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Wednesday,

13 August, 2014

22 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday the 13th August, 2014/22nd Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पद

*501. श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के विद्यालयों में प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों (टी.जी.टी.) स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षकों (पी.जी.टी.) तथा अन्य शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का पद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियों के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित प्रकार के स्कूल हैं:-

(i) शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार के तहत विद्यालय;

(ii) दिल्ली नगर निगमों (डी.एम.सी.) के तहत विद्यालय;

(iii) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका परिषद (एन.डी.एम.सी.) के तहत विद्यालय;

(iv) दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के तहत विद्यालय;

(v) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालय; और

(vi) विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे निजी स्कूल।

टी.जी.टी. और पी.जी.टी. की तैनाती शिक्षा निदेशालय, एन.डी.एम.सी., केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के विद्यालयों में की जाती है। प्राथमिक अध्यापक, नर्सरी अध्यापक और विशेष शिक्षकों को डी.एम.सी. के स्कूलों में तैनात किया जाता है। निजी स्कूल अपने भर्ती नियमों के आधार पर अपने अध्यापकों की भर्ती करते हैं।

दिनांक 16.07.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार, शिक्षा निदेशालय के तहत स्कूलों में पी.जी.टी. की 10856 स्वीकृत संख्या में से 2375 पद, टी.जी.टी. (भाषा) की 29448 स्वीकृत संख्या में से 9439 पद और टी.जी.टी. (विविध) की 17215 स्वीकृत संख्या में से 7733 पर रिक्त हैं। इन रिक्त पदों को भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती कोटे के तहत इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए मांग पत्र दिल्ली अधीनस्थ सेवा चयन बोर्ड (डी.एस.एस.एस.बी.) को भेज दिया गया है। पदोन्नति कोटे के लिए, दिल्ली सरकार ने रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया आरंभ कर दी है। इसके अलावा, अस्थायी व्यवस्था के रूप में अतिथि शिक्षक (गेस्ट टीचर्स) भी तैनात किए गए हैं।

डी.एम.सी. में, प्राथमिक अध्यापकों के 1290 पद, नर्सरी अध्यापकों के 283 पद और विशेष शिक्षकों के 978 पद रिक्त हैं। सभी तीनों डी.एम.सी. ने रिक्त पदों को अधिसूचित किया है और संविदा के आधार पर इन रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

एन.डी.एम.सी. में, पी.जी.टी./प्राध्यापकों के 46 पद, टी.जी.टी. के 07 पद, अन्य अध्यापकों के 32 पद और सहायक अध्यापकों के 73 पद रिक्त हैं। अतिथि संकाय (गेस्ट फेकल्टी) के आधार पर इन रिक्त पदों को भरने की कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाए जा रहे विद्यालयों में, सहायक अध्यापकों के 32 पद और टी.जी.टी. के 03 पद रिक्त हैं। इन रिक्त पदों को भरने का निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है।

दिनांक 01.07.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में टी.जी.टी. के 57 पद और पी.जी.टी. के 06 पद रिक्त हैं। वर्ष 2012-13 और 2013-14 के लिए इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया चल रही है। वर्ष 2014-15 और 2015-16 के लिए भी भर्ती प्रक्रिया आरंभ कर दी गई है।

विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे निजी स्कूल राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करके अध्यापकों की भर्ती करते हैं। सरकार द्वारा निजी स्कूलों में रिक्त पदों की स्थिति से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Vacancy of teachers in schools of Delhi

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

- (a) the post-wise details of vacancies of TGT, PGT and other teachers in the schools of Delhi;
- (b) whether any proposal is under consideration for appointment against the above posts; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (c) There are following types of schools in Delhi:

- (i) Schools under the Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi;
- (ii) Schools under the Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs);
- (iii) Schools under the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC);
- (iv) Schools under the Delhi Cantonment Board;
- (v) Kendriya Vidyalayas working under the Ministry of Human Resources Development; and
- (vi) Private Schools run by various organisations.

TGTs and PGTs are posted in the schools of the Directorate of Education, NDMC, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Delhi Cantonment Board. The Primary Teachers, Nursery Teachers and Special Educators are posted in the schools of DMCs. The Private Schools recruit their teachers on the basis of their own Recruitment Rules.

As on 16.07.2014, in the Schools under the Directorate of Education, 2375 posts of PGTs out of sanctioned strength of 10856, 9439 posts of TGTs (Language) out of sanctioned strength of 29448 and 7733 posts of TGTs (Miscellaneous) out of sanctioned strength of 15215, are vacant. Filling up of these vacancies is a continuous process. The requisitions for filling up these vacant posts under the Direct Recruitment Quota have been sent to the Delhi Subordinate Service Selection Board (DSSSB). For promotion quota, the Government of Delhi has initiated the process to fill up the vacant posts. Further, the guest teachers are also engaged as a stop-gap arrangement.

In DMCs, 1290 posts of Primary teachers, 283 posts of Nursery teachers and 978 posts of Special Educators are vacant. All three DMCs have notified the vacancies and the process to fill up these vacant posts on contractual basis is going on.

In NDMC, posts of 46 PGTs/lecturers, 07 TGTs, 32 other teachers and 73 Assistant Teachers are vacant. The action for filling up these vacant posts on guest faculty basis is being taken.

In the schools run by the Delhi Cantonment Board, 32 posts of Assistant Teachers and 3 posts of TGTs are vacant. Decision on filling up of these vacant posts is yet to be taken.

As on 1.07.2014, in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi under M/o Human Resources Development, 57 posts of TGTs and 06 posts of PGTs are vacant. The recruitment process for filling up these vacant posts is underway for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Recruitment process for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 has also been initiated.

The Private Schools, which are being run by various organisations, recruit the teachers following the guidelines issued by the Government of NCT of Delhi. No data regarding the vacancy position in Private Schools is maintained by the Government.

