑफिस और किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में अपने खेतों के लिए बिजली मिले तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप सभी की सहायता से हम इसको सपना नहीं, एक हकीकत में बदल देंगे।

हमारा लक्ष्य चौबीस घंटे सातों दिन बिजली देने का है 40 करोड़ भारतवासी और 8 करोड़ 6 लाख घर आज भी बिजली से वंचित हैं, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। हम आँकड़ों की बात करते हैं, मेरे डिपार्टमेंट ने मुझे डेटा दिया है कि सिर्फ 57 हजार विलेजेज बिना बिजली के हैं। मैं भी बड़ा प्रसन्न हुआ कि 6-6.5 लाख विलेजेज में सिर्फ 57 हजार विलेजेज बिना बिजली के हैं, पर तब मालूम पड़ा कि हमारी कल्पना यह है कि अगर एक गांव में बिजली की तार पहुँच जाए और उस तार के पहुँचने के बाद 10 प्रतिशत घरों में बिजली पहुँच गई, तो हम कहते हैं कि वह विलेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है। यह देश कब तक इस प्रकार से चलेगा कि हम अपने आपसे यह कहते रहें कि 10 प्रतिशत घर ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपके 10 वर्ष के राज का कानून है। अगर आपको ज्यादा वाद-विवाद करना है, तो मेरे पास आपके हर काम के बारे में पूरी डिटेल्स हैं। अगर 10 प्रतिशत घर विद्युत पा लेते हैं, तो हम कहते हैं कि वह विलेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है। इसके बावजूद आज 40 करोड़ भारतवासी हैं, जिनके घरों में बिजली नहीं है। आपकी बात सच है कि 8-10 घंटे बिजली न होना तो नॉर्मल माना जाता है। कई राज्य तो ऐसा कहते हैं कि बिजली गई नहीं है, बल्कि बिजली आई है। अब यह परिस्थितियों मैंने 60 दिनों में तो पैदा नहीं की। यह परिस्थिति तो मुझे मिली है। अब इससे जूझने के लिए अगर इस सदन के 247 मेम्बर्स में से कोई कहते हैं कि मैं 67 दिनों में इसको रिजॉल्व कर सकता हूँ, तो I will be happy to exchange places and this will be a brilliant thing. It will be something like the movie, 'Chief Minister of one day' who solves all the problems of the country.

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

इसी क्रम में 2012 में पूरे देश ने जो ग्रिड फेल्योर देखा था, मेरे ख्याल से पूरे विश्व में इतना गम्भीर ग्रिड फेल्योर कभी भी नहीं हुआ था, जो 2012 में हुआ। It was the largest known blackouts in the world history.

कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर, महाराष्ट्र और असम, जहां पर डेफिसिट कुछ ज्यादा ही है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चर्चा मैं इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि शायद आगे और बहुत आने वाला है। लेकिन, साथ ही साथ, कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनसे हम कुछ-न-कुछ सीख सकते हैं।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Would you kindly tell us about Jammu and Kashmir ? What is the present position ? is it true what you have said ? You said. 'ज्यादा डेफिसिट है'।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think we will take this up at the end because I prefer to go by my flow. I will respond to Mr. Bhattacharya, but I am not yielding.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The Minister is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...You can raise it as a clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल : इसी परिस्थिति में आज कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जैसे गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़, जहां हर घर को 24 घंटे बिजली मिलती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल : इन तीनों राज्यों में भी आखिर 24 घंटे बिजली मिलने के पीछे उनके कुछ-न-कुछ कार्य हैं, उन कार्यों में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): What is the number of farmers' applications pending with them?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please hear the Minister. If you want to have any clarification, you can raise it afterwards.

श्री पीयूष गोयल : मैंने जैसे ही कार्य संभाला, तो शुरू-शुरू में मैं गुजरात गया और मैंने गुजरात में समय दिया, ताकि मैं वहां से सीखूँ, समझूँ कि किस प्रकार से 24 घंटे बिजली इतनी कम अवधि में ...(व्यवधान)... एक प्रदेश पूरे 24 घंटे बिजली हर घर को दे सकता है। साथ-ही-साथ, अगर आप देखें, तो पूरे गुजरात में कैसे कम अवधि में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Bhattacharya, you had initiated the debate. You can raise it after the Minister replies. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You can raise it after the Minister's reply is over.



**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** कैसे कम अवधि में चौबीस घंटे सातों दिन बिजली दी जा सकती है और बिना टैरिफ बढ़ाए। कई राज्य तो कहते हैं कि टैरिफ नहीं बढ़ा, इसलिए हमारा नुकसान हो रहा है। गुजरात में 12 वर्ष में सबसे कम टैरिफ बढ़ा है और उसके बावजूद भी उसके discoms के प्रॉफिट बढ़े हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): हिमाचल प्रदेश में 24 घंटे बिजली रहती है। It is not only Gujarat ...*(Interruptions)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) :** विप्लव जी, आप बैठिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** जब मैं गुजरात गया, तो वहां से मैंने सीखा कि किस प्रकार हर घर में 24 घंटे बिजली दी जा सकती है। इसके बाद मैंने सभी राज्यों से अपील की कि आप लोग आकर हमसे बात कीजिए, हम आपको बताएंगे और इसकी योजना बनाएंगे कि आपकी स्टेट में 24 घंटे बिजली कैसे दी जा सकती है। अभी तक राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश और दिल्ली, तीन ही राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके प्रतिनिधिमंडल मेरे पास आए और जिन्होंने इस विषय पर मेरे साथ चर्चा की। सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इन तीनों राज्यों का कॉम्पोजिट प्लान बनाया गया कि राजस्थान में क्या-क्या करने की आवश्यकता है, आंध्र प्रदेश में क्या-क्या करने की आवश्यकता है, दिल्ली में क्या-क्या करने की आवश्यकता है और तीनों राज्यों में किस प्रकार से 24 घंटे बिजली मिले। इसमें उनकी तरफ से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO** (Telangana): Sir, whatever he is saying about Andhra Pradesh Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** No, no; please sit down. He is only speaking about the prospective plans. You listen to him.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** उनकी पहल के ऊपर केंद्र सरकार ने तुरन्त कार्यवाही की। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं, आप सब भी अपने-अपने राज्यों की सरकारों से बात करें कि वे आकर हमसे इस विषय पर चर्चा करें। हमारे पास ऐसे बहुत सारे प्लांस, बहुत सारी योजनाएं और बहुत सारे तरीके हैं, जिनसे हम आप लोगों के प्रदेशों में मदद कर सकते हैं, बशर्ते वे हमसे बात करें और बशर्ते उसके ऊपर दोनों तरफ से मेहनत हो, दोनों तरफ के लोग उस काम में जुट जाएं।

गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया कोल के माध्यम से, T&D losses कम करने की योजनाओं के माध्यम से, equipment upgrade करने की योजनाओं के माध्यम से technical और financial support दे सकती है। आप लोग अपने-अपने राज्यों की समस्याएं बताएं, आपके राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री या उनके प्रतिनिधि हमारे पास आए तो इस समस्या का हल जरूर निकलेगा।

नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातों का जिक्र किया था। एक तो उन्होंने कहा था कि जब "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" में एस्केलेशन होता है, तब सरकार क्यों कुछ नहीं देती। सरकार का एक बजट है, जिसमें 90% केंद्र सरकार देती है और स्टेट को सिर्फ 10% देना पड़ता है। अब उसमें एस्केलेशन न हो, समय पर जमीन मिले, समय पर प्रोजेक्ट एग्जीक्यूट हो, वास्तव में यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए एस्केलेशन का प्रावधान नहीं

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

है। मुझे लगता है कि हम सबको हरेक प्रोजेक्ट पर, उसे आउटकम बेस्ड बनाने के लिए फोकस करना पड़ेगा। समय पर चीजें बनें, कॉस्ट बजट में बनें, इससे देश को ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

उन्होंने 'Power System Development Fund' की बात भी कही। उसमें 7,100 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे हुए हैं। बेसिकली यह वह पैसा है, जो पैनल्टी के रूप में जमा होता है, जब कोई discom या स्टेट proper frequency control नहीं करते हैं। इसकी गाइडलाइंस हमने बना ली हैं, हालांकि पिछले कई वर्षों से वह गाइडलाइंस नहीं बनीं थीं। Now they are in place. अब स्टेट्स और युटिलिटीज जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स लेकर आएंगे, उसमें system upgradation और grid security बढ़ाने के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। आप सबसे दरखास्त है कि आप इसके बारे में प्रपोजल्स लेकर मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर में आइए।

उन्होंने एक बात Gadgil Formula के बारे में भी कही। सर, Gadgil Formula चौथे फाइव ईयर प्लान में बना था। जब यह बात मेरे सामने आई, तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि अब बारहवां फाइव ईयर प्लान चल रहा है, इसलिए इस पर एक बार फिर से पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। तब डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि सर, आप यह बात मत खोलिए, पहले ही देश में सेंटर, स्टेट, इंटरस्टेट बहुत सारे डिस्प्यूट्स हैं, आप एक डिस्प्यूट और मत खोलिए। It will be opening up a Pandora's box. फिर भी अगर सभी राज्य मानते हैं कि इस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए और अगर इस पर झगड़ा न करते हुए सभी राज्य तैयार हों, तो मैं इस पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए पूरे तरीके से तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. You can clarify later. Let the Minister complete his reply. You will be given a chance for clarifications.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** मेरी तरफ से, I don't have an ostrich-like approach. I am open to all ideas. I am open to all suggestions. Should you all decide, all the 29 States, including Delhi, 30 States, decide that this should be re-visited, I have an open mind. But I just pray and wish that it does not lead to more discontent or misunderstandings among States.

नरेश जी ने एक विषय guarantees के बारे में उठाया था और कहा था कि PPA is not possible, क्योंकि बैंक लोन नहीं देता है। इसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि अभी तो परिस्थितियां ऐसी हैं कि लाखों करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स फंसे हुए हैं। मैं बैंक वालों से किस मुंह से बोलूँ कि आप पावर सेक्टर को सपोर्ट करो? मेरी तरफ से मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इन सब समस्याओं को सॉल्व करते हुए मैं इनका समाधान अवश्य निकालूँगा, जिससे बैंक फिर से पावर सेक्टर की ओर आएँ और खुद आकर बोलें कि आप लोन लीजिए और प्रोजेक्ट लगाइए। इस देश में इतनी डिमांड है, मैंने कुछ फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस को एक मीटिंग के लिए बुलाया था और उनसे कहा कि इस देश की आबादी 120 करोड़ है, इसलिए इसकी बड़ी डिमांड है। अनु जी ने 800 यूनिट कहा, लेकिन आज देश में 940-950 यूनिट *per capita* कंजम्प्शन है। यह चाइना की 4000 है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर

पर तो कुछ देशों की यह 15000 है। क्यों नहीं भारत भी उस प्रकार का एक बड़ा लक्ष्य रखे? क्यों न भारत में भी वास्तव में, जो गांगुली जी ने कहा कि a trillion dollars is spent in this sector. Let me assure you, Ram Gopalji, and I hope you can convey, through the Chair, to Nareshji that we will ensure that this becomes a flourishing sector, जहां हमें बैंकों को न बोलना पड़े, बैंक आपके पास पैसा देने आए।

इसी क्रम में मैं सिर्फ एक जानकारी दे दूँ। उन्होंने एफआरपी (फाइनांशियल रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग प्लान) के बारे में जिक्र किया। यह अप्रैल, 2012 में फॉर्मूलेट हुआ। यह अप्रैल, 2012 के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से बनाया गया था। इसमें सात राज्य जुड़े—तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, झारखंड, बिहार और उस समय का आंध्र प्रदेश, जो अब आंध्र और तेलंगाना हो गया है, तो समझिए कि ये कुल आठ राज्य हो गये। अब इन आठों राज्यों से बातचीत और चर्चा में 18 महीने निकल गये। तो इसको वास्तव में अक्टूबर, 2013 में इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया। अब इन 18 महीनों में लॉसेज और बढ़ते गये। तो एफआरपी का कोई लाभ या उससे वास्तव में डिस्कॉम मुसीबत से निकले, वह परिस्थिति नहीं बनी। अब मेरे पास फिर से लोगों की मांग है कि एफआरपी-2 लेकर आओ। मैं इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहा हूँ कि किस प्रकार से इसको और robust बनाया जाय और किस प्रकार से इससे वास्तव में इन राज्यों की समस्याओं का हल हो। लेकिन God only helps those who help themselves. अगर इसमें परिस्थिति ऐसी बनती है कि सिर्फ केंद्र ही एफआरपी देता रहे और उसमें राज्यों की कोई भूमिका न हो, तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। इसलिए एक मॉडल स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन रिस्पान्सिबिलिटी बिल 2013 में उस वक्त की सरकार ने पेश किया था। वह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, सुचारु बिल है। इसको हरेक स्टेट को, ये जो सातों-आठों स्टेट्स हैं, इन सारे स्टेट्स को अपनी असेम्बलीज में पास करना आवश्यक है। जो-जो स्टेट्स इसको पास करेंगे, मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उनके साथ बैठ कर हम आगे का रास्ता तय करेंगे कि किस प्रकार से वे अपनी समस्याओं से निकल सकेंगे। इसमें बहुत अच्छे प्वायंट्स हैं। There are good points about 100 per cent metering, about energy dues to be paid in time, special courts for electricity theft, accounting measures, etc.