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने लिखित जवाब में बताया है कि total vacancies in NCT are, पी.जी.टी. के टोटल 2375 हैं, टी.जी.टी. (Language) की 9439 हैं, टी.जी.टी. (Miscellaneous) की 7733 हैं और एम.सी.डी. में प्राइमरी टीचर्स की 1290, नर्सरी टीचर्स की 283 वैकेन्सीज हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट्स 1994 से आज 2014 तक पढ़ा रहे हैं, वे अभी तक रेगुलर क्यों नहीं हुए हैं, जबकि इस वक्त इतनी वैकेन्सीज मौजूद हैं? इनकी सेलेरी रेगुलर टीचर्स के मुकाबले में कुछ नहीं है, जबकि 8 दिसंबर, 2010 को CAT ने इनको रेगुलराइज करने के लिए ऑर्डर पास किया था और मिनिस्ट्री की रिहैब्लिटेशन ऑफ कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट टीचर्स के लिए जो एक पार्लियामेंटरी स्टैंडिंग सब कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उसने भी दिनांक 21.02.2009 को इनकी सर्विसेज रेगुलराइज करने के लिए रिक्मंडेशन दी थी, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इनको रेगुलराइज करने जा रही है या नहीं? आज इनको पढ़ाते हुए बीस साल हो गए हैं, सिर्फ आठ दिन की कैजुअल लीव इनको मिलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनके साथ न्याय किया जाएगा?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : माननीय सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली में जो टीचर्स हैं, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स टीचर्स हों या ट्रेड ग्रेजुएट्स टीचर्स हों, उनकी बहुत सी वैकेन्सीज अभी फिलअप करनी हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने स्पेसिफिकली जो सवाल कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट्स टीचर्स के बारे में पूछा है, उसका हमने इस क्वेश्चन के साथ डायरेक्टली जवाब नहीं दिया है, क्योंकि उस बारे में क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछा गया था, लेकिन जितने भी डेली वेजेज के रूप में टीचर्स एंपलायड हैं, उनका डेटा देखकर के हम माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी दे देंगे कि उनमें कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट्स कितने हैं। जहां तक रिक्लूटमेंट करने का सवाल है, उसके लिए ऑनलाइन प्रोसेस शुरू किया है, यह अक्टूबर, 2014 से शुरू होगा, जिसमें दिसंबर महीने तक खाली पड़े टोटल 2375 पी.जी.टी. पदों को पूरा करने प्रयास है और जो ट्रेड ग्रेजुएट टीचर्स की वैकेन्सीज हैं 9439 की, उनका प्रोसेस जनवरी, 2015 में शुरू करेंगे और मार्च, 2015 तक हमने इनको पूरा करने का निर्णय लिया है।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल यह नहीं है, बल्कि मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो आपके पास टीचर्स की वैकेन्सीज हैं, आपके यहां जो टीचर्स बीस साल से पढ़ा रहे हैं, जो टेम्परेरी हैं, माइग्रेंट्स हैं, 1994 में इनका एपायंटमेंट एज टेम्परेरी टीचर्स हुआ था, आज तक वे टेम्परेरी टीचर्स हैं, इनकी सेलेरी उन रेगुलर टीचर्स से आधी है जो आज एपायंट होते हैं, इनमें बहुत से ओवरएज हो गए हैं और इसलिए वे दिल्ली सबऑर्डिनेट सेलेक्शन बोर्ड के जरिए नहीं आ सकते हैं, तो आपके पास जो क्लीयर वैकेन्सीज हैं, क्या आप उन्हें रेगुलर करेंगे? अगर वे इनकॉपीटेंट हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह कि आप बच्चों की जिंदगी से खेल रहे हैं और यदि कॉपीटेंट हैं, तो उनको आप एब्जोर्ब कब तक करेंगे?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, मैं वही दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हम चिंता व्यक्त कर चुके हैं कि इतने सालों से पेंडिंग क्यों है और इसलिए यह प्रोसेस शुरू किया है। मैंने जैसा बताया कि हम लोग टाइम-बाउंड इसको पूरा करेंगे, लेकिन जो डेली वेजेज के हिसाब से टेम्परेरी टीचर्स के रिक्लूटमेंट हुए हैं, उनको रेगुलर करने का अलग प्रोसेस होता है। चूंकि उनको टेम्परेरी डेली वेजर

के रूप में लिए हैं, इसलिए उनका ऑटोमैटिक परमानेंट एब्जोर्बेशन होगा, ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई समिति बनाई है और उसकी कोई रि कमेंडेशन है, तो हम लोग उसको जरूर देखेंगे, लेकिन हमने चिंता व्यक्त की है। हमने आपके वक्तव्य से सहमति दी है कि यह चिंता का विषय है, इसलिए हमने टाइम देकर आपको बताया है कि रिक्रूटमेंट का प्रोसेस मार्च, 2015 तक पूरा करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : दूसरा सवाल। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... There cannot be supplementaries on a supplementary.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, यह सवाल तो एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री का है, गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्री कैसे जवाब दे रहे हैं? यह सवाल गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Ministry has accepted it, and he is answering it. That's all. आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि लास्ट ईयर दिल्ली में कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स कितने एपायंट किए गए थे और आज कितने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स काम कर रहे हैं? पिछले साल कितने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स थे और आज की तारीख में कितने हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, 19,500 की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट में हैं और इनको रेग्युलराइज करने का ही मैंने बताया, मैं फिर दोहरा रहा हूँ कि इतनी मात्रा का कभी-कभी कॉन्ट्रैक्ट में रहना जरूरी होता है, क्योंकि बहुत सारी टीचर्स लेडीज होती हैं, उनकी मैटरनिटी लीव से लेकर कैजुअल लीव आदि की बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स होती हैं, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी : मेरा सवाल यह नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स को तीन-तीन महीने के लिए रखा जानता है, डेट देखकर तीन-तीन महीने का फिर उन्हें एक्सटेंशन दिया जाता है, तो पिछले साल कितने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स थे, जो स्कूलों में वेकेंसीज के अगेन्स्ट पढ़ा रहे थे और इस साल कितने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स हैं? तो यह तो जवाब नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just the factual information. That's all.

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मुझे फैक्चुअल इन्फॉर्मेशन चाहिए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : आपको हमने पूरी फैक्चुअल इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है। मैंने जो 19,500 का फिगर बताया है, वह कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स का ही तो है, जिनको डेली वेजर्स के रूप में रिक्रूट किया गया है। मैंने आपको बताया कि इसका लॉन्ग टर्म सॉल्यूशन करने के लिए रिक्रूटमेंट का प्रोसेस होगा। हमें इसमें कोई खुशी नहीं है कि 19,000 से ज्यादा लोग कॉन्ट्रैक्ट में डेली वेजर्स के रूप में टीचर्स का काम करें। इससे हम खुश नहीं हैं, यह मैंने आपको बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. You have asked your two questions. Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट टीचर्स ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That information, if not available, will be given to you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मैं सवाल कुछ पूछ रहा हूँ और जवाब कुछ और आ रहा है।

श्री सभापति : आपको फैक्टुअल इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल जाएगी। The hon. Minister will write to you and give you the factual information. Shri Basawaraj Patil.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो छः मुद्दों के अंदर अलग-अलग प्रकार की नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे आखिरी छठा नंबर है, जो निजी संगठनों द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले विद्यालय हैं, उनके आंकड़े सरकार नहीं रखती है। जब सरकार परमिशन देती है, कितनी क्लासें चलानी हैं, उसकी परमिशन भी देती है, तो गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से, उन स्कूलों की जानकारी रखना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अगर नहीं है, तो सभी पोस्टें खाली रहेंगी, पढ़ाई ठीक नहीं होगी, उसका परिणाम बच्चों पर होगा, तो इस दिशा में सरकार आगे क्या करेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Silence, please!

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, दिल्ली में जितने भी प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, ये टोटल 1,287 हैं। प्राइवेट स्कूल वाले अपने तरीके से स्कूल चलाते हैं, लेकिन उसमें रेग्युलेशन डायरेक्टिव जो हैं, उनके लिए कानून में प्रावधान है, जिसमें दिल्ली सरकार की ओर से रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बैठता है। साथ में जब वे रिक्रूटमेंट करते हैं या स्कूल का मैनेजमेंट रिक्रूटमेंट करता है, तो वह कानून के दायरे में कर रहा है या नहीं, इसकी निगरानी करने के लिए सरकार का प्रतिनिधि उसमें रहता है, लेकिन सारा प्रोसेस, क्योंकि वह प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन है, इसलिए वे अपने तरीके से उसे करते हैं।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I have a question, which I had asked during the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In Delhi, there are 15 lakh Odiya speaking people, but they don't have any opportunity to get their education in Odiya in any of the Government schools of Delhi. So, these people are deprived of their democratic right here. So, there is a long...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is different. Please read the question.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, my question is: can the Government appoint Odiya teachers in those Government schools where the concentration of Odiya population is there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different question. Thank you. Dr. Sanjay Singh.

डा. संजय सिंह : माननीय सभापति जी, आज जो रिक्रूटमेंट के रूल्स हैं, उनके मुताबिक टी.जी.टी. पोस्ट्स पर असिस्टेंट टीचर्स का प्रमोशन अपने आप होना चाहिए, वे एलिजिबल होते हैं। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में फाईंडिंग दी है कि अगर इनका प्रमोशन न हो, तो इनका फडामेंटल राइट वॉयलेट होता है और जो ज्यादातर असिस्टेंट टीचर्स नर्सरी के हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर महिलाएं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे सदन को एश्योर करेंगे कि जो भी इन महिलाओं की, नर्सरी में टी.जी.टी. की पोस्ट्स पर प्रमोशन है, उस रूल के मुताबिक वह अपने आप हुआ करे?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, दिल्ली के जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल हैं, जो इस सिटी के स्कूल हैं, उनमें

जो 6,511 वेकेंसीज हैं, उनको आगे फिल-अप करने के लिए उन्होंने रीकमंड किया है, तो Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board उसके रिक्रूटमेंट के प्रोसेस को कंडक्ट करता है। उसमें से जो promotional vacancies हैं, उन्हें अलग से रखा है, जहां प्रमोशन करके हम लोग उस पोस्ट पर रखेंगे, उसका अलग है, वह recommendation में नहीं आता है इसलिए promotion का प्रोविजन अलग से है।

LPG subsidy into consumer's bank accounts

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

- (a) the State/Union Territory-wise number of consumers getting LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts in the country;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints from consumers regarding getting lesser amount of subsidy into their bank accounts, if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken a decision to increase number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 9 to 12 per consumer per year and to delink subsidy on the fuel for Aadhaar cards; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and financial loss likely to be incurred by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Scheme of Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL), which was launched in 291 Districts of the Country has been kept in abeyance till further orders as per Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) decision dated 28.02.2014 and the system of providing subsidized cylinders to all domestic LPG consumers on payment of the applicable subsidized price for each such cylinder has been re-introduced in all the above DBTL districts, as per the consumer's entitlement of subsidized cylinders.

Some complaints relating to cash transfer in LPG and Aadhaar seeding were received. As and when the problems were reported process improvements were discussed with various stakeholders such as Banks, NPCI and UIDAI and necessary action taken.

Steps to resolve complaints, *inter-alia*, include access to seeding data on OMC portals/ call centres, provision of informing subsidy transfer details and grievance redressal through call centres.

Government has revised the cap on supply of subsidized LPG cylinder per domestic connection from 9 to 11 w.e.f. 01.02.2014 and 12 from the year 2014-15. Based on the consumption pattern of 2013-14 and average subsidy rate of subsidized LPG cylinder during the year 2013-14 @ ₹ 522.10 of subsidy per cylinder, approximate additional subsidy burden on the change of cap from 9 to 12 is estimated at ₹ 2443.50 crore.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, a statistical analysis carried out by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas indicated an 18 per cent reduction in sales of domestic LPG cylinders due to the launch of DBTL (Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG) and capping on the number of cylinders. LPG subsidy burden in 2013-14 was ₹ 464 billion. The DBTL along with capping can lead to about annual savings in subsidy of ₹ 65 billion, which will drastically reduce burden on the exchequer. In this context, Sir, Dhande Committee in his Report has made several recommendations for smooth functioning of DBTL such as setting up of Central Grievance Redressal mechanism, targeted enrollment of LPG consumers ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? Please don't read a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, my question is: The previous Government had said that this scheme was a game changer. What were the reasons that the scheme was kept in abeyance and what is the loss to the exchequer as a result of this decision? When will it be reintroduced in the context of Odisha and India?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सही प्रश्न पूछा है। जब डी.बी.टी.एल. योजना पिछली सरकार के समय में 1 जून, 2013 को शुरू की गयी, तब उसके साथ एक बहुत बड़ी प्रसिद्धि को भी जोड़ा गया कि यह गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। हो भी सकता था, लेकिन उसकी जो तैयारी होनी चाहिए थी, उस कार्यक्रम को, डी.बी.टी.एल. को लॉच करने से पहले जो तैयारी होनी चाहिए थी, वही नहीं की गयी। कई सारे tax regime जो देश के अंदर हैं, उनकी कोई uniformity नहीं थी, उसे एड्रेस नहीं किया गया। 291 जिलों में 6 फेजेज में उसे लागू किया गया, लेकिन इसमें जो आधार कार्ड बनने चाहिए थे, वे भी नहीं बन पाए थे, जो grievance redressal mechanism खड़ा होना चाहिए था, ऑयल मार्केटिंग कम्पनीज, बैंक्स, यू.आई.डी.ए.आई. और एन.पी.सी.आई., जो गेटवे बनाना चाहिए था, आधार पेमेंट ब्रिज बनाना चाहिए था, उसकी पूरी तैयारी नहीं की गयी थी। उसके उपरांत उसके कुछ कानूनी पहलू भी थे। 15 राज्यों में, 15 हाई कोर्ट्स में केस लगे थे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह केस आया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दो बार उसके ऊपर टिप्पणी की, एक बार सितम्बर, 2013 में और फिर मार्च, 2014 में एक बार की। प्रथम दृष्टि में यह लगता है कि इसको एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना बनाया जा सकता था। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, इसके अंदर करप्शन को रोका जा सकता था, कस्टमर को अच्छे बेनिफिट्स दिए जा सकते थे, लेकिन चुनाव से पहले राजनैतिक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुरानी सरकार जल्दबाजी में इसको लायी थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अच्छी स्कीम होते हुए भी यह लागू नहीं हो पायी। उन्हीं की सरकार के समय में उन्हें बंद करना पड़ा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह इसकी पृष्ठभूमि है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, इस पर राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए, स्पेसिफिक जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a part of your answer, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Your second question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, under the past subsidy regime, there has been abundant dual pricing in the market, leading to corrupt misuse of subsidized LPG for non-domestic purposes. The Finance Minister in his Budget proposed overhauling the current petroleum subsidy regime to make it more targeted for providing protection to the marginalized, the poor, SCs/STs.