सर, नरेश जी ने एक बहुत इंटरस्टिंग बात रेज की। वे पूर्व पॉवर मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, इसलिए मैं बहुत ध्यान से उनकी एक-एक बात सुन रहा था। मैं सभी की बातें सुन रहा था, किसी में कोई फर्क नहीं है। परन्तु क्योंकि उनका इस लाइन में तजुर्बा हैं, उन्होंने एक नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड की बात की। नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड में अभी तक 26 हजार करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स एप्रूव हो चुके हैं। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने अभी तक एक भी प्रोजेक्ट नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड में पेश नहीं किया है, जिससे हम उसके ऊपर विचार करके उसे एप्रूव कर सकें। तो उन्होंने मेरे सामने बात तो बहुत अच्छी रखी, परन्तु आप अपनी राज्य सरकार से पूछिए, क्योंकि दुर्भाग्य से एक भी प्रोजेक्ट उसने पेश नहीं किया है। यह एक interest subsidy scheme है, जिससे investments, sub-transmission and distribution में सरकार एक इंटरस्ट सबवेंशन की तरह, सब्सिडी की तरह पैसा देती है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत लाभ होगा। पार्टिकुलरली, अभी हम जो दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना लाए हैं, उसके साथ अगर इसको यूज करके आप सेपरेट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फीडर रूरल सेक्टर में किसानों के लिए बनवाते हैं, तो इससे उनको सही समय पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली मिलेगी तथा उसमें आप बिजली के दाम कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं, जिससे किसान के ऊपर भार नहीं आये और उसके दुरुपयोग से बचा सकते हैं। तो इससे पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं

## [श्री पीयूष गोयल]

होगा तथा बिजली सही आदमी को, सही समय पर और सही दाम पर मिलेगी। मेरी आपसे तथा बाकी सभी राज्यों से भी दरखास्त है कि आप इसका लाभ उठाएँ। कोल क्वांटिटी का एक बहुत बड़ा गंभीर मसला है कि इस देश में कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है। लगभग 70 हजार मेगावाट यानी 69,842 MW power plans are stranded. जिनमें से 45,634 MW plans कोयले की वजह से आज stranded हैं, क्योंकि कोयला नहीं है। अब इस परिस्थिति को बदलना आवश्यक है, इस परिस्थिति को सुधारना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए जब मैं गहराई में गया, तो ध्यान में आया कि गत चार वर्षों में कोयले का प्रोजेक्शन किस प्रकार से हुआ। 2009-10 में 532 मिलियन टन कोयला देश में प्रोजेक्शंस हुआ। 2010-11 में 533 मिलियन टन कोयला प्रोजेक्शंस हुआ और यह पिछले वर्ष से एक मिलियन टन बढ़ा यानी इसमें 0.2 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हुई। 2011-12 में 540 मिलियन टन कोयला प्रोजेक्शंस हुआ और 1.3 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हुई। 2012-13 में 557 मिलियन टन कोयला प्रोजेक्शंस हुआ और 3.3 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हुई और 2013-14 में 564 मिलियन टन कोयला प्रोजेक्शंस हुआ और 1.5 ग्रोथ हुई। अब कोयले की ग्रोथ का यह ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड है। अब 67 डेज में मैं और ज्यादा कोयला कहाँ से लाऊँ, यह आप सब लोग सोच सकते हैं। यह चार वर्ष यानी लगभग 1400 दिनों का ब्यौरा है और इस परिस्थिति के कारण मैं नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन कारण से आप सब भलीभाँति अवगत हैं, चाहे वह पर्यावरण के अलग-अलग प्रयोग किए गए हों, चाहे वह कुछ विषयों में जो कोयले की खानें खुल सकती थीं, उनके ऊपर कुछ परछाई आने से वे आज कोर्ट में फंसी हुई हैं और इस कारण से कोयले की नई खान खुल नहीं पा रही है। इसकी जो भी वजह हो, इस पर राजनीति न करते हुए ....आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि गत चार-पांच वर्षों में पॉवर जनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी लगभग 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और कोयले का उत्पादन मात्र सात-आठ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं फिर भी जूझ रहा हूँ, फिर भी पूरे तरीके से, लगन से लगा हूँ कि कैसे कोयले के उत्पादन को इस वर्ष में भी बढ़ाऊँ और आने वाले वर्षों में तेजी से बढ़ा पाऊँ उसके लिए मैंने क्या किया?

सर, जब मैं गुजरात गया था, तो ध्यान में आया कि गुजरात में स्थित एक पॉवर प्लांट को झारखंड या छत्तीसगढ़ से कोयला आता है और झारखंड स्थित पॉवर प्लांट को गुजरात के पोर्ट में विदेशी कोयला आकर ट्रांसपोर्ट होता है। अब अलग-अलग coal linkages करने में over the years, coal linkages are completely irrational.

शायद एक ही समय पर रेल लाइन पर दो गाड़ियाँ जाती हैं—एक, कोरबा से गुजरात की तरफ ओर दूसरी, गुजरात से कोरबा की तरफ। इस प्रकार से लाखों टन कोयला जाता-आता है और इससे पर्यावरण पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसमें हजारों करोड़ रुपए freight में additional पड़ते हैं और रेल, जिसकी एक लिमिटेड कैपेसिटी है, वह ब्लॉक हो जाती है और इन तीनों का भार सामान्य उपभोक्ता पर पड़ता है। आखिर ये हजारों करोड़ रुपए जनता को भरने पड़ते हैं। जब पर्यावरण खराब होता है, तो इसका असर जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है। एक और माननीय सदस्य ने इस विषय को रेज किया था, मुझे अभी उनका नाम ध्यान में नहीं आ रहा है, rationalization of coal linkages विषय निकला था। मैंने तुरंत निर्देश दिया और पूरी दो सौ खदानों की स्टडी चल रही है और 31 अगस्त तक मुझे इसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट मिलेगी कि कैसे coal linkages को rationalize किया जाए। Sir, initial estimate is ₹ 5,000-6,000 crores. जब ये coal linkages rationalize हो जाएंगे, तो ये पांच से छः हजार करोड़ रुपए देश के और आपके वोटर्स के, आपकी जनता के, इस देश के नागरिकों के बचेंगे।

सर, इसी प्रकार से एक तरफ बिजली के कारखाने कोयले के लिए तरस रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ e-auction द्वारा बड़ी भारी मात्रा में कोयला auction किया जा रहा है और auction में ट्रेडर्स और व्यापारी कोयला खरीद रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आम जनता के साथ बेइंसाफी है। आखिर जब कोल इंडिया बनाई गई थी और उसे ये माइंस दी गई थीं, तो ये भारत की सम्पत्ति थीं, ये भारत के कोल ब्लॉक्स थे, ये फ्री में कोल इंडिया को दिए गए थे। इसलिए कोल इंडिया का प्रथम कर्तव्य यह है कि जो कोल पावर प्लांट्स को जाना चाहिए, वह उन्हें पहुंचे जिससे जनता तक बिजली पहुंच पाए। हमने कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड से रिक्वेस्ट की। चूंकि वह एक इंडिपेंडेंट कम्पनी है तो हम उससे रिक्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं, हालांकि अगर निर्देश देने की भी जरूरत पड़े तो वह भी हम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आखिर कोल इंडिया भी भारत की कम्पनी है, आप सब की कम्पनी है। कोल इंडिया ने उस पर गौर किया और मुझे यह बताते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस वर्ष ई-ऑक्शन को वह आधा कर देगी, जिससे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी डेवलपमेंट और प्रोडक्शन में ज्यादा कोयला जा सकेगा।

प्रफुल्ल भाई ने जिक्र किया कि कोल इम्पोर्ट कीजिए। यह स्वाभाविक है। अगर कोयला कम है और प्लांट्स को चलाना है तो उसके लिए हमें शॉर्ट टर्म में कोल इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। यह कोई परमानेंट डायरेक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन शॉर्ट टर्म में प्लांट खाली रखने की अपेक्षा इम्पोर्ट करना ज्यादा अच्छा है। अगर किसी को यह लगता है कि जनता को बिजली मत दो, प्लांट खाली रखो, एनपीए बना दो, तो मैं आपकी राय पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हूँ और सदन जो फैसला करेगा, वह निर्देश में दे दूंगा।

बड़े वरिष्ठ सदस्य और नेता, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने पुराने प्लांट्स की बात की, जिसका जिक्र मैंने पहले भी किया है। सर, हमने उस पर पूरी नीति एनाउंस कर दी है और उस नीति के तहत ये सभी पुराने प्लांट्स, जो ज्यादातर पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम उन सबको चार-पांच वर्षों में बदलें तो देश के पर्यावरण और इफिसिएंसी, दोनों में सुधार आएगा।

हक साहब ने वैस्ट बंगाल के संबंध में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कही कि कोयले का उत्पादन किस प्रकार से 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ सकता है। हक साहब, मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि आपने यह विषय उठाया। जब मैं आपके राज्य में गया था तो वहां आपकी सम्माननीया मुख्य मंत्री जी से मेरी बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई थी। एक बहुत ही कोऑपरेटिव मूड में हुई उस चर्चा में मैंने इस विषय पर उनसे रिक्वेस्ट की कि वैस्ट बंगाल के उत्पादन पर जो सैस लगता है, वह पूरे देश में सबसे ज्यादा है, जिसकी वजह से जब हम कोयले का उत्पादन करते हैं और उस पर सैस लगाकर उसे बेचना चाहते हैं तो उसे कोई नहीं खरीदता है। यह एक तरीके से आपके लिए नुकसान है। अगर आप उस सैस को कम रखते हैं तो लोग उस कोयले को लेने में उत्साहित होंगे और आपका ज्यादा सैस बढ़ेगा। Your effective collection, जो Laffer's curve है, shows lower taxes lead to higher output, अगर आप उसे गम्भीरता से देखें तो मुझे लगता है कि इसमें आपके प्रदेश को लाभ होगा।

रेणुका जी ने रेशनलाइजिंग ऑफ कोल लिक्वैज के बारे में अपनी बात रखी थी, जिसका मैंने अभी जिक्र किया। बैष्णव परिडा जी ने कोल ब्लॉक के इवैक्युएशन, कोल ब्लॉक्स में आउटपुट की बात की और उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि जिनके राज्य में पूरा कोयला नहीं मिलता है। सर, मैं चेयर के माध्यम से आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि सरकारी कम्पनियों को कोयला मूव करने में अगर सबसे ज्यादा कहीं कठिनाई आती है तो वह ओडिशा में आती है और आपकी पार्टी की वहां सरकार है। मेरा उनसे लगातार सम्पर्क है। मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हर लेवल पर इस इश्यू को टेकअप किया

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

है। मैं आपके मुख्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि उन्होंने भी इस विषय में अपने अफसरों और लोकल लीडर्स को बड़े सख्त निर्देश दिए हैं, जिससे वहां कुछ इंप्रूवमेंट आई है और उसमें अभी और भी सम्भावना है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि आप हमें मदद करें। महानदी कोलफील्ड से लगभग एक लाख टन कोयले का उत्पादन प्रतिदिन बढ़ सकता है, जो बाकी के 29 राज्यों में जाएगा और उन सबका बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। अगर आपका राज्य मुझे इस चीज़ में मदद करे तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि पूरा सदन आपका धन्यवाद करेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

हमने एग्जिस्टिंग माइंस से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से चर्चा शुरू की है कि किस प्रकार से ये एग्जिस्टिंग माइंस उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। उन्हें पर्यावरण मंत्रालय थोड़ी छूट दे। इन माइंस की पब्लिक हीयरिंग वगैरह सारी चीज़ें पहले ही हो चुकी हैं। मुझे वहां से बहुत अच्छी सपोर्ट मिल रही है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम एग्जिस्टिंग माइंस से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा पाएँगे। उसमें एक विषय मैं सदन में अफसरों को आश्वासन देना चाहूँगा, सर, अफसरों के ऊपर एक कानूनी प्रावधान है कि अगर एक किलो भी आउटपुट माइनिंग प्लांट से बढ़ता है तो उनके ऊपर क्रिमिनल ऐक्शन होगा और जेल में डाला जाएगा। अब पर्यावरण के कुछ ऐसे नियम पहले बने हैं, जिसमें यह कानून है। मैं समझ सकता हूँ अगर कोई चोरी करे और उस पर लागू हो तो वह अच्छी बात है, लागू होना चाहिए। लेकिन जो अफसर समझो कोल इंडिया या subsidiary या सी.सी.एल. का आउटपुट कंट्रोल कर रहा है, वह डे-टु-डे तो वहां एक-एक किलो मॉनिटर नहीं कर सकता। तो अगर चार मिलियन टन का एक टन हो गया तो उसको जेल जाना पड़ेगा, आज के कानूनी प्रावधान में। तो मैं सदन की परमिशन चाहूँगा कि ऐसे में कुछ पैनल्टी हो जाए, कुछ आगे के लिए उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करें। लेकिन जेल में तो न डालें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): How much time will you take?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: There are 27 speakers and five hours' debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Actually, we have to go to another important subject relating to discussion on natural calamity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): It should not be made disaster of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Some clarifications are also being sought. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** तो मैंने अफसरों को आश्वासन दिया है कि जब उन्होंने विदाउट एनी मेलाफाइड, बोनाफाइड अगर कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत आउटपुट कम ज्यादा हो गई हो तो हम उनको प्रोटैक्ट करेंगे, उनके ऊपर एक्शन नहीं होने देंगे। नहीं तो, अफसर, क्या करेंगे, चार मिलियन टन के माइन को साढ़े तीन मिलियन पर रोक देंगे। क्यों रिस्क लें? अब दो सौ माइनों में एक-एक, दो-दो, चार-चार लाख टन कम कर दो तो और 15-20 मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन कम हो जाएगा। अब सदन तय कर

**5.00 P.M.**

सकता है कि क्या करना चाहते हैं। देखिए, मुझे लगता है कि in the interest of increased coal output ऐसा सुझाव दिया है और विश्वास है कि आप सबका इसमें समर्थन मिलेगा। कई खदानों में कई प्लांट्स के पास सरप्लस कोल माइन करने की केपेबिलिटी है। लेकिन आज के दिन कोई कानून नहीं है कि सरप्लस कोल का क्या किया जाए। यह मेरे सामने विषय है, मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द एक ट्रांसपेरेंट मकेनिज्म प्राइसिंग का तय हो सके, जिससे यह कोयला भी कोल इंडिया को मिल जाए और फिर कोल इंडिया अपने linkages and supply to the Electricity Board बढ़ा सके। Mechanization and technology upgradation में मेरा विशेष ध्यान है और मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा particularly underground mines में इसे इस्तेमाल किया जाए। नई खदानों की exploration का काम बढ़ी धीमी गति से चल रहा है। पिछले वर्ष 7 लाख मीटर का exploration हुआ। मैंने अफसरों को इस वर्ष के लिए इस टारगेट को 12 लाख मीटर करने के लिए कहा है और आगे आने वाले दिनों में निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी इन्वॉल्व करके हम उस exploration के काम को बढ़ाएंगे, जिससे नई माइन से कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्लांटों में कोयला कम है। मैं बतला दूँ कि उन छः प्लांटों में एक में 5 दिन का है, एक में 17 दिन, एक में 18 दिन, एक में 25 दिन और आखिर में 5 दिन के लिए है। वास्तव में कोई ऐसी गंभीर समस्या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी प्लांट में नहीं है। करीमपुरी जी और हक साहब ने भी इस विषय की ओर मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि 24 प्लांट्स में कोयला चार दिन से कम है। एकदम सही बात है, सर। 22 या latest statistics में 23 प्लांटों में कोयला 4 दिन से कम है। लेकिन आप जैसे उसको टेलीविजन पर sensationalized करके देखते हैं परिस्थिति, वह नहीं है। कोयला कम क्यों हैं, क्योंकि पिछले दो महीने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का निर्माण कोयले के प्लांट से massively बढ़ा है, अकेले जून महीने में 20 प्रतिशत बिजली का उत्पादन कोयले के प्लांट से बढ़ा। जब कोयला उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल रहा है, लेकिन उसका कंजम्पशन फास्टर है, मानसून डिले के कारण hydel power कम हुई। तो हमने जनता को तकलीफ न हो उसके लिए electricity from coal-based plants बढ़ाई। अब हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कोयला भी जल्दी पहुंचे और इस विषय में लोगों का समाधान हो जाए।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, पॉवर प्लांट्स और कोल कंपनीज के बीच एक बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा क्वालिटी का था। सर, सप्लायर्स और कंज्यूमर्स के बीच जीसीवी को लेकर काफी डिस्प्यूट्स हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, we have a time constraint also because there is a Short Duration Discussion. How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will take some time. There are a lot of issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes Yadavji, what do you want ?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन आज मत लीजिए। मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छा जवाब दे रहे हैं। He is a very competent Minister. शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन कल करिए।



SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, this is his maiden reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, that is the sense of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Minister will continue to reply for as long as he wants and the Short Duration Discussion will be tomorrow!

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): होम मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा भी कल हो जाए?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That I cannot say now. See, that I cannot say now. That is why I came and asked the House if you want to take up the Short Duration Discussion now, then, the Minister has to stop. But you said that let the Minister continue. I also agree. Tomorrow, we will decide about the rest of the things. Mr. Minister, you can continue.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I can do it tomorrow if you want me to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you continue. That is the sense of the House. The House wants you to continue, then, why should I object?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you, Sir.

There are many disputes between suppliers and consumers on the coal quality. In some cases, there is a GCV dispute and in some cases the ash content is under dispute. Many States, including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, have complained that they get boulders instead of coal. I have taken up these issues very seriously, Sir. I am happy to report that I have taken several key decisions in the Coal Ministry. In fact, I have a list of so many decisions which have been taken to address all these issues, but I will not go into all of them. I will highlight only a few things.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

We have now introduced third-party sampling for the first time in India in so many years in which the third party will be decided by the purchaser. The Coal India will not be allowed to foist the third party sampler. The purchaser will nominate a company from a panel which will be jointly decided. Purchaser will have the right to get it inspected and billing will be based on the quality and the sample that the independent investigation shows. Sir, for the public sector and the State Government utilities, at the unloading end, we will allow sampling by the same agency so that -- it is on a trial basis, as an experiment, --we could check if at the loading and the unloading ends the



quality is the same. Because, many times concerns are expressed that at loading end, what happens we don't know. The quality changes by the time it reaches the unloading end. This is something which I myself have not been able to understand. So, I have done this process on an experiment basis. Let us see how the quality matches. I am quite confident that we will not leave anything to chance and we will make sure consumer is king under this Government and consumer will be respected for his rights. So, we will have this process by which we will ensure that the correct quality of coal is supplied to all the consumers.

Sir, there is a mandatory requirement that by January 2015 every bit of coal that is transported beyond 750 kilometres will be washed and transported. When I took charge, Sir, I found that there was no way it could be implemented in time. There is a further stipulation that by June 2016, anything transported 500 kilometres and more, it will be so. But when I took charge, I found that environmental approvals were pending for years. Washery contracts were not allotted. I have given strict instructions that they will adhere to this timeline in the interest of environment. हम पर्यावरण को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जनवरी, 2015 तक जो भी कोयला 750 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी पर जाएगा और जून, 2016 तक जो भी कोयला 500 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी पर ट्रांसपोर्ट होगा, उसे वाश कर के आपको भेजेंगे। साथ-ही-साथ दिसम्बर, 2014 तक पूरे देश में कोयले की खानों में क्रशर्स लगाए जा रहे हैं ताकि आपको complaint of boulders कभी न आए, कोल minus hundred capacity पर सीआईएल और उसकी subsidiaries आपके पॉवर प्लांट्स को पहुंचाएंगी। इस प्रकार से अलग-अलग निर्णयों को लेकर हमारी सरकार ने कोयले की क्वालिटी सुधारने का बीड़ा उठाया है और मैं आपको आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हम और निर्णय लेते रहेंगे, जिससे कोयले की समस्या पर नियंत्रण पा सकें।

महोदय, गुन्डु सुधारानी जी ने रामागुंडम एसजीपीएस का मामला उठाया था कि और कोयला आपको मिलना चाहिए। आपको जानकार खुशी होगी कि जो आपके 2600 मेगावाट प्लांट की कांट्रेक्टड क्वांटिटी इस वर्ष जून तक पहले 6 महीने की 59.36 लाख टन थी, उसके बदले आपको 66.35 लाख टन कोयला मिला है। इसका मतलब आपको वास्तव में 110 प्रतिशत कोयला मिल चुका है। हर जगह, जहां-जहां हम बढ़ा पा रहे हैं, उसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला पहुंचे। इसी श्रृंखला में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सीएमडीज के एपायंटमेंट का विषय उठाया था। सीआईएल के सीएमडी को तेलंगाना राज्य ने मेरे से ले लिया। पीएसबी द्वारा एनएचपीसी में जो सीएमडी एपायंट हुआ, किसी ने कंप्लेंट कर दी, तो वह विजिलेंस में अटक गया। यह एक सरकारी प्रोसेस है, जो मेरे हाथ में बहुत कम है। फिर भी मैं पीएसबी और सरकार में Cab. Sec. से बात करूंगा और जल्द से जल्द एपायंटमेंट्स हो सकें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें ध्यान दे रहा हूँ।

सर, इस गंभीरता को समझते हुए कि CIL should not remain headless, I have given charge to a very senior officer, और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उसका काम बड़े अच्छे तरीके से, सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाएगा। आपके कुछ कोल गैस्फिकेशन की भी बात की। उस पर मुझे और स्टडी करनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि अभी नया सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन जो गैस बेस्ड प्लांट्स हैं, चूंकि देश में गैस का उत्पादन बहुत कम है, इसलिए आज के दिन उनको इम्पोर्ट करने के अलावा और कोई रास्ता

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

मेरे पास नहीं है। जब भी उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, मैं उस मंत्रालय से बात करके कोशिश करूंगा कि पावर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले। आपने विंड पावर पोटेन्शियल की भी बात की, उस पर मैं आगे अपनी बातचीत में आऊंगा।

महोदय, एक गंभीर समस्या कोल कोर्ट केसेस की थी। लगभग 208 कोल ब्लॉक्स, जो एलाट हुए, वह मामला कोर्ट में फंसा हुआ है। जब सम्माननीय कोर्ट फैसला देगा, उसके बाद मैं आगे कार्रवाई कर पाऊंगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस महीने या अगले महीने इसका फैसला आना चाहिए। It is reserved for judgement, and I am very eagerly waiting. जो निर्णय होगा, हम समझते हैं कि उसको आगे लेते हुए हम तेजी से काम करेंगे और एकदम ट्रांसपेरेंट वे में आगे काम चलेगा, जिसमें कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकेगा। इस पर बिड करने का हरेक को मौका मिलेगा। इसमें रिवर्स ऑक्शन कंप्यूटर द्वारा अच्छे तरीके से करेंगे, which will be transparent, which will be an absolutely honest price discovery mechanism. हम इन कोल ब्लॉक्स में उससे जल्दी उत्पादन लाने का कार्यक्रम शुरू करेंगे। साथ ही साथ कुछ कोल ब्लॉक्स हैं, जो गत एक-डेढ़ वर्ष में डीएलोकेट किए गए हैं, जिनमें अब कोर्ट केस नहीं हैं। जैसे ही अगस्त-सितम्बर में मेन केस का फैसला आ जाता है, उनके ऊपर जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करके जो कोल ब्लॉक्स कोल इंडिया कर सकती है, जो अगर एमडीओ के माध्यम से हो सकता है, कुछ ऑक्शन करके हो सकता है, हर प्रकार से इसमें उत्पादन लाने की पूरी कोशिश में हमारा कार्यालय जुटा हुआ है।

कोयले के अलावा एक बहुत बड़ा गंभीर विषय है, जो कई सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया, वह ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का था। इसके तीन पहलू हैं—एक है ट्रांसमिशन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की एडीक्वेट अवेलेबिलिटी, दूसरा है ट्रांसमिशन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लॉसेज और फाइनली पावर थेफ्ट। इन तीनों विषयों को हम गंभीरता से ले रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना की कल्पना देश के सामने रखी। एक और पावर सिस्टम डेवलपमेंट फंड और एक इंटीग्रेटेड पावर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम—ये दो और माध्यम हैं, जिनसे हम ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के सिस्टम्स को अपग्रेड कर सकते हैं। इंटीग्रेटेड पावर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम को हमने इसी बजट में इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। सर, कोशिश है कि देश भर में ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर्स बनें, जिनसे विंड, सोलर, हाइडल आदि का पर्याप्त मात्रा में ट्रांसमिशन हो सके।

सर, दिल्ली में जब समस्या हुई, जिसके बारे में सबने मुझसे कई सवाल भी पूछे, आप सबने मेरा काम भी देखा, तो जब दिल्ली में समस्या हुई, तो मैंने स्वयं, जो मेरा काम नहीं था, मोदी जी ने मुझे देश का ऊर्जा मंत्री बनाया है, लेकिन दिल्ली में आप सबको समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा, इसलिए मैं स्वयं उसमें पड़ा, उसकी गंभीरता समझते हुए मैंने कोशिश की कि जल्द से जल्द ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स खड़ी हो जाएं, जो ध्वस्त हुई थीं और अब, हमने दिल्ली के लिए एक पूरी स्कीम बना ली है कि किस प्रकार से दिल्ली में जल्द से जल्द ट्रांसमिशन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नेटवर्क को अपग्रेड किया जाए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसके लिए बजट में एक विशेष प्रावधान किया है और पावर ग्रिड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (पीजीसीआईएल) के माध्यम से मैंने दिल्ली सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि उनको जो मदद चाहिए, वह मैं दूंगा, जिससे कि हम दिल्ली की समस्या का दो-ढाई वर्षों में लांग टर्म सॉल्यूशन दे सकते हैं। इसी क्रम में साढ़े बारह हजार करोड़ के ट्रांसमिशन प्रोजेक्ट्स, जो अटके हुए थे, उनको हमने क्लीयर किया और वे जल्द ही बिडिंग में आ जाएंगे।