My question is: Hon. Petroleum Minister, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, in a statement projected a system where the poorest get LPG at the cheapest rate and where subsidies progressively reduce as one moves up the income scale. While this is essential for reducing subsidy burden in order to obtain the 4.1 per cent fiscal deficit ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: What steps has the Government undertaken or proposed to undertake to identify the targeted beneficiaries so as to ensure benefits to the right persons?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब देश के सामने अपना बयान रखते हैं, तो एक विषय पर जोर देते हैं कि हम जनता को आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से सुशासन देंगे, गुड गवर्नेंस इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। यह सरकार 'आधार' के माध्यम से हो या नेशनल पॉपुलेशन रजिस्टर हो, दोनों को काम में लाते हुए, हम कोई राजनैतिक उद्देश्य से चीजों को नहीं देखते हैं। पिछली सरकार ने अगर अच्छा काम शुरू किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please focus on the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : उसे आगे ले जाने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : अभी बजट के समय में देश के वित्त मंत्री जी ने टारगेटेड कस्टमर के बारे में कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने इसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please focus on the question.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी को प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, उनको सच सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would expect the hon. Members to ask answerable questions, as they are, not going to the wider issues.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, नई सरकार जनता के अंदर सही तरीके से आवंटन के लिए आई.टी. टेक्नोलॉजी को माध्यम बनाते हुए, चाहे यू.आई.डी.ए.आई. हो, चाहे एन.पी.आर. हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों के आधार पर हम नये तरीके से टारगेटेड कस्टमर तक जायेंगे, करप्शन को रोकेंगे और गुड गवर्नेंस की डिलिवरी करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not discussing that. Shri Hanumantha Rao.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य जो प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं, उसका माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। प्रश्न बिल्कुल साफ है, जो भी सदस्य हैं, उनकी आप रक्षा करें, जिन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आपका सदस्यों को निर्देश होता है कि आप स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन करिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know that.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आप मंत्रियों को भी तो निर्देश दीजिए कि ये भी प्रश्न का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, agreed. Now, Shri Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will straightway ask a pointed question. After the issue of AADHAR cards, people went to the gas agencies. Then, the amount of subsidy was transferred to their bank accounts. But in some of the places, the amount has not yet come in the bank accounts. People are suffering due to this. Moreover, it was promised to provide 12 cylinders instead of 9 cylinders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I would like to know whether they will provide 12 cylinders. At the same time, the amount of subsidy still has not come in the bank accounts, especially in Andhra Pradesh. Has the Minister got any complaint from Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सही प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर पूरी तैयारी से इसे करते, तो बैंक के अंदर यह मसला नहीं उठता। इसीलिए इसको पिछली सरकार द्वारा बंद करना पड़ा, पिछली सरकार की regime में ही इसको बंद करना पड़ा। माननीय सदस्य ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है, तो पुराना कोई बैकलॉग होगा, तो उस पर हम ध्यान देंगे। हम कंज्यूमर के पास कैसे डिलिवरी हो, इसकी चिंता करेंगे। उन्होंने जो 9 से 12 सिलेंडर करने की बात कही है, अभी की सरकार जो 12 सिलेंडर की अलॉटमेंट है, उसको जारी रखेगी।

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, the Government is giving subsidy in the form of money transferred to the beneficiary's bank account. My question is whether the

Government has asked public sector oil companies to adopt any mechanism to ensure timely transfer of subsidy to the correct accounts?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, देश के अंदर कस्टमर बेस को digitize करने की बात पिछली सरकार ने भी चलाई थी। यह सैद्धांतिक तरीके से एक अच्छी योजना है। हमारी इतनी ही आब्जर्वेशन उसमें बन पाई कि इसको थोड़ा आधे-अधूरे तरीके से लाया गया था। जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है आने वाले दिनों में सरकार सारे बेनिफिट को एक अच्छे तरीके से, बैंक अकाउंट के जरिए से कस्टमर तक पहुंचाए, इसके लिए हम सारे कदम उठा रहे हैं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister's statement that the programme, which was started in a very halfhearted manner, without preparation and absolutely thoughtlessly, is now being improved upon. That is fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But, for DBTL, to be effectively put in motion, I think three important requirements are there. One is that every body must be covered under AADHAR. All the poorer persons, for whom the subsidy is meant, should have bank accounts. Thirdly, both the things should be linked together. Kindly give us a timeframe as to when you are going to make it foolproof. Kindly give us the present status of inclusion of poorer people having bank accounts and also covered under AADHAR. What is the percentage of poor population covered under these two things? Also tell us whether they are linked together because in a number of observations by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum, it has been noted that there are AADHAR cards and there are bank accounts, but they are not linked. At least, more than 50 per cent of the population does not have any bank account at all, and, they actually require the subsidy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the percentage of default in bank accounting, what is the percentage of default in Aadhar linkage and what is the percentage of default of Aadhar and Bank account linkage. Only after that, this scheme can become foolproof.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि इसकी तैयारी क्या है? मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो मूल बात है, Scientific Payment Gateway is the issue. उसमें कितने लोगों तक आधार कार्ड हो या नेशनल पॉपुलेशन रजिस्टर हो, दोनों की जो digitalized list है, इसकी तैयारी क्या है? सभापति जी, देश में लगभग 95 प्रतिशत जिलों में इसका काम शुरू हो गया है। 20 प्रतिशत से लेकर 90 प्रतिशत तक 29 जिलों में इसकी तैयारी शुरू हो गई है। अभी-अभी नई सरकार आने के बाद inclusive growth को 70 प्रतिशत तक करने के लिए जो रुपया देने की स्कीम है, उसमें सारे लोगों को बैंक एकाउंट हो, इसमें दो ही चुनौतियां हैं - जिनको सुविधा मिलेगी उनको सब्सिडी डिलिवर की जाएगी, उनके नाम priority के हिसाब से आ जाएं और सबके पास बैंक एकाउंट हो जाएं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my question was specific. What is the number

of those who are excluded from having a bank account till now, and, what is the number of those who are excluded from being linked up with the Aadhar till now? What is the coverage of DBT scheme? ...(*Interruptions*)... My question was specific. Please reply to that.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, यह एक जेनरिक प्रश्न है। अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से डिटेल्स भी दे सकता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप उनको डिटेल्स दे दीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : मूल विषय है, बैंक एकाउंट और आधार लिस्ट हो या NPR लिस्ट हो, सरकार ने इन दोनों की तैयारी शुरू कर दी है।

Inflow of FDI

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

- (a) the year-wise, country-wise and sector-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the country since opening up of the Indian economy in 1991;
- (b) whether it is a fact that FDI inflow in the recent past has come down, if so, reasons therefor;
- (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to attract more FDI; and
- (d) the year-wise and country-wise details of FDI inflows of major developing and developed countries during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total amount of FDI inflow (FDI equity + Equity capital of unincorporated bodies, Re-invested earnings and other capital) received since August, 1991 to May, 2014 is US\$ 348.41 billion. The year-wise details of FDI inflow for the period August, 1991 to May, 2014 are given at Statement-I (*See below*). The country-wise and sector-wise information on FDI inflow are available only for FDI equity inflows (FIPB/SIA approval route, RBI Automatic route and Acquisition of Existing Shares) w.e.f. April, 2000 and relevant details are given at Statement-II & III respectively (*See below*).

(b) During the last 3 years FDI inflow has fluctuated. FDI inflow has decreased by 26.33% during the Financial Year 2012-13 in comparison to F.Y. 2011-12 and increased by 6.12% in 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy

framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the trans-national corporations and other commercial considerations.

(c) Government of India embarked upon major economic reforms since mid-1991 with a view to integrate with the world economy, and to emerge as a significant player in the globalization process. As part of this process, the FDI policy was liberalized progressively, through review on an ongoing basis and allowing FDI in more industries under the automatic route. Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation. The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

(d) This information is not maintained.