सर, एक समस्या थी कि प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स ट्रांसमिशन में एलाउ तो किए गए, लेकिन उनका कानून अलग था और पब्लिक कंपनीज का अलग था। हमने एन्वायर्नमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से बात करके दोनों पर समान कानून लागू किया है, जिससे निजी क्षेत्र भी इस स्ट्रेंथनिंग में गति से हमारा सहयोग कर सके।

सर, कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां पर लॉसेज बहुत ज्यादा हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 61 प्रतिशत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 43 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा में 32 प्रतिशत, झारखंड में 47 प्रतिशत, राजस्थान में भी बहुत बड़ा आंकड़ा है, तो इस प्रकार से कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें काफी बड़े लॉसेज, जैसे बिहार में 54 परसेंट है, तो इन सब राज्यों से मेरी दरखास्त है, मैं उनसे चर्चा भी करूंगा कि कैसे वहां पर लॉसेज को कम किया जाए, चोरी को कम किया जाए। उसी में लांग टर्म फायदा है। आखिर अगर एक व्यक्ति चोरी करता है, तो उसका भूगतान बाकी उपभोक्ताओं को करना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आखिर सभी राज्यों को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार):** छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† شری غلام رسول بلیاوی : چھتیس گڑھ اور مدھیہ پردیش میں ---**(مداخلت)**---

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप मत बोलिए, मिनिस्टर बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, आप बैठे-बैठे मत बोलिए, आपको जब कहा जाए, तब बोलिएगा।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मुझे विश्वास है कि सभी राज्य इस कार्य में मेरा सहयोग करेंगे और जैसा माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा, चोरी पर भी हम नियंत्रण ला पाएं और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में 100 परसेंट मीटरिंग हो, साथ ही साथ टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल करके कैसे देश में चोरी का भी मामला खत्म करें और ट्रांसमिशन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लॉसेज को 15 प्रतिशत पर लाएं, जो एक तरीके से मैनेजबल लॉस माना जाता है। इसमें सभी राज्य, मैं और हमारी सरकार मिलकर इसका सॉल्यूशन निकालें, इसमें मुझे आप सभी की मदद की आवश्यकता है।

सर, वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी ने 1 लाख 90 हजार करोड़ रूपए के एफआरपी के बारे में कहा था, उसके बारे में मैंने बताया कि उसको थोड़ा रीविज़िट करना पड़ेगा तथा साथ ही साथ उन राज्यों को मॉडल लॉ बनाना पड़ेगा, तभी वह एफआरपी सक्सेसफुल होगा, नहीं तो वह सिर्फ पेपर वर्क रह जाएगा।

सर, कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके डिस्काउंट्स का लॉस, अगर वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि भयानक है। अभी किसी ने राजस्थान के बारे में बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त की, तो राजस्थान में 2008 में 15 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा था, लगभग वह लॉस है। 2013 में वह बढ़कर 70,000 करोड़ हो गया, तो 55 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान पांच वर्ष की छोटी सी अवधि में राजस्थान में बढ़ा। इसी प्रकार चार-पांच और राज्य हैं, जिनका डिस्कोम्स का स्टेटस बहुत ही खराब है। वे डिटेल्स भी मेरे पास उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन अगर मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स बताऊंगा तो शायद कुछ सदस्यों को अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। मेरे पास हर राज्य के, कम्पनी-वाइज़, सलाना लॉस और एक्युमुलेटेड लॉस, दोनों हैं। आप इसको जरा गम्भीरता से देखिए और अपने-अपने गिरेबान में देखकर बताइए कि क्या आपकी सरकार जनता के साथ न्याय कर रही है? जब आपको इतना लॉस होगा तो आप कोयले का पैसा नहीं दे पाएंगे। हक साहब, आपने बार-बार वैस्ट बंगाल की बात की। आपने हजारों करोड़ रूपए कोयले का भुगतान नहीं किया है, आपने जो बिजली खरीदी, उसका पैसा नहीं भरा है। जब वह स्थित बिगड़ जाएगी तो बिजली काटनी पड़ेगी या कोयले की सप्लाई बंद हो जाएगी, उस वक्त हाहाकार मच जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): एबन्डन्ड कोल माइन्स के कम्पनसेशन का क्या होगा?  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** चलिए, आप यह एग्री करवा दीजिए, मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की थी, आप कोल रॉयल्टी और आपके ड्यूज को सेटऑफ करने की परमिशन हमें दे दीजिए, विषय खत्म हो जाएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से मुझे लगता है कि अगर डिस्कॉम्स को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he must say about compensation of abandoned coal mines. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अगर हम इस प्रकार से डिस्कॉम को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो यह वास्तव में स्टेट का विषय है। स्टेट को मजबूती लाने में हमारी मदद करनी पड़ेगी। केंद्र की तरफ से, चाहे वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नेटवर्क सुधारने के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता हो, चाहे टेक्नोलॉजी की आवश्यकता हो, जो मदद आपको चाहिए, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में कहा था कि राज्य सरकारें एक कदम बढ़ें, केंद्र सरकार तीन कदम बढ़ने के लिए तैयार है। महोदय, कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने टैरिफ करेक्शन वर्षों तक नहीं किया है, उसकी वजह से भी लॉसेज बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा मानना यह नहीं है कि आप सिर्फ टैरिफ बढ़ाकर ही लॉस कम कर सकते हैं। मैंने पब्लिकली कहा, वास्तव में अगर आप गुजरात में देखें तो गत 12 वर्षों में टैरिफ पूरे देश में सबसे कम वहां बढ़ा है, इस देश में मिनिमम परसेंटेज इंक्रीज टैरिफ की अगर कहीं हुई है, तो गुजरात में हुई है, जबकि इन्हीं 12 वर्षों में उनकी जनरेशन तीन गुना हो गयी। इन्हीं 12 वर्षों में उन्होंने हर घर को 24 घंटे बिजली दी, हर खेत को आठ-नौ घंटे बिजली दी, वहां हर उद्योग को बिजली मिलती है, उन्हें डीजी सेट नहीं लगाना पड़ता। इसके साथ-साथ उनका डिस्कॉम, जो 12 वर्ष पहले ढाई हजार करोड़ का लॉस करता था, वह आज पांच सौ करोड़ रूपए का प्रॉफिट करता है, वह भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में, कोई निजीकरण नहीं हुआ है। ये सरकारी अफसर वही अफसर हैं, जो अन्य राज्यों में काम करते हैं, जो केंद्र में काम करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्हीं अफसरों में, जब लीडरशिप अच्छी हो ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, there is a national organisation, NHPC. It is controlled by the Central Government. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister didn't say a single word about NHPC. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** जब प्रदेश की लीडरशिप अच्छी हो तो उस लीडरशिप से फायदा और नुकसान होता है, लीडरशिप से टर्न अराउंड होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... This is not a subject of ownership; it is a subject of management. ...(Interruptions)... गुजरात ने यह मॉडल दिया कि मैनेजमेंट को सुधारा। अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो ओनरशिप अगर सरकारी भी होगी तब भी आप प्रॉफिट कर सकते हैं। वास्तव में अगर सभी स्टेट्स इस टाइप की लीडरशिप दे सकें, जिस प्रकार की हमने गुजरात में पायी, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हर स्टेट का लॉस बंद हो सकता है, हर स्टेट का डिस्कॉम प्रॉफिट कर सकता है। महोदय, माननीय अच्युतन जी ने बताया था कि सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सभी डिस्कॉम्स देना चाहती है। मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि सरकार की

तरफ से निजीकरण का कोई आदेश नहीं है, हमारा आदेश है, unbundling of discoms, जिसमें जनरेशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन अलग-अलग होगा। It is called 'unbundling'. शायद हमारे समझाने में कभी कुछ गलती हुई हो। We have never talked of privatization, but of unbundling of discoms. श्री सी.पी. नारायणन जी ने निजी क्षेत्र में करप्शन और मिसमैनेजमेंट की बात की। निजी क्षेत्र को बुरा-भला कहना, it is a publicly accepted norm; it is a current coin. लोगों को भी अच्छा लगता है। ठीक है, करें, हम उसमें राजनीति कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। ऐसा भी नहीं है कि निजी क्षेत्र में सब कुछ अच्छा है। Again, it is not private versus public; it is management, it is leadership. जब हमें इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा चाहिए, तो हर क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए, लेकिन अंकुश लाना चाहिए कि कोई बेईमानी न कर सके, वह काम हम सब का है। श्री राजीव गौड़ा जी ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए, मैंने उनके हर सुझाव को नोट किया है। उन्होंने बताया था कि effective metering हो real-time spark grids लगे, feeder separation हो। हां, उन्होंने यह बात कही कि feeder separation is not the only solution. हमने कभी भी यह नहीं कहा। हम तो कहते हैं कि हर स्टेट का solution उस राज्य में है। केंद्र कोई solution आपके ऊपर थोप नहीं रहा है। हर राज्य को calibrated solution निकालना पड़ेगा और हमारी सरकार उस solution को निकालने में आपकी मदद करेगी। हम कोई 'one size fits all' formula लेकर आपके पास नहीं आए हैं। मेरी समझ में feeder separation बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। उसके विषय में अगर कोई चाहे तो मैं चर्चा रखवा सकता हूं। आप सभी स्टेट्स के एमपीज आ सकते हैं। उसके लाभ आपको समझा सकता हूं। अगर आपका राज्य नहीं चाहे तो मत करिए, ऐसा कोई compulsion नहीं है। प्रफुल्ल पटेल ने काफी चीजें कही। T&D did not keep pace with generation. It is an absolutely correct assertion. हमने generation को देश में बढ़ाया, लेकिन forward and backward linkages पर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया, forward and backward linkage बना ही नहीं, backward linkage coal को अलग-अलग कारणों से फंसा के रखा। इसलिए न कोयला है, न evacuation capacity है, बीच में generation एक तरीके से अकेला खड़ा है। मेरी प्राथमिकता रहेगी और हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता रहेगी कि हम backward linkage और forward linkage पर फोकस करें। साथ ही साथ पर्याप्त मात्रा में generation भी बढ़े, लेकिन एक integrated and holistic planning हो जो तीनों अंगों को पूरे ध्यान से और correctly plan and growth पर development करें। Coal production and fuel supply, generation, transmission, distribution, metering, and, of course, collection of the bill हरेक पावर सेक्टर के पूरी chain को हमें address करना होगा। मेरे हाथ में उसमें बहुत कम है। अगर आप इस chain को ध्यान से देखें, Concurrent Subject होते हुए, इसमें ज्यादा काम स्टेट लेवल पर होगा। I can only be a facilitator. इसी प्रकार से high-capacity corridors देश भर में बनें। इन corridors के माध्यम से transmission capacity बढ़े और जो grid failure देश को 2012 में देखना पड़ा, जब कुछ राज्यों ने, मैं राज्यों का नाम नहीं लंगू, उनका आप सब को ध्यान होगा, कुछ राज्यों ने drawing of power इतनी बढ़ा दी, कुछ राज्यों ने तो 80 परसेंट तक drawing of power बढ़ाई थी जिसकी वजह से पूरे देश का गिर्ड collapse हुआ और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय arena में हमें एक तरीके से शर्मिंदगी देखनी पड़ी।

एक ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर पर हमारी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान है। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि सरकार ने बड़े ambitious targets renewable energy के लिए हैं जिनके बारे में, मैं आपको

## [श्री पीयूष गोयल]

बताऊंगा। साथ ही साथ उत्पादन के साथ ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर से वह evacuate होकर जनता तक पहुंच पाएं, उसके लिए हम इन्वेस्टमेंट भी करेंगे और उसको हम फोकस भी करेंगे। renewable energy production पर ध्यान तो हम दे ही रहे हैं, लेकिन energy storage एक नई चीज है जिस पर दुनिया में अभी रिसर्च हो रही है। हमारी सरकार ने storage के लिए चार पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इन सब में से कैसे storage cost कम हो और हम रात को जो बिजली निर्माण होती है, उसको दिन में स्टोर कर पाएं और जो सौर रोशनी से सोलर एनर्जी दिन में निर्माण होती है, उसको स्टोर करके रात को दे पाएं। साथ ही साथ real-time grid monitoring और hundred per cent metering देशभर में consumption की हो, इस पर हमारा विशेष ध्यान है।