Statement-I

Financial Year-wise FDI inflows from August 1991 to May 2014

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	Amount of FDI Inflows (US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	1991-1992 (August-March)	165
2.	1992-1993	392
3.	1993-1994	654
4.	1994-1995	1,374
5.	1995-1996	2,140
6.	1996-1997	2,770
7.	1997-1998	3,682
8.	1998-1999	3,083
9.	1999-2000	2,223
10.	2000-2001	4,029
11.	2001-2002	6,130
12.	2002-2003	5,035

1	2	3
13.	2003-2004	4,322
14.	2004-2005	6,051
15.	2005-2006	8,961
16.	2006-2007	22,826
17.	2007-2008	34,843
18.	2008-2009	41,873
19.	2009-2010	37,745
20.	2010-2011	34,847
21.	2011-2012	46,556
22.	2012-2013	34,298
23.	2013-2014	36,396
24.	2014-2015 (April-May)	8,011
GRAND TOTAL		348,406

Statement-II*Country-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to May, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Equity Inflows (In US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Mauritius	80,808.09
2.	Singapore	26,417.34
3.	United Kingdom	21,308.99
4.	Japan	16,587.26
5.	U.S.A	12,081.08
6.	Netherlands	11,384.91
7.	Cyprus	7,590.07
8.	Germany	6,602.76
9.	France	3,959.27
10.	Switzerland	2,758.28
11.	UAE	2,738.79
12.	Spain	1,862.25

1	2	3
13.	South Korea	1,453.30
14.	Italy	1,384.27
15.	Hong Kong	1,231.82
16.	Luxembourg	1,040.06
17.	Sweden	1,032.83
18.	Cayman Islands	1,002.09
19.	British Virginia	805.08
20.	Belgium	770.43
21.	Malaysia	719.25
22.	Indonesia	621.31
23.	Poland	614.68
24.	Australia	600.67
25.	The Bermudas	502.07
26.	Canada	490.50
27.	Russia	483.85
28.	China	410.14
29.	Denmark	388.42
30.	Oman	357.78
31.	Ireland	317.58
32.	Finland	288.25
33.	South Africa	225.04
34.	Austria	221.13
35.	Seychelles	174.38
36.	Thailand	173.48
37.	Norway	163.55
38.	Chile	143.99
39.	Morocco	136.99
40.	British Isles	100.45
41.	Taiwan	88.17

1	2	3
42.	Turkey	87.23
43.	West Indies	78.28
44.	Mexico	77.27
45.	Israel	76.18
46.	St. Vincent	49.67
47.	Virgin Islands (US)	45.97
48.	Saudi Arabia	45.48
49.	New Zealand	41.99
50.	Panama	41.07
51.	Korea (North)	36.94
52.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	33.53
53.	Bahamas	33.50
54.	Bahrain	32.94
55.	Philippines	32.67
56.	Channel Islands	31.78
57.	Sri Lanka	31.36
58.	Portugal	30.79
59.	Jordan	28.80
60.	Kazakhstan	26.11
61.	Kuwait	22.71
62.	Brazil	22.61
63.	Iceland	21.14
64.	Kenya	21.08
65.	Gibraltar	19.73
66.	Czech Republic	18.71
67.	Hungary	16.85
68.	Isle of Man	15.56
69.	Liberia	14.56
70.	Malta	14.05

1	2	3
71.	Nigeria	12.28
72.	Belarus	12.26
73.	Argentina	10.17
74.	Liechtenstein	9.40
75.	Myanmar	8.96
76.	Slovenia	8.37
77.	Romania	6.26
78.	Ghana	6.20
79.	Maldives	5.83
80.	Belize	5.54
81.	Slovakia	5.29
82.	Rep. of Fiji islands	5.07
83.	Qatar	4.71
84.	Tunisia	4.31
85.	Guernsey	4.20
86.	Scotland	3.93
87.	Greece	3.92
88.	Uruguay	3.77
89.	Egypt	2.91
90.	Bermuda	2.73
91.	West Africa	2.47
92.	Trinidad & Tobago	2.34
93.	Nepal	2.02
94.	Yemen	1.87
95.	Tanzania	1.60
96.	Monaco	1.52
97.	San Marino	1.52
98.	Lebanon	1.23
99.	Colombia	1.18

1	2	3
100.	Ukraine	1.121
101.	Uganda	1.10
102.	Cuba	1.04
103.	Guyana	1.00
104.	Vanuatu	0.94
105.	Togolese Republic	0.60
106.	Congo (DR)	0.54
107.	Croatia	0.52
108.	Jamaica	0.50
109.	Aruba	0.43
110.	Bulgaria	0.42
111.	Estonia	0.30
112.	Anguilla	0.29
113.	Yugoslavia	0.24
114.	Vietnam	0.24
115.	Iraq	0.19
116.	Zambia	0.15
117.	Peru	0.14
118.	Iran	0.11
119.	Suriname	0.09
120.	Libya	0.07
121.	Latvia	0.07
122.	Mongolia	0.06
123.	Sudan	0.05
124.	Costa Rica	0.04
125.	Bangladesh	0.03
126.	Afghanistan	0.03
127.	Botswana	0.02
128.	St. Lucia	0.01

1	2	3
129.	Georgia	0.00
130.	East Africa	0.00
131.	Cameroon	0.00
132.	Bolivia	0.00
133.	Kyrgyzstan	0.00
134.	Djibouti	0.00
135.	Paraguay	0.00
136.	Muscat	0.00
137.	Venezuela	0.00
138.	Barbados	0.00
139.	FII's	0.06
140.	NRI '**	4,684.25
141.	Country Details Awaited	6,964.32
GRAND TOTAL		222,890.05

** Complete/separate data on NRI investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI inflows data on NRI investment, includes investment by NRI's, who have disclosed their status as NRI's, at the time of making their investment.

Note: Amount includes the inflows received through FIPB/SIA route, RBI's automatic route & acquisition of existing shares only.

Statement-III

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to May, 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Equity Inflows (In US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Services Sector*	40,033.89
2.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	23,527.08
3.	Telecommunications	15,674.61
4.	Computer Software and Hardware	12,929.26
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	12,277.13
6.	Automobile Industry	9,885.21
7.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	9,761.60

1	2	3
8.	Power	9,047.04
9.	Metallurgical Industries	8,189.75
10.	Hotel & Tourism	7,348.09
11.	Food Processing Industries	5,893.46
12.	Trading	8,530.311
13.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5,493.71
14.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	3,726.59
15.	Electrical Equipments	3,385.83
16.	Non-Conventional Energy	3,187.39
17.	Cement and Gypsum Products	2,909.15
18.	Industrial Machinery	2,903.71
19.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	2,612.54
20.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	2,612.48
21.	Consultancy Services	2,610.03
22.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	2,401.40
23.	Fermentation Industries	1,951.30
24.	Agriculture Services	1,709.53
25.	Ports	1,635.40
26.	Rubber Goods	1,509.97
27.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	1,436.62
28.	Electronics	1,347.47
29.	Sea Transport	1,243.22
30.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	1,066.04
31.	Mining	1,018.98
32.	Education	953.78
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	895.22
34.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	839.43
35.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	804.89
36.	Machine Tools	689.54