केरल के हमारे साथियों ने कुछ विषय बताए और समस्याएं बताईं। सम्मानीय श्री सी.पी. नारायणन जी ने transmission के बारे में भी बताया। मेरी दरखास्त है कि केरल और कर्णाटक दोनों राज्यों में transmission line लगाने के लिए हमें right of way की बड़ी समस्या है। अगर आप लोग हमारी मदद कर सकें, तो हम जल्द से जल्द वहां ट्रांसमिशन का जाल बिछा सकते हैं और आपके राज्य तक और ज्यादा बिजली पहुंचा सकते हैं।

सर, वैसे तो समय कम है, लेकिन मेरे पास हरेक राज्य के पावर सेक्टर के हरेक विषय हैं, जो काफी सारे पेंडिंग हैं और जिनको राज्य सरकार से सपोर्ट चाहिए। हरेक राज्य के कोल के इतने सारे सबजेक्ट्स मेरे पास हैं। मेरे पास Renewable Energy के सबजेक्ट्स हैं, जरा spiral binding न करें तो सबजेक्ट्स कम हैं। ये सभी राज्यों से संबंधित विषय हैं, अगर सभी राज्य हमारी मदद करें, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हम इस पर बहुत तेजी से प्रगति कर पाएंगे। मैं 'Renewable Energy' के सबजेक्ट पर आऊंगा, लेकिन मैं इससे पहले एक खुशखबरी देना चाहूंगा और इस पर मुझे पूरे सदन का समर्थन मिलेगा, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। इस देश के सामने एक बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है कि एक तरफ हम चाहते हैं कि सोलर एनर्जी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बने। इस विषय पर सदन के लगभग आठ-दस सदस्यों ने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। दूसरी तरफ देश में जो domestic manufacturers हैं, जो local manufacturers हैं, उनकी ओर किसी ने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। उनकी competitiveness कम है। पहले समय में taxation structure थोड़ा lopsided था, तो imported plant duty-free था और लोकल प्रोडक्शन पर taxes और duties लगते थे, तो लोकल तो कभी competitive हो ही नहीं सकता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनको सरकार के सामने कुछ केसेज वगैरह करने पड़े। मैंने कल जब सबकी भावनाएं सुनीं और आपको याद होगा कि कल स्वदेशी का विषय भी उठा था। मेरे ऊपर टिप्पणी भी हुई कि मैं स्वदेशी जागरण मंच से हूं। मैं बहुत गर्व से कहता हूं कि मैं स्वदेशी में विश्वास करता हूं और यह सरकार स्वदेशी में विश्वास करती है। We want to see a self-reliant, independent and strong domestic manufacturing capacity in this country. ... (Interruptions)... इसीलिए इस सरकार ने एक निर्णय किया कि हम स्वदेशी solar manufacturers को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए डिफेंस में जो बिजली की युटिलाइजेशन होती है, कंजम्पशन होती है, उसके लिए देश में एक हजार मैगावाट के solar power plants लगाएं और वो tender का condition होगा कि उसमें सिर्फ भारतीय कम्पनी, local, domestic manufacturing companies हजार मैगावाट टेंडर्स में भाग ले पाएंगी।

इसी श्रृंखला में मैं चाहता हूं कि डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। आज उन सबकी हालत खराब है और आधे बीमार पड़े हैं, क्योंकि उनका competitiveness नहीं है। उनको competitive बनाना

होगा, ताकि उनको दिखे कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में सरकार डोमेस्टिक इंडस्ट्री को सपोर्ट करेगी। इसीलिए हमने कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र की पावर कम्पनीज़ को अपने 'Renewable Power Obligation' को, जिसको मैं और सख्त करने जा रहा हूँ, फुलफिल करने के लिए एक हजार मेगावाट इसी वर्ष में domestically manufactured solar plants हमारे सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगेंगे। इसी वर्ष उसके टेंडर्स निकलेंगे और उसमें भी सिर्फ domestic companies भाग ले पाएंगी। आगे आने वाले दिनों में जैसे-जैसे उनकी performance और capacity बढ़ेगी, सरकारी कम्पनियां जो domestic solar cells, modules, glass बनाते हैं, उनको सपोर्ट करने के लिए, यह WTO-compliant स्कीम है, जिस पर मैंने अच्छे तरीके अध्ययन किया है, ताकि कल को कोई मेरी सहयोगी निर्मला जी को या कल आनन्द जी को ज्यादा तकलीफ न हो। हमने complaint scheme भारत के उद्योगों को, भारत की प्रोडक्शन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए तय की है कि हजार मेगावाट डिफेंस में और हजार मेगावाट सरकारी कम्पनी, डिफेंस की तो पांच वर्षों की अवधि में, सरकारी कम्पनियां इस वर्ष के अंदर और आगे आने वाले वर्षों में इससे भी तेज गति से domestic manufacturers से खरीदेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि यह देशहित में एक रेवोल्यूशनरी स्टेप होगा और विश्वास है कि सदन इस पर समर्थन भी देगा। इसी प्रकार से renewable energy, जो environment friendly है, पर्यावरण के लिए अच्छी है, उसको तेजी से प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हमने NCEF (National Clean Energy Fund) में जो पचास रुपये प्रति टन सैस लगता था, उसको इस बजट में डबल करके सौ रुपये प्रति टन कर दिया है। हमारी सरकार उस पैसे को वास्तव में प्रोजेक्ट्स तक पहुंचाएगी। कई सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आप NCEF से पैसा दीजिए, यह कीजिए, वह कीजिए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से स्थिति ऐसी है कि जब मैंने मंत्रालय का भार संभाला तो मुझे शुरू में किसी ने बताया कि NCEF में 12-13 हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं, लेकिन जब वास्तव में देखा तो पता चला कि मात्र 500 करोड़ रुपये renewable energy पर खर्च हुए, बाकी पैसा फिस्कल डेफिसिट भरने में चला गया। गत तीन वर्षों में NCEF में renewable energy के लिए जो पैसा आना था, वह चला गया और हमारे renewable energy क्षेत्र को सिर्फ 500 करोड़ मिले। पर हम उस परिस्थित को बदलेंगे तथा renewable energy में और ज्यादा पैसा लगे, इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। जब मैंने भार संभाला तो मुझे 2000 करोड़ की ओल्ड और 1000 करोड़ की नई, यानी 3000 करोड़ रुपये की पुरानी पेंडिंग सब्सिडीज़ मिलीं। हमने उनमें से 460 करोड़ की ऑलरेडी क्लियर कर दी हैं एवं 800 करोड़ की अगले तीन महीने में क्लियर करेंगे। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इस वर्ष के आखिर तक गत वर्ष की जितनी सब्सिडीज़ हैं, उनको क्लियर करने का कोई साधन जुटाऊं।

मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने Mega Solar Parks की घोषणा की है। भविष्य में, इस देश में जल्द ही बड़े पैमाने पर सौर ऊर्जा बने, हम इसके लिए चार-पांच अलग-अलग राज्यों में सोलर एनर्जी पार्क्स एनाउंस करेंगे। मेरे पास कुछ राज्यों के नाम ऑलरेडी आ चुके हैं। जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश ने सबसे पहले जमीन दी है, जिसमें 1000 मेगावाट का Mega Solar Park आ सकता है। कुछ और राज्यों से भी बातचीत चल रही है। यदि और कोई राज्य जमीन दे सके तो हम उसमें और ज्यादा तेजी से सौर ऊर्जा लगाएंगे, उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे। आपके राज्य को बिना कोई नुकसान उठाए और ज्यादा बिजली मिले, हमने इसके लिए भी एक योजना बनाई है। मेरे पास उस हर सदस्य का नाम है, जिसने जो विषय उठाया है। जैसे domestic production का मुद्दा श्री रंगराजन जी ने, कानीमोझी जी ने उठाया था। इस पर श्री नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने भी बात की थी, पर मैं अभी एक-एक सदस्य का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...



**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** क्या यह आखिरी पन्ना है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सदन ने इजाजत दी है तो होगा।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मेरे ख्याल से street lights, solar rooftop आदि विषयों में भी बहुत संभावना है, जिससे देश में सूर्य से उत्पादित होने वाली बिजली बढ़ेगी। हमने बजट में कुछ स्कीम्स ऑलरेडी एनाउंस की हैं। हम दिल्ली को पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में लेकर कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि देश भर में, particularly urban centers में कैसे सोलर पावर यूज करके इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई बढ़ाएं। Wind में wind energy, जोकि दो साल से ठप्प पड़ी थी, क्योंकि accelerated depreciation दो वर्ष पूर्व अचानक विदग्ध कर दिया गया था, इस बजट में उसको रिइंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में wind energy भी इस देश में पर्याप्त और बड़े स्वरूप में बिजली का उत्पादन करेगी।

हमने net metering पर भी ध्यान दिया है। सम्मानीय सदस्य श्री सी.पी. नारायणन जी ने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। तीन प्रदेशों में net metering ऑलरेडी चालू है, उसके रूल्स भी बने हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी स्टेट्स net metering में सूर्य रोशनी, जो बिल्डिंग में बनती है, उसका जो सरप्लस है, जिसको फिर से ग्रिड में डाला जाता है, जिसका क्रेडिट प्रोड्यूसर या घर के मालिक को मिलता है, It is a win-win situation for both, जिसमें प्रदेश को बिजली भी मिलती है और प्रोड्यूसर को अपना बिजली का बिल कम करने का साधन भी मिलता है। इसी प्रकार से जो दूर-दूर के छोटे-छोटे इलाके हैं, hamlets हैं, ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वहां पर off-grid solutions की स्कीम्स भी हमारा मंत्रालय बनाने में लगा हुआ है। वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी ने गार्बेज से उत्पादित की गई बिजली का जिक्र किया था। कल ही देश भर से 150 सायंटिस्ट्स, जिनमें डा. चिदंबरम, जो भारत सरकार के सायंटिफिक एडवाइजर हैं, वे भी आए थे। दो दिनों में उन लोगों ने बताया कि नए-नए प्रयोगों के ऊपर रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट हो। हमारी सरकार ने रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट को प्राथमिकता देना तय किया है। हम और ज्यादा नई टेक्नोलॉजी का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जिससे रिन्युएबल एनर्जी की एफिशिएंसी और आउटपुट बढ़ सकती है। अनु आगा जी ने भी कहा था कि इंडिया सेंट्रिक रिसर्च होनी चाहिए। हम टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए कब तक अमेरिका और यूरोप के ऊपर डिपेंडेंट रहेंगे? मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि भारत में अच्छी क्वालिटी की रिसर्च हो, इसके लिए मैंने कल सायंटिस्ट्स को आश्वासन दिया है कि बिना बजट की चिन्ता किए, आपको जो इक्विपमेंट चाहिए, आपको जो साधन चाहिए, हमारी सरकार देने के लिए तैयार है, आप भारत में रिसर्च करिए।...(व्यवधान)... अब ज्यादा प्वाइंट्स नहीं हैं, मैं जल्दी से खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

सीएसआर के बारे में मेरे पास बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। I have with me all these files and books. लेकिन मेरे माइंड में आज ही बैठे-बैठे ध्यान आया कि जो-जो राज्य हमें इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में मदद करेंगे, हम उनमें सीएसआर का फोकस भी बढ़ाएँगे। जहां-जहां पर कोयले की खानें जल्दी खुलती हैं, जहां-जहां पर लैंड एक्वायर करके आप हमें ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बनाने देते हैं, जहां-जहां आप टीएंडडी लॉसेज, थैप्ट को कम करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे जो उपक्रम हैं, उनके सीएसआर का बजट वहां ज्यादा लगे। मुझे अपने वेस्ट बंगाल के साथी को बताते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि आज ही मेरे सज़ा में लाया गया कि तीन वर्ष पहले कोलकाता में एक कैंसर हॉस्पिटल के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने कुछ कमिटमेंट्स की थी, लेकिन उसने तीन वर्ष में उनको पूरा नहीं किया। मैंने आज ही कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को निर्देश दिया है कि जो-जो कमिटमेंट्स तीन वर्ष पहले की गई थीं, वे



सब 15 दिन के अन्दर पूरी की जाएँ। कोलकाता में टाटा का जो कैंसर हॉस्पिटल है, उसको ईस्टर्न इंडिया में कैंसर पेशेंट्स की वेलफेयर के लिए तेजी से काम करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please shorten your speech.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, हाइडल एनर्जी में जो पोर्टेशियल है, वह वास्तव में इस देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। आपको पता है कि भागड़ा-नांगल परियोजना, जिसे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने उस समय लगाया था, उसकी बिजली आज भी 96 पैसे में मिलती है। क्यों न पूरे देश में हाइडल एनर्जी के पोर्टेशियल को और तेजी से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, address the Chair.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं इसके लिए सभी राज्यों से दरखास्त करूँगा। जैसे सुबानसिरी में 6,000 करोड़ रुपए लग चुके हैं। इसमें असम के मित्रों को कुछ आशंकाएँ हैं। मैं अगले महीने एक मीटिंग बुला रहा हूँ, जिसमें असम के मित्रों की जो आशंकाएँ हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी क्रम में देश भर में जितने हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स फँसे हैं, हम उनको जल्द-से-जल्द कार्यान्वित करें और उनको शुरू करें। हम इस दिशा में लगे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I think it has been more than one and a half hours ...**(Interruptions)**... Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can send rest of the points in writing to the hon. Members who raised them. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is my earnest belief that we need to have transformative changes in the policy ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, unless we do transformative changes, the situation cannot be improved. I think our Government is committed to implementing transformative changes and not incremental changes. We will enforce renewable power obligations sincerely. We will quickly get the new UMPPs into operation. We will quickly bid for more UMPPs so that more power generation capacity can be set up. We will make an effort to take up more and more coal blocks so that coal production can be taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**... I believe the Electricity Act, 2003, which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government had brought in 2003, was a revolutionary path. But eleven years have passed and I think it needs a re-look. It needs to be more contemporary. It needs to address the challenges of 2014 and beyond, and in the next session, we shall bring out the changes in tariff policy in electricity regulation, which will prepare India to meet the challenges of the power sector for the next 10 years, 20 years and beyond. I would seek the support of the entire House, not to politicise, when those amendments come in, the improvements in the power sector, but to look for the interest of the nation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

Sir, I must here mention that I am getting a tremendous support from several State Governments, from several Ministers in my Government, and we are working in a seamless fashion to address all the issues before different Ministries. Whenever we have a problem, Sir, it is flagged off not through paperwork but through action. This Government of Shri Narendra Modi, instead of focussing only on new laws and new Acts, is actually focussing on action, and what we are doing in this sector is action. I have a few more plans to announce to you, but it looks like there is a paucity of time. But there are issues relating to the Railways where I need your support. I need your support to sort out issues in Jharkhand and Odisha. If two rail links in Jharkhand and Odisha, which Prafulbhai mentioned, are sorted out and some land acquisition and forest clearance is locally cleared, we can transport nearly 100 million tonnes every year. Look at the relief it will give to India. If we can sort out forest clearances or the land acquisition matters at the State level quickly, we can quickly transmit power to remote areas in the South and in the North-East. Please give us your support. Please work in partnership with the Government and I can assure you that in a transparent rule base and incentivising good performance, this Government will take forward the agenda of 24X7 power to all the homes and to every person in this country. I can assure you that this Government and the three Ministries are committed to fulfilling the vision of Shri Narendra Modi and I will look forward to your support in the days to come. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)... Why are all of you standing ? What is the point? ...(Interruptions)...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** क्लैरिफिकेशन के बाद एक घंटा और लगेगा । जब इन्होंने इतने विस्तार से जवाब दे दिया है, इसके बाद अब क्लैरिफिकेशन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... No clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... All of you are standing. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... What is the point ? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Karimpuri, what is the point ? ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. Now, I call Mr. Karimpuri. What is your point?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** वे अपनी बात लिखित में दे दे, उनका लिखित में जवाब आ जाएगा ।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ । अभी वे क्लैरिफाई क्या करेंगे, वे तो सेलिब्रेशन में लगे हुए हैं ।

महोदय, मैं उनसे यह क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ, डिस्कशन में हमने जो कहा था कि पावर डिपार्टमेंट में ...(व्यवधान)... ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप इनका ध्यान तो इस ओर दिलाइए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this happening? Mr. Ramakrishna, you are having your back towards the Chair and standing! What is this happening? I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, he is seeking a clarification. Please listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am happy to clarify anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Just put your query. There is no time. Just ask your question.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, मैंने कल मिनिस्टर साहब से यह क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहा था कि जो पाँवर डिपार्टमेंट में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के रिप्रेजेंटेशन के मामले में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बैकलॉग पड़ा है। उस बैकलॉग को कम्प्लीट करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या निर्णय लेंगे? दूसरा, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** सर, इन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, एक टीवी चैनल पर स्टोरी चली थी कि कोयले की कमी के कारण एनटीपीसी के छः प्लांट्स बंद हो जाएँगे। उसके बारे में और जो एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी का बैकलॉग पड़ा है, उसके बारे में भी ये जानकारी दें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Today, I have seen in the media that the Prime Minister will visit Jammu and Kashmir State. It is very good. I was also told that he will inaugurate two power plants - one at Kargil and the other at Leh . These power plants are already in operation for the last 2 years. Again these will be opened. When these plants are already in operation, how many times they will be inaugurated ?

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon.Minister during his reply has repeatedly sought the support of the State. He has also mentioned the name of the Chief Minister of Odisha, and has also complimented him.

Odisha is having 25 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Odisha is having 25 per cent of coal deposits. Is the Government of India going to provide free thermal power at the rate of 30 per cent as in the case of hydro-power to the Odisha State? Because the State is bearing all the pollution, acquiring land under Land Acquisition Act. The State is suffering.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have put your question.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Second point is, they are importing coal from outside. The NTPC is having a plant at Talcher and Kania. Now, the Government of India has invited bid for the supply of coal to the NTPC.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** मेरा यह सवाल है कि एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनोंरिटी का जो बैकलॉग है, उसको कब तक भरा जाएगा, क्योंकि आपके हर विभाग में हर जगह पर बैकलॉग है तथा कोई भी 27 परसेंट को फुलफिल नहीं कर रहा है। आप इसको देखिए।

दूसरा, मैंने मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में, वहां के पर्यावरण के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि वहां पर पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के कारण बहुत सी परेशानियां हो रही हैं। वहां लीची की बरबादी हो रही है। उस पर भी कोई शब्द नहीं बोला गया। उसके कारण वहां के बहुत सारे मछुआरों को भी समस्या हो गई है। उस पर भी कुछ नहीं बोला गया। तो इस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन दीजिए, ताकि उन लोगों को भी संतुष्टि हो सके कि आपके द्वारा कार्य किया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Very recently the NTPC authorities have pressed the panic button that the NTPC was having coal stocks only for 2-3 hours ..(Interruptions).. Please allow me to speak. You don't have the patience. I did not speak since morning. I was only listening to everyone.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please continue.

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** The NTPC authorities have sent a letter to the Government stating — as it is reported in the press also — that they don't have coal stocks even for 2-3 hours. Subsequently the Coal India Ltd., has clarified that whatever the requirement of the NTPC plants, that they have supplied, and all the NTPC plants are having 100 per cent coal stocks. Then, why did the NTPC press the panic button ?

**SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to know from the Minister of Power whether 10 per cent unallocated share, 15 per cent from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant will be allocated to Tamil Nadu. Will the Central Government allocate 15 per cent additional power to Tamil Nadu?

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Power, Mr. Piyush Goyal.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No. Put the question. There is no time for that.

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:** Before putting the question, I want to say that he is a dynamic person. Now, I am putting an important question. If he can't reply now, he can send it to me in writing. The Coal Linkage Committee says, you must have the PPA only then will you get coal linkage. Just now the Minister said that the State Governments are not calling the bids. If they don't call bids, then, the PPA does not come. If the Coal India Ltd does not supply, how will the project come up? Previously nobody could resolve it. Now it is your chance to become a heroic personality. Please go into it and then give the reply.

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, महाराष्ट्र के रत्नगिरी जिले में एक चैतापुर न्युक्लीयर

पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट है, वहां पर इसको लेकर लोगों का काफी विरोध हो रहा है। अमेरिका और दूसरे देशों में न्यूक्लीयर पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स से बहुत लोगों की डेथ होती है। मंत्री महोदय भी महाराष्ट्र के हैं, उनसे मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सही है कि आज पॉवर की आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए आपको अभी पॉवर मिली है और इस पॉवर को बढ़ाने के लिए भी हमें काम करना है, लेकिन लोगों की डेथ न हो, इसके लिए जैतापुर प्रोजेक्ट को जो मंजूरी मिली है, उसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके स्थान पर दूसरे माध्यम से यानी कोयला, सोलर या पानी से पॉवर जनरेशन को ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए आपको विचार करना चाहिए और जैतापुर प्रोजेक्ट को बंद करना चाहिए।

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में राजस्थान में बहुत संभावनाएं हैं और इन्होंने अभी सदन को अवगत कराया कि हम कुछ स्टेड्स में सौर ऊर्जा पार्क बनाने जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और क्षेत्रफल में वह बहुत फैला हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो सौर ऊर्जा पार्क बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं, क्या उसमें राजस्थान को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है या नहीं है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने सदन में यह बात रखी थी कि गुजरात की बात बहुत की जा रही है, मंत्री जी गुजरात से बहुत खुश हैं, हम भी खुश हैं, लेकिन गुजरात के अंदर 2007 और 2009 में Vibrant Summit हुआ, उसके अंदर एनर्जी सेक्टर में 4 लाख 53 हजार करोड़ रूपए के निवेश के लिए एग्रीमेंट्स हुए, लेकिन उसमें से सिर्फ डेढ़ परसेंट खर्च हुआ है और जितने एमओयूज हुए, उनमें से सिर्फ तीन ही ऑपरेशनल हैं। जब गुजरात की इतनी बात की जा रही है, वहां इतने पैसे के एमओयूज हुए, तो वे क्यों पूरे नहीं हुए?

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं आपकी वसातत से ऑनरेबल पॉवर मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर का एक मामला पॉवर के हवाले से मरकज़ी हुकूमत के पास पड़ा हुआ है। बुट स्कीम के तहत सलाल पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट जिसको एनएचपीसी चला रहा है, उसने इसको बिल्ट किया, चलाया और उसने उससे अपनी सारी रकम वसूल भी कर ली, अब उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ट्रांसफर किया जाना है। यह मामला कई सालों से लटका हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इस पर गौर करते हुए इस पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ट्रांसफर करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

सर, मैं एक और सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि यहां पर गुजिश्ता तीन साल पहले 2010 के एजिटेशन के बाद एक रंगराजन कमिटी बनी। उसने रियासत की माली सूरतेहाल को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कई और सिफारिशात कीं, उनमें एक सिफारिश यह भी थी कि रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स बनें हैं, जिनको एनएचपीसी चलाती है, जैसे उरी-1 है, डुलहस्ती है, इन पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ट्रांसफर करना चाहिए। अभी तक इन सिफारिशात पर अमल आवरी नहीं हुई। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर एक हाई पॉवर कमिटी ने ये सिफारिशात की हैं, तो क्या वे उन पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स को रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को ट्रांसफर करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि यह रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम में एक बड़ी नाइंसाफी मानी जा रही है कि हमारे पानी की दौलत से पॉवर तो बन रहा है, लेकिन हमें सिर्फ 12 परसेंट पॉवर रॉयल्टी के तौर पर मिलती है, बाकी पॉवर जो इस्तेमाल की जाती है, उसका कोई फायदा रियासत को नहीं मिलता है? इस इस्तेमाल को खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी है।

† **جناب محمد شفیع :** مہودے، میں آپ کی وساطت آنریبل پاور منسٹر سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاست جموں کشمیر کا ایک معاملہ پاور کے حوالے سے مرکزی حکومت کے پاس پڑا ہوا ہے۔ بوٹ اسکیم کے تحت سلال پاور پروجیکٹ جس کو این-ایچ پی سی- چلا رہا ہے، اس نے اس کو بلٹ کیا، چلایا اور اس نے اس سے اپنی ساری رقم وصول بھی کر لی، اب اس کو اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کو ٹرانسفر کیا جانا ہے۔ یہ معاملہ کئی سالوں سے لٹکا ہوا ہے۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں گا کہ کیا وہ اس پر غور کرتے ہوئے اس پاور پروجیکٹ کو اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کو ٹرانسفر کریں گے یا نہیں کریں گے؟

سر، میں ایک اور سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ یہاں پر گزشتہ تین سال پہلے 2010 کے ایجیٹیشن کے بعد ایک رنگ راجن کمیٹی بنی۔ اس نے ریاست کی مالی صورتحال کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے کئی اور سفارشات کیں، ان میں ایک سفارش یہ بھی تھی کہ ریاست جموں کشمیر میں جو پاور پروجیکٹس بنے ہیں، جن کو این-ایچ پی سی- چلاتی ہے، جسے اری-ا ہے، ڈل-ہستی ہے، ان پاور پروجیکٹس کو اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کو ٹرانسفر کرنا چاہئے۔ ابھی تک ان سفارشات پر عمل آوری نہیں ہوئی۔

سر، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائے منتری مہودے سے جاننا چاہوں گا کہ اگر ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی نے یہ سفارشات کی ہیں، تو کیا وہ ان پاور پروجیکٹس کو ریاست جموں کشمیر کی سرکار کو ٹرانسفر کریں گے یا نہیں کریں گے، کیوں کہ یہ ریاست جموں کشمیر کی عوام میں ایک بڑی ناانصافی مانی جا رہی ہے کہ ہمارے پانی کی دولت سے پاور تو بن رہا ہے، لیکن ہمیں صرف 12 فیصد رائٹلی کے طور پر ملتی ہے، باقی پاور جو استعمال کی جاتی ہے، اس کا کوئی فائدہ ریاست کو نہیں ملتا ہے؟ اس استحصال کو ختم کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I was greatly inspired by the manner in which our young Minister was answering...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then don't trouble him with more questions.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: I am talking of something which nobody must have thought of. He is using non-replenishable resources. We are digging up the earth, emptying it, and whatever resources are there, these will be over very soon. Coal, for instance...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: I would like to know whether the Ministry has calculated how much resources they have now to meet the increasing demand of power. Alternatively, whatever he is suggesting about renewable energy, that is, 1,000 MW, is just peanuts compared to the rate at which they are using nonreplenishable resources. I thought that this must be given due attention. Otherwise, we will be recorded in history as thieves of the country's resources of future generations.