1	2	3
37.	Ceramics	666.50
38.	Railway related Components	558.89
39.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	499.81
40.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	439.81
41.	Glass	433.26
42.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	407.16
43.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	387.45
44.	Agricultural Machinery	362.26
45.	Fertilizers	318.55
46.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	283.26
47.	Earth-Moving Machinery	210.06
48.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	158.53
49.	Scientific Instruments	139.56
50.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	116.85
51.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	107.08
52.	Timber Products	85.32
53.	Industrial Instruments	67.06
54.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	66.54
55.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	63.33
56.	Sugar	55.56
57.	Coal Production	27.73
58.	Dye-Stuffs	19.50
59.	Glue and Gelatin	15.52
60.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	7.98
61.	Defence Industries	4.94
62.	Coir	2.71
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	8,343.17
GRAND TOTAL		222,890.05

* Services sector includes Financial, Banking, Insurance, Non-Financial / Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis

Note: Amount includes the inflows received through FIPB/SIA route, RBI's automatic route and acquisition of existing shares only.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I have gone through the answer given by the hon. Minister. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons as to why the FDI inflows in percentage of GDP have consistently been coming down from 2.6 per cent in 2009 to 1.3 per cent in 2012, and, it has further gone down in 2013. But, if you look at China, its FDI has gone up from 3.6 per cent ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: China is not under discussion here. Please ask question relating to the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I am comparing the figures; I have gone through the answer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons behind this consistent fall in FDI, and, what remedial measures the Government is planning to take, apart from diversifying the PSUs, for increasing the confidence of the foreign investors.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, FDI inflows have not really been consistently falling. There have been fluctuations. Actually, if you notice, between 2011-12, there was a positive trend but, after that, 26.33 is the drop, and, subsequently, it went by 6.12 per cent. So, these are not steady fall and rise situations, there have been fluctuations. Actually speaking, inflows are dependent on the environment, the way the investment decisions are made by those who want to invest in India and the macro-economic policy framework. And, so many other different factors also influence the decision of investors, who want to invest in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question, please.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, if you look at figures, 19 per cent of FDI is coming into 'services sector' and 11 per cent is coming into the 'construction- development'. But, if you look at other sectors like telecommunications, computer software and hardware, and, drugs and pharmaceuticals, we are just getting 6 per cent each. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the efforts the Government is going to make to attract FDI in other sectors like manufacturing and power, as also in recently announced defence and insurance sectors.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there are several measures which the Government of India takes in order to attract investment in India. There are several joint commissions; maybe, five of them are working on a country-to-country basis. They are between Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Belarus and Libya. Besides that, you also have the CEO Forums which are having a business-to-business kind of interaction with countries which want to do investment in India. The CEO Forums were established in 2005, and there are more than 15 of them which are actively engaged with business-to-business interaction with Japanese business, with French business, with Russia, Malaysia, South Africa and so on. You also have Working Groups with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. They have also such Forums in Russia, UK, UAE, Taiwan and so on. So,

there are ways in which investment is attracted into this country. Bilateral Investment Protection Agreements have been signed. Eighty three of them have been signed. Seventy two are in force. The others are yet to be enforced. Then, you also have agreements which are Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement and the CEPA partnership agreement programmes. There are nine of them which are very actively working. Then, there is a specific programme called 'Invest India', which is both with the FICCI and the Government of India, which does a lot of hand-holding work for investors who want to come into the country. There is a single-window facilitator under this particular 'invest India' scheme of things. The e-business scheme was announced by the Finance Minister through which announcement you could have just one payment and one application made in the net. Any number of Ministries would integrate a programme and give a speedy clearance. For the NRIs, who want to invest in this country, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs also has an NRI and Overseas. Indian Investment Facilitation Group. So, there are several efforts which are going to attract investment into the country.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my question is on the quality of FDI coming into India. If an American or a Mauritius insurance company with a lot of capital decides to come to India through the FDI route, and when we look at capital from a company-level point of view, it may seem that the capital is enough. But, Sir, in a Lehman kind of event or an AIG kind of crash, the US Government would seize all the capital of their existing American company. Right? They don't need to take on the global risk policies of policy-holders across the world. My question, Sir, is: Will the Minister care to clarify or explain how the foreign company, without dedicated capital for operations in India, will ensure that if something goes wrong like Lehman or AIG, where 80 billion dollars had to be given by the US Government to AIG, that the capital of the Indian company should also be available to take care of those who have insured in India? This is our deep concern, and since the question is directly related to FDI, I will be very happy if the Minister chooses to answer.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Member is quite right in saying that the flow of capital which comes into India comes through several countries and, in specific, when companies invest in India, the Indian leg of the company and investment capital be available if there is a crisis-like situation within India, that our investors or our businesses do not get adversely affected. This is a specific question; no doubt. A comprehensive look at the source of investment which is coming into India and particularly because I am not naming the country but the table clearly says, which is also attached, that one country and through one country there is a great deal of investment which is happening in India and, therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mauritius. Actually speaking, with this kind of a skewed investment proportion between countries, we are using the FIPB to very clearly carry out checks to ensure that through the RBI and also through the

Department of Revenue, companies and their credibility and the kind of investment funds which are coming into the country are critically looked into and only then approvals are given. So, through the Reserve Bank of India and through the Department of Revenue, the FIPB intends and will certainly hold an absolute critical look and hold over the kind of investment which is coming into the country and thereby also on the capital which is going to be in India.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How will you take care of the automatic route?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, if you permit me, I can just give one-line answer. I suppose I can also expand it as and when the hon. Member has the time. Automatic route does not really mean that you automatically come with a bagful of currency, sit here and say that you are investing. It goes through the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India looks into it and if there is any little concern about any security or sensitivity of a particular sector within a particular Ministry, it certainly comes back to the Ministry for verification. So, subject to sectoral guidelines, every investment, even those which are temptingly called 'automatic,' goes through a verification process.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the figures mentioned in the answer speak for themselves. During the NDA regime, the FDI was forty billion dollars. And during the UPA regime, it was more than three hundred billion dollars. My question to the hon. Minister is this. The BJP has been doing flip-flop regarding FDI in multi-brand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question is this. What is the policy of the NDA Government on multi-brand retail in this country? And, if it is so, would they influence the BJP-ruled States to retail in multi-brand?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member, who is a very senior Congress leader, does know the BJP's stated position which was mentioned in the manifesto also. On FDI in multi-brand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House would like to know the Government's position.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am coming to that. The mandate given to this new Government was on the basis of the manifesto and the manifesto very clearly said that we do not entertain FDI in multi-brand retail.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per the answer given by the Minister, Mauritius tops the list with 80,808 million US dollars. While we are comparing Mauritius and Singapore,

they constitute around fifty per cent of the FDI. All of us are well aware of the fact that these two countries are not interested in developed countries. But fifty per cent of the FDI is coming from Mauritius and Singapore. And the most important thing is that the NRI component is only 3.1 per cent. Actually, Indian money goes to Mauritius and some companies are started there without functioning. They are utilising the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. My query is whether the Government is ready to revisit the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Mauritius and give a proper programme to attract more NRI investment.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely right. The data, which are provided in the answer, also very clearly show that thirty six per cent of the investment comes from Mauritius and about twelve per cent comes from Singapore. Also, on the issue of such investments, which are coming here, I have very clearly explained that it will be critically appraised by the FIPB. Even those which are coming through the automatic route are being looked into by the Reserved Bank of India.