**श्री रामनारायण डूडी (राजस्थान):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अंदर सौर ऊर्जा और पवन ऊर्जा, दोनों सबसे ज्यादा हैं। उस हिसाब से क्या आप सौर ऊर्जा और विंड पावर के लिए राजस्थान को एक हब के रूप में बनाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहां जमीन भी उपलब्ध है और इन दोनों के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है, वे सारी की सारी राजस्थान में उपलब्ध हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह विचार रखती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you want, you can reply now. Or else, you can write to them. It is up to you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, Members should go back satisfied. I have many more things which I wanted to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you only reply to these Members' queries. You do not have to say anything more.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, first of all, I have categorically stated in this august House about the six plants of NTPC. I have the letter which the Press did not, I think, understand, and another colleague here mentioned about the controversy between the NTPC and the Coal India. This, I thought, I would address in my reply, but I will mention it now. The story is as follows. The NTPC requires a certain amount of coal and it has a certain annual contracted quantity of coal that it will get every year. In this year also, the Coal India has supplied adequate quantity as per the requirement. So, if you see Singrauli, they have already dispatched 104 per cent of the coal required from 1st July to 15th July. In the case of Rihand, 102 per cent; Vindychal, 100 per cent; Sipat, 85 per cent; Ramagundam, 100 per cent; and Simhadri, 112 per cent. Now these are the six NTPC plants, which were amongst the list of critical stock of less than four days. Because of the hydel problem, — hydel energy went down as there was delayed

**6.00 P.M.**

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

monsoon, which you are all aware of — would you have preferred that the NTPC keep their stock in their godowns, not produce extra power and let the people suffer because hydel power has come down due to natural reasons? Instead of that, I told my officers, “Produce more electricity. Let the people not suffer.” Therefore, the coal generation in June was 20 per cent more than the corresponding period last year. And that is how we have been able to satisfy the people’s needs. So, there was no contradiction. But it needed a little understanding. To understand this, I thought I would explain it in the House. If anybody wants, there is an internal correspondence of the Coal India to the NTPC which describes what the materialization was. Materialisation means the amount received against the contracted quantity. Now if that quantity has come down, it is because of higher generation. So, the NTPC is right when they said that they have a shortage because they want more, and यह दिल मांगे मोर, परन्तु यह उनके पास आया है और उन्होंने इसका इस्तेमाल किया है। Similarly, I would like to tell Sukhenduji that in respect of those 23 power plants, which have lower stocks, we are addressing that issue, and we are trying to ensure that nobody has a shortage. But in a country where 20 per cent growth which is unprecedented...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, छः बज गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह खत्म कर लें इसके बाद एडजॉर्न करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** पहले भी 12 बजे रात तक हाउस चला था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharya, raised an issue about the hon. Prime Minister dedicating to the nation two hydel plants. His party has been in Government for many years. He is a very, very senior Member. I respect him and his age. But I am sure he is aware that the process of dedicating a project to the nation is different from commissioning. The projects have certainly been commissioned, but they are not yet dedicated to the nation. The programme for which the hon. Prime Minister is going is to dedicate these plants to the nation which is the due process of completing any project. Sir, there was a talk about giving 30 per cent power to Odisha which hon. Member Kalpataru Dasji raised. There is a Gadgil formula. I have already mentioned that. If the House, the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, agree and all States agree not to fight, I am happy to re-open the Gadgil formula.

Sir, Mr. Sahani raised a very important issue of Muzaffarpur. I thought I had addressed it first when I started. Sir, that plant was set up in 1984, which is more than 25 years old and therefore, it is having a continuous problem of inefficiency and polluting



the environment in your beautiful State. Therefore, we came out with this policy. It can now be replaced by a super critical thermal plant, most modern technology which is environment friendly. We will help to do that, and I will instruct NTPC to take up that project on high priority, if it is NTPC. I don't know if it is NTPC or your State Government.

Sir, Vijilaji raised the issue of unallocated power in Neyveli and Kudankulam. Sir, unallocated power is given to States where the problem of deficiency is high and I am happy to tell you, Madam, that Tamil Nadu is amongst the better performing States today. You are actually not a power deficient State, and, therefore, that unallocated power has to be given to the States which are more in need of it, and I hope you will never need unallocated power. But I must still mention that from the Southern grid, whatever is the unallocated power, more than 25 per cent of that still comes to your State and Tamil Nadu has the highest share of unallocated power even as I speak here today.

Sir, an issue was raised by Mr. Reddy about PPAs and FSAs. It is the first subject I addressed today. That's the chicken and egg problem I inherited. You were not there in the House, Sir. You are not allowed to sign a PPA if you don't have FSA and they won't give FSA if you don't have PPA.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You solve the problem. You are a dynamic Minister. You must solve the problem.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Obviously, if I have raised it, I know that I am going to solve it. I am not a person who shies away from problems, Sir. But I have mentioned that this is a legacy that you left for me. But I assure you that I will resolve it.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Athawale spoke about the nuclear projects, particularly Jethapur. While nuclear does not come under my Ministry, I am part of the Government and I must mention that the Government is seized of all the person's concerns about nuclear energy. We are not rushing into any decision for or against. As I mentioned earlier, we have an open mind and with an open mind, considering all the concerns of the people of India, all hon. MPs and the State Governments, final decisions will be taken at the appropriate time.

Budaniaji raised the issue of solar power. I am extremely happy to report that I have already been in dialogue with their Government, Sir, and I have requested them to identify line so that you could be included, your State could be included in the first lot of solar mega projects and the response has been very positive. I am quite confident. We will resolve that matter.

Sir, you also raised about the Vibrant Gujarat Summits. I am an investment banker

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

before I lost my job and I came over here, Sir. For your kind information, Sir, the period 2000 to 2009 was a period of great enthusiasm. The world was looking to India. But the actions of India in the subsequent years have caused this distress where nobody in the world wanted to come in the last five years and invest in India. So I think it is a matter you will have to reflect on. You will have to find out why people did not come despite such an enabling environment in Gujarat. However, I can assure you that the mood has changed. The world is now looking towards India. Investors are flocking to India and you will see a lot of investments in the months and years to come.

Sir, there was a question by Md. Shafi Sahab about the NHPC projects. सर, आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ कि प्रोजेक्ट में सिर्फ कितने पैसे की बिजली बेची और कितना पैसा लगा - ये दो मापदंड नहीं होते हैं। प्रोजेक्ट चलाने के लिए ब्याज लगता है और प्रोजेक्ट चलाने के लिए Operation maintenance cost लगती है। जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट लगता है, तो उसके सभी खर्च लेते हुए, जब उसे बेचा जाता है तो उस बिजली के छोटे रिटर्न के साथ रेवेन्यू मिलता है। सर, आपके राज्य में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक transmission and distribution loss और चोरी है। ये सभी प्लांट्स लॉस में चल रहे हैं क्योंकि ये जिस बिजली का उत्पादन करते हैं, उसका भुगतान, उसका कलैक्शन कम है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि पहले टी. एंड डी. लॉसेस और चोरी रोकने में मदद करें। उस ओर ध्यान दें। जहां तक प्रोजेक्ट्स ट्रांसफर करने की बात है, ये प्रोजेक्ट्स एक independent autonomous कंपनी के हैं और एनएचपीसी इस प्रकार की सरकारी कंपनी नहीं है कि वह उसे आपको ट्रांसफर कर सके। अगर राज्य सरकार इस कंपनी से खरीदना चाहे तो हमारा open mind है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is alright. No clarification on clarification. Sit down.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** अभी तक राज्य सरकार से हमारे पास कोई प्रपोजल नहीं आया है to transfer these projects to the State Government. राज्य सरकार से हमारे पास जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट आएगा, तो उस पर हम गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। उसे मैंने लास्ट में इसलिए रखा है कि बाकी सवालों का जवाब देने का मुझे मौका मिलेगा या नहीं, मुझे भरोसा नहीं है।

सर, स्वामी जी ने कोयले की कमी का विषय उठाया। हमें इस के बारे में पूरी चिंता है। सर, अगर आप नरेंद्र मोदी जी के भाषण सुनें, तो उन्होंने सोलर एनर्जी, विंड एनर्जी, हाइडल, बायो-गैस जो भी renewable energy के फॉर्म्स सरकार इस विषय में तेजी से कदम उठा रही है। मैंने जो 2000 मेगावाट्स की चर्चा की, यह तो renewable energy को सपोर्ट देने की बात की है, लेकिन इस देश में सौर ऊर्जा बड़े भारी पैमाने पर लगे, उसके लिए हम बहुत कदम उठा रहे हैं। We are going to offer you a bagful of peanuts, not just one peanut.

Finally, श्री राम नारायण डूडी जी ने भी सौर ऊर्जा की बात की। हम सौर ऊर्जा की बात की। हम सौर और पवन ऊर्जा का राजस्थान में तेजी से उत्पादन करेंगे।

जहां तक एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के बैकलॉग का सवाल है, इसकी पूरी जानकारी अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर बैकलॉग है, तो मैं उसे गंभीरता से देखूंगा, उसके लिए आवश्यक जरूरी कदम उठाऊंगा और मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उनके उत्थान के लिए पूरे तरीके से काम करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the consensus is that the Short Duration Discussion will be taken up later; it is not cancelled. It is only postponed.

Now, Dr. Harsh Vardhan to make a statement on Ebola Virus disease.

---

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.**

**Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa and steps taken by  
Government to protect Indian citizens**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I would like to brief the hon. members on the reports of Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa and the action taken by the Government of India in this regard.

The World Health Organization has reported 1603 cases, including 887 deaths (as on 4t August, 2014), in West Africa from 4 countries namely Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. While the number of cases is 485, 468, 646 and 4 from the said countries, the number of deaths is 358,255,273 and 1 respectively.

Ebola virus is a Filovirus with 5 distinct species. The specific virus isolated in the current outbreak is Zaire Ebola Virus. Ebola Virus Disease is a severe, often fatal illness with Case Fatality Rate of up to 90 per cent. In Africa, fruit bats are known to carry Ebola virus from whom the animals (chimpanzees, gorillas, monkeys, forest antelopes) get infected. Humans get the infection either from the infected animals or from infected humans when they come in close contact with infected body fluids or body secretions. There is no airborne transmission. During the current outbreak, most of the disease has spread through human to human transmission. The incubation period of Ebola virus disease is 2-21 days, during which the affected persons are not infective.

The Director General of Health Services, Government of India, has reviewed the situation on 2nd May, 2014 and on 1st August, 2014. Thereafter, advisories were issued to the State Disease Surveillance Units to be on alert for early detection and management of travel related cases reported from the community. Laboratory capacity was also strengthened at National Institute of Virology, Pune, and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi, to diagnose this viral disease.

The Ministry of External Affairs has informed that there are about 4700 Indians in Republic of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone from where maximum cases are reported. The number in each of these countries is 500, 3000 and 1200 respectively. The figure for Liberia includes about 300 personnel from the Indian Central Reserve Police Force,

comprising largely women, as a part of the UN Peace keeping operations. Nigeria has a much larger presence of nearly 40,000 Indian citizens. If the situation worsens in the affected countries, there could be possibility of these Indians traveling back to India. The Ministry of Defence has informed that there are about 7000 Indian troops deployed in the African continent, but not in the affected countries.

I have, on 5th August, 2014, reviewed the status of the situation in a meeting which was attended by representatives from the Ministries/departments of Health and Family Welfare, Home Affairs (including Immigration department), External Affairs and Civil Aviation. In addition, representatives of Armed Forces, National Disaster Management Authority and World Health Organization were also present. The threat perception for India, precautions and preventive measures to be taken by us, advisories to be issued etc. were discussed in detail.

I would like to brief the hon. Members of Parliament that as of now, the risk of transmission to countries outside African region is low. As a matter of abundant precaution, however, we would be obtaining the details of travellers originating or transiting from Ebola virus-affected countries to India from the concerned airlines and our Missions and tracking these persons after their arrival in India, up to to their final destination in the country. For such purposes, awareness would be created among the Indian community in these countries and among travelers to India from affected countries. Mandatory self reporting by the passengers coming from or transiting through the affected countries would be required at the time of immigration check. In-flight announcements regarding this would also be made by the Airlines. There would be designated facilities at the relevant airports/ports to manage travellers manifesting symptoms of the disease. The surveillance system would be geared up to track these travellers for four weeks and to detect them early, in case they develop symptoms. These persons would also be advised to self report in case of symptoms.

The Armed Forces would be taking action to suitably advise their personnel in the affected Region for appropriate health precautions and to apprise them about reducing the risk of contracting this infection. Further, their personnel returning to India on leave or otherwise coming back would be suitably tracked and monitored for symptoms by the Armed Forces.

The States / Union Territory Administrations are being requested to identify nodal officers and designate hospitals with isolation wards for responding to any possible cases. States would also be asked to keep in readiness personal protective equipment for protecting health care workers and doctors. Public awareness would be created through print and audio visual media. Treatment and diagnostic protocols for Ebola virus will

be placed on our website and disseminated to various stakeholders. The Indian Medical Association is also being requested to inform all the members regarding the diagnostic and treatment protocols.

In view of the reports of outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in 4 countries of West Africa, namely Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria, it is recommended that non-essential travel to these countries be deferred till such time that the Ebola virus disease outbreak situation is brought under control.

Though there is no vaccine or curative therapy for Ebola virus disease, I want to apprise this house that outbreaks can be contained through early detection and isolation of cases, contact tracing and monitoring, and following rigorous procedures for infection control, if such cases were to report in our country.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that all precautions are being taken by us. The situation is being monitored. While the risk of Ebola virus cases in India is low, preparedness measures are in place to deal with any case of the virus imported to India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table of the House.

---

### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

#### **Demand to address the problems emerging from gauge upgradation work of Badarpur-Agartala railway line in Tripura**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the critical problems emerging from the disruption in the railway link — inclusion of the Badarpur — Agartala gauge upgradation work. Stoppage of railway service because of the gauge conversion work from 1st October would create serious problems in transportation to and from Tripura. We had consistently demanded improvement of National Highway-44 before beginning of the railway gauge upgradation work and also before the simultaneous gauge upgradation between Badarpur and Silchar. The National Highway-44 is in a "pathetic condition" especially on a 20 kilometre stretch between Tripura's border with Assam at Churaibari and Loarpua in Karimganj district in Barak Valley of Assam. Disruption of railway link will put heavier pressure on the National Highway and road transport will become very difficult. The trouble is that Tripura, in the absence of railway service for the time being, will be totally dependent on the National Highway, which needs immediate repairs and upgradation. But the BRTF has not yet taken any initiative. No initiative has been taken to address the State's problems. Tripura has not been included in any of the projects announced by

---

\* Laid on the Table.

the Centre in the Railways or in the General Budgets. We want the entire railway linkage to be completed by 2016-17. I request you to intervene urgently in this serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present.

**Demand to take measures to curb increase in prices of fertilizers in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the pressing issue of ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at affordable prices for maximizing agricultural production in the country. It is noteworthy to observe the implications of rising prices of fertilisers on the farmers of West Bengal who are already reeling under severe financial stress. The urea sold to Bengal farmers is currently at ₹ 5,360 per tonne + taxes/duties. The increase in urea prices from ₹ 5,360 to ₹ 9,000 per tonne due to the proposed hike in gas prices would be an incessant burden on farmers forcing them to suicides or extreme hardships. Other fertilizers such as DAP, NK, NPK, etc., and other farm inputs have a similar fate and shall add to the problem gravely. We are still going for costly imports rather than increasing our domestic production. Even the domestic capacity is not being tapped optimally.

The farmers in West Bengal and across the country need our sympathy, support and quick action, otherwise not only will our food bowl be hurt but also our farmer may be beyond rescue. Inadequate support has already made the situation precarious and dangerous and requires immediate drastic action. I urge the Government to pursue policies conducive to increasing availability and consumption of fertilizers in the country at current prices.

**Demand to continue subsidy to fertilizer producing companies including central public sector units in Tamil Nadu**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Government provides subsidy to two Urea producing fertilizer units located in the State of Tamil Nadu. Madras Fertilizers Limited at Manali in Chennai is a Central Public Sector Undertaking. The feedstock for this unit is Naptha. Another urea producing unit is also situated in Tamil Nadu, which is in the private sector. It also produces considerable amount of urea with Naptha as feedstock. Our respected leader is making all-round efforts to make Tamil Nadu self-reliant in all its needs, particularly for the welfare for agriculturists. But, under New Pricing Scheme-III, Government has mandated that all Naphtha based plants must be converted to natural gas-based ones. The Government is of the view that the cost of production of urea using Naphtha is much higher than that using natural gas. The conversion of non-gas based Urea Plants to natural gas will result in saving subsidy. The Government has arrived at this conclusion without ensuring adequate supply of natural gas to urea producing fertilizers units.

Under these circumstances, Government's decision to stop giving subsidy to the two urea-producing units is not justified. This will affect the farmers, who are already suffering due to poor monsoon. If urea production is stopped, it would also adversely affect the farmers.

In view of the above, I appeal to the Government, through this august House, to continue giving subsidy to the urea manufacturing units based on Naphtha as feedstock, situated in the State of Tamil Nadu, till Government ensures adequate supply of natural gas to those units.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra, not present.

**Demand to establish a railway reservation centre at  
Umreth in Anand District of Gujarat**

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया** (गुजरात): महोदय, गुजरात राज्य में स्थित आनन्द जिले में उमरेठ नाम का एक स्थान है, जहां पर तहसील मुख्यालय स्थित होने के कारण आसपास के गांवों के लोगों का आना-जाना होता रहता है। उमरेठ में कपड़ा, धान और सोने-चांदी के बड़े-बड़े बाजार भी हैं। यहां पर अंग्रेजों के जमाने से रेलवे स्टेशन बना हुआ है। पहले दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद और अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली आने-जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां उमरेठ होकर ही चलती थीं। अभी कुछ समय पहले, जब दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद-वाया-अजमेर दूसरी रेलवे लाइन (डबल ट्रैक) बन रही थी, तो दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद और अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली आने-जाने वाली कुछ रेलगाड़ियां उमरेठ होकर ही आती-जाती थीं। केवल उमरेठ की ही जनसंख्या लगभग 40 हजार है और यदि उसके आसपास के गांवों को सम्मिलित कर दिया जाए, तो वहां की जनसंख्या लगभग ढाई लाख हो जाती है। यहां के लोगों को रेलवे आरक्षण कराने के लिए डाकोर, आनन्द या बड़ौदा जाना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण यहां के लोगों का काफी धन और समय बरबाद होता है, जबकि उमरेठ में सामान्य टिकटों की ही बिक्री होती है। वहां बिल्डिंग और कम्प्यूटर की पर्याप्त सुविधा उपलब्ध है। मेरे विचार से उमरेठ में रेलवे आरक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने में न तो सरकार को और न ही प्रशासन को कोई कठिनाई होगी और इससे वहां के लोगों की काफी समय से चली आ रही मांग भी पूरी हो जाएगी।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उमरेठ में उच्च वरीयता एवं प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रेलवे आरक्षण केंद्र स्थापित कराने की कृपा करें, ताकि जल्द से जल्द यह सुविधा वहां के लोगों को मिल सके।

**Demand to fulfil the commitments for development of  
newly created State of Andhra Pradesh**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance as Special Mention in Rajya Sabha today.

The UPA Government had made the following commitments, among other things, for the development of newly created Andhra Pradesh and to recoup the loss of revenue to the State:

1. Grant of special category status to Andhra Pradesh.
2. Providing adequate financial assistance for building new capital for Andhra Pradesh.
3. Special development package for the backward regions of Andhra Pradesh, in particular four districts of Rayalaseema and three districts of coastal Andhra on the lines of KBK (Koraput- Bolangir-Kalahandi); special plan in Odisha and Bundelkhand; special package in Madhya Pradesh and UP.
4. Providing financial assistance to bridge the gap of deficit financing, non-Plan revenue gap of ₹ 15,691 crore.
5. To declare Polavaram Irrigation project as a national project and to provide sufficient funds to complete the project.

The NDA Government has not made any efforts to fulfil the commitments made by the earlier Government. They have not provided any provision in the Budget despite making a demand for it by the Chairperson of UPA and President of the Congress Party. They have not provided sufficient funds for the building of capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh. I, therefore, urge upon the NDA Government and the Prime Minister to make all-out efforts to fulfil the commitments made by the previous UPA Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I also demand a statement from the Government giving an assurance on the floor of the House that sufficient funds in the Budget would be provided in this financial year itself.

**Demand to cooperate and assist in the birth centenary anniversary of Acharya  
Tulsi to promote moral and spiritual values in the society**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, जहां वैश्विक परिदृश्य में अशांति और अस्थिरता से मानव उद्धेलित और मानवता विचलित हो रही हो, आतंक और हिंसा से जनजीवन आक्रांत हो, विध्वंसकारी प्रवृत्तियों से नैतिक संरचनाएं ध्वस्त हो रही हों, ऐसे में भारत की संस्कृति और आध्यात्मिक दर्शन, विसंगतियों से त्रस्त जगत को सन्मार्ग की ओर प्रेरित कर सकता है।

महोदय, देश की सांस्कृतिक-आध्यात्मिक सम्पदाएं, श्रमण परम्पराएं, सम्यक् दर्शन-ज्ञान-चरित्र, संयम तप की साधना, परमधम्म, अहिंसा, सत्य, अपरिग्रह, अस्तेय, ब्रह्मचर्य के महाव्रतों का अनुशीलन, भगवान महावीर की देशनाओं की परम्परा में ही युग प्रधान आचार्य तुलसी का "अणुव्रत दर्शन", "मैं सबसे पहले मानव हूँ" के उद्धघोषक, "मित्र में सब भूदेषु", समूची मानवता में मैत्री भाव "संयम खलु जीवनम्" संयम ही जीवन है। देश में अणुव्रत आंदोलन के प्रवर्तक युग प्रधान आचार्य श्री तुलसी का जन्म शताब्दी समारोह (1914-2014) आचार्य महाश्रमण की पावन निश्रा में सुसम्पन्न हो रहा है। हम जन्म शताब्दी समारोह का अभिन्दन, अनुमोदन करते हैं। अतएव, मेरा केंद्र सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि अहिंसा और समाज में नैतिक-आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आयोजन को समुचित सहायता और सहयोग उपलब्ध कराएं।



**Demand for early approval of the revival proposal for the  
Hindustan Photo Films Limited in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Hindustan Photo Films Company is located in industrially-backward district of Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, even though it is a technically-viable company with the state of-the-art plant and it manufactures X-ray films used in the crucial sectors of healthcare and Defence.

The revival proposal of HPF was put up before the Cabinet during August, 2012. Even though a clear decision was taken to revive the Company as early as in 2007 and various committees, experts and consultants have recommended it, why has the revival proposal of HPF, which involves only around ₹ 300 crores, including 'one-time settlement' for loans from Government, financial institutions and banks, not been approved in the past 15 years while other more sick and inoperative PSUs have been given hasty sanctions ?

The Department of Heavy Industries has failed to effectively manage an important Central PSU, HPF, located in the State of Tamil Nadu which was started with the noble objective of establishing the unique photographic science technology in India. The employees of Hindustan Photo Films located in Nilgiris are suffering very badly without being paid normal wages. They are still being paid 1987 scales, even though they are made to do normal work which is equal to what employees in other PSUs do. They have not been paid even the minimum salary in the last few months.

I urge upon the Government to explain as to why Hindustan Photo Films, which is the only integrated photo film manufacturing unit in South East Asia, has been declared sick and not being decided for revival.

**Need to curb anti-social activities by teen-aged children**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, it has come to light that there is an alarming rise in number of criminal activities by teenagers, and, sometimes, these children are trained and controlled by criminal gangs. These children are captured by police and kept in juvenile homes but after being released from juvenile homes, they again indulge in criminal activities. Many teenagers are involved in rape cases also and such types of incidence are increasing very sharply.

Currently, there are lenient provisions in Juvenile Justice Act due to which minors involved in such serious crimes escape easily from the net of law, which is an extremely alarming situation for our civilized society.

This is high time to make stringent provisions in the Juvenile Justice Act for severe punishment so that these types of criminal activities are minimized. Even, the hon.

Supreme Court has also pointed out this lacuna in the law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kiranmay Nanda, not present. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, not present.

**Demand to take stringent measures to prevent illegal withdrawal of money from bank accounts through internet/net banking in the country**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, lakhs of rupees have been fraudulently withdrawn by unknown persons through misuse and suspected cloning of 'Gold Debit Cards' from salary accounts of several senior Mumbai Police Officials, Para-military and Army personnel. The accounts targeted are of State Bank of India and Axis Bank. Fifty cases involving fraudulent withdrawal of salaries have come to light and the number of victims may be much more.

*Prima facie* evidence points that ₹ 11,000 to over ₹ 3 lakhs have been stolen from each account. As complained by the victims, a text message informing them about the transactions revealed that the location of these cyber criminals is either in Canada or in the USA. Sir, 9,174 Indian websites were hacked till May, 2014.

Whether the Ministry of External Affairs has raised this shocking issue with Canada and the US; if so, what is the outcome ? Is there any policy framed by the Government to ensure the pay back of salaries to all victims; if so, by when ? Has the Government taken any stringent action to prevent, mitigate and detect such illegal siphoning of money in future; if so, details thereof ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 7th August, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 7th August, 2014.*