But as regards the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and whether it is later on talking about GAAR, the Government has very clearly said that we are working on those issues and as and when a decision is taken on GAAR, we will certainly explain it to the House. The Finance Minister made a very clear statement when he was responding to the debate on Finance Bill which took place just a week ago. We will certainly be working on it and we will come back to you on specific details as regards the DTAA and GAAR.

Insurgent groups preaching violence in tribal areas

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

(a) the number of insurgent groups, preaching violence, active in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) whether Government has any view on the reasons of prevailing discontent and spread of violent ideologies in tribal areas; and

(c) the special schemes of Government to have the young tribal population to join national mainstream of progress and defeat divisive violent forces?

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) to (c) A number of insurgent groups are active in the tribal areas of the country.

Ethnicity, tribal rivalries, inter-community tensions, perception of neglect, feeling of exploitation and alienation are amongst the factors responsible for discontent.

The Central Government is taking all possible steps to address the genuine demands of various ethnic groups for development and for autonomy in managing their affairs. For the North Eastern Region of the country, the Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Scheme for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' of militants of North Eastern Region to wean away the misguided youth and hard-core militants who have strayed into the fold of militancy and later find themselves trapped in that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Pursuant to this policy of the Government, a number of insurgent/militant outfits have surrendered along with their weapons and joined the mainstream of national life. Under this scheme, one time grant/money, monthly stipend, incentive for weapons etc. are given to the surrenderees. The surrenderees are initially lodged in Rehabilitation camps where vocational/trade training is imparted to them for self employment as well as employment in the organized Sector.

The Central Government closely monitors the LWE situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues, both on the security and development fronts. The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE menace- Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights & Entitlements of local communities and public perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also implementing the Scheme for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' of extremists of the LWE affected States to wean away the misguided youth.

The Government has also enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize 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 Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments for expeditious recognition of forest rights. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also written to the Chief Ministers of all States to treat bamboo as a minor forest produce and respect the rights accrued to communities as per the aforesaid act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not present. Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has recognised the feeling of exploitation, alienation and neglect as major reasons for spread of extremism in the tribal areas. Would the Minister be kind enough to elicit what are the various

measures that the Ministry of Home Affairs is initiating to improve their socio-economic conditions? Apart from what has been done, what are the new measures the Government of India is initiating to improve education, health and employment potential among the tribals? This extreme behaviour should not be viewed as a simple law and order problem. It should be viewed as a developmental issue. Would the Minister be kind enough to elucidate?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the hon. Member has already mentioned that we are dealing with the issue related to discontentment in the tribal areas of the country. It is not that we are giving importance only to security measures, but beyond security steps, we are also taking lots of developmental measures and ensuring right entitlement to the local communities, and public perception management is also very important. In this regard, I would like to mention that the law, which was passed in 2006, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006, has done a great deal in understanding and helping the tribals living across the country. Now, it is very disheartening to see that there are total 122 insurgent groups in the North-East alone, and there are 24 groups operating in the Left-Wing affected areas of the country. So, our effort is to deal with that and reach them so that they have an understanding of our scheme which is known as 'Surrender and Rehabilitation'. For those who are in these kinds of unwanted antisocial activities, we are making all efforts to bring them back into the mainstream so that we can really address the problems being faced by the tribals of this country.

श्री रामदास अठावले : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न इतना ही है, इस विषय पर सरकार की तरफ से हर बार यही रिप्लाय दिया जाता है कि हम जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में डेवलपमेंट कर रहे हैं, पैसा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, वहां कुपोषण बढ़ रहा है और वहां शिक्षा भी नहीं है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में Naxalite movement भी बढ़ रहा है, जिससे हर साल वहां हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं। सरकार से मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है, उस सरकार ने तो आदिवासियों के डेवलपमेंट पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, लेकिन अब आपको मौका मिला है, तो अब इन पांच सालों में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर., मेरा प्रश्न इतना ही है कि सरकार की तरफ से हर बार ऐसा उत्तर आता है, फिर भी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट बढ़ रहा है और डेवलपमेंट भी नहीं हो रहा है।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि इन पांच सालों में ऐसे क्षेत्रों का पूरा विकास करके नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को हम खत्म कर करें, क्या आप इस तरह का कोई काम करने वाले हैं? उन्होंने तो ऐसा नहीं किया, क्या आप ऐसा कोई काम करने वाले हैं या नहीं?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, सरकार को इस बात की पूरी जानकारी है कि जितने भी कार्यक्रम आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किए गए हैं, उनमें अभी तक पूरी तरह से

सफलता नहीं मिली है। हम लोग इस बात को मानते हैं, इसीलिए ऐसे एरियाज़ के लिए जो left-Wing extremism से प्रभावित हैं, जहां Maoism का प्रभाव ज्यादा है, सरकार की तरफ से each district, 30 करोड़ रुपये additional Central assistance दी जाती है। यह assistance वहां के कलैक्टर और जितने भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारी हैं, जैसे डी.एफ.ओ. या एस.पी., उनसे मिल करके वहां तक पहुंचायी जाती है। इन जिलों को ये 30 करोड़ रुपये अलग से दिए जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने ट्राइबल इलाकों में या Left-Wing extremism से प्रभावित इलाकों में Road Requirement Plan के मुताबिक 5,600 किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाने का फैसला किया है। अभी तक सिर्फ 3,000 किलोमीटर सड़कें ही बना पाई हैं, क्योंकि बाकी जगहों तक रोड बनाने में जिस सामग्री का इस्तेमाल होता है, वह पहुंचाना और लेबर को पहुंचाना मुमकिन नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां की स्थिति सामान्य नहीं है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए, जैसा हमने पहले भी बताया कि security measures के अलावा हम अन्य रास्ते भी ढूंढ़ रहे हैं, जिससे हम लोगों तक पहुंच सकें और आदिवासियों के स्थान तक, उनके घर तक विकास को पहुंचा सकें।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी : धन्यवाद सर, मंत्री महोदय ने यहां बताया है कि जो उग्रवादी हैं, उन लोगों को mainstream में लाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation की एक योजना चल रही है।

सर, इसमें मेरा भी एक्सपीरिएंस है, क्योंकि ऐसे उग्रवादी समुदायों को mainstream में लाने के लिए मैंने भी भूमिका निभाई थी। Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation का जो प्रोग्राम है, इसको सफल बनाने में थोड़ी सी टेक्निकल प्रॉब्लम है। सर, मैं अपने एक्सपीरिएंस से मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों के लिए सबसे ज्यादा अच्छा है कि हम उन लोगों को पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स और पुलिस जैसी ही किसी फोर्स में नियुक्त कर सकें। तब उनके लिए बहुत अच्छा रहेगा, लेकिन इसमें एज की थोड़ी प्रॉब्लम आती है। इसलिए उनके लिए एज में थोड़ा रिलेक्सेशन दिया जाए और हमारा डिफेंस है, सी.आर.पी.एफ., बी.एस.एफ. या स्टेट पुलिस है, अगर इन सभी को इस बात की इंस्ट्रक्शन दी जाए और उसमें अगर उनकी भर्ती करेंगे तो दो समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा। एक तो मेनस्ट्रीम में आने वाले का रिहैबिलिटेशन हो जाएगा और दूसरा उन लोगों के लिए जो सिक्योरिटी की प्रॉब्लम आ जाती है, क्योंकि उनके दोस्त ही उनके ऊपर हमला करते हैं, तो इससे इन दोनों समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा।

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, उग्रवादियों की जो गतिविधियां हैं, इस विषय पर उन्हीं लोगों को पूरी जानकारी होती है। इसलिए उग्रवाद का दमन करने के लिए भी उन लोगों को, उस फोर्स को वहां काम में लगा देने से हम सफलता पाएंगे। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय ऐसा करेंगे?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, जो सरेंडर-कम-रिहैबिलिटेशन पॉलिसी है, उसके तहत वहां जो उग्रवादी सरेंडर करता है, उनको स्टाइपेंड भी दिया जाता है और वहां फर्दर जो ऑपरेशन होता है, उसमें भी उनका सहयोग हमें मिलता है। वह जरूरी है, क्योंकि हमारा उद्देश्य उनको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाना है। सर, रिक्रूटमेंट की जो बात है, इसमें मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वह एक प्रक्रिया है। जिन लोगों आर्म्स सरेंडर किए हैं, उनको हमें डायरेक्टली सेंट्रल आर्म्ड फोर्स में लाना है, यह एक पॉलिसी मैटर है। इसमें उम्र की भी बात होती है, क्योंकि सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में काफी चीजे देखी जाती हैं, जैसे वे सेंट्रल आर्म्ड फोर्स या स्टेट पुलिस फोर्स में सर्विस देने के लिए फिट हैं

या नहीं। ऐसे मोटे तौर पर इन सभी लोगों का हम रिकूटमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर इस बारे में हम पॉलिसी बना सकते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को इसमें शामिल किया जा सकता है, अगर इस तरह की पॉसिबिलिटी होगी, तो जरूर करेंगे।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोग सामना नहीं कर पाए। ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोग आर्म्स सरेंडर नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daimary, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You discuss that with the hon. Minister.

माओवादी हमलों में जान गंवाने वाले सुरक्षाकर्मियों के परिवारों को प्रदत्त मुआवजा-राशि

*505. **श्री विजय गोयल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, माओवादी हमलों में कितने सुरक्षाकर्मियों की मौत हुई है;

(ख) क्या इन सभी सुरक्षाकर्मियों के परिवारों के पर्याप्त मुआवजा-राशि मिल चुकी है;

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं में जान गंवाने वाले सुरक्षाकर्मियों को मुआवजा-राशि का भुगतान किये जाने संबंधी प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इस मुआवजा-राशि वृद्धि किए जाने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

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

विवरण

(क) गत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (दिनांक 31.07.2014 तक) के दौरान माओवादी हमलों में मारे गए सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:-

वर्ष	मारे गए सुरक्षा बल कर्मी
2009	317
2010	285
2011	142
2012	114
2013	115
2014 (31.07.2014 तक)	61

(ख) और (ग) कार्रवाई में मारे गए केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सी.ए.पी.एफ.) के कर्मियों के निकटतम संबंधी को 15 लाख रुपये की अनुग्रह मुआवजा राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, नक्सली हमलों में मारे गए सुरक्षा कर्मियों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह-राशि के भुगतान और मारे गए पुलिस कर्मियों के निकटतम संबंधी को सरकारी नौकरी में अनुकंपा नियुक्ति के लिए राज्य सरकारों की अपनी स्वयं की नीतियां हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय

(एस.आर.ई.) योजना के तहत, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को वामपंथी उग्रवादी हिंसा के कारण मारे गए प्रत्येक सुरक्षा कर्मी के परिवार को 3 लाख रुपये की अनुग्रह राशि के भुगतान की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Compensation to families of securities personnel killed in maoist attacks

†*505. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of security personnel killed in Maoist attacks during the last five years;
- (b) whether the families of all these security personnel have received adequate compensation;
- (c) the details of the provisions with regard to the payment of compensation to the security personnel who were killed in such incidents; and
- (d) whether any proposal to increase this compensation is under the consideration of Government?

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

Statement

(a) The numbers of security forces personnel killed in Maoist attacks during the last five years and in the current year (upto 31.07.2014) are given below:

Year	Security Forces killed
2009	317
2010	285
2011	142
2012	114
2013	115
2014 (upto 31.07.2014)	61

(b) and (c) *Ex-gratia* compensation of ₹15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) killed in action. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policies for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks and compassionate appointment of next of kin of the deceased policemen in Government jobs. In addition, under the Security

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, *ex-gratia* payment of ₹ 3 lakh to the family of each security personnel killed due to LWE violence is reimbursed to the States by the Central Government.

(d) No Sir.

श्री विजय गोयल : सभापति जी, हमारे देश के अन्दर पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सों का बहुत महत्व है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे हमारी आर्मी काम कर रही है, उतनी ही ज्यादा जिम्मेदारियाँ इनके ऊपर भी हैं, खासतौर से जो बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और इंडो-तिब्बतियन बॉर्डर पुलिस है। किन्तु इनको जो सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं, उनमें उनको आर्मी के मुकाबले न तो अलाउंसेंस मिल रहे हैं, न सैलरी मिल रही है, न कम्पेंसेशन मिल रहा है और न कोई अन्य चीजें मिल रही हैं।

सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह नहीं बताया कि यह जो 15 लाख कम्पेंसेशन वे दे रहे हैं, तो यह कब से दे रहे हैं, कितने साल पहले से दे रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने यह भी नहीं बताया है कि हमारे जो जवान मारे जाते हैं, तो कम्पेंसेशन ग्राउंड पर उन सबके किसी न किसी निकट संबंधी को नौकरी देना आवश्यक है या नहीं है अथवा यह नौकरी सिर्फ उन्हीं को मिलती है, जो नक्सली हमलों में मारे जाते हैं?

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, मैं इनसे उस सवाल का जवाब चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरा सवाल था कि “Whether any proposal to increase this compensation is under the consideration of Government; और जो जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिए हैं, वे जवाब मुझे दे दें।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, मेरे बगल वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में पूछा है। 15 लाख देना तो हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एक स्कीम है। अगर हमारे सिक्योरिटी फोर्सों का कोई भी जवान किसी नक्सली हमले में मारा जाता है, तो उसके अलावा उसको तीन लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं और एक लाख रुपये एडिशनल उसे दिए जाते हैं, चाहे वह नक्सली हमला हो या कम्युनल क्लेश हो या वह किसी टेररिस्ट एक्टिविटी से मारा जाता है, तो उसके लिए उसे और एक लाख रुपये दिए जाते हैं। उसके अलावा, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, बहुत सारे बेनिफिट्स हैं, जिन्हें अगर मैं गिन कर बताऊंगा, तो इसमें बहुत समय लगेगा। मैं मोटे-मोटे तौर पर इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक सिक्योरिटी पर्सनल के मरने पर उसको 50 लाख रुपये बेसिकली मिलते हैं। मैं आपको यह बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की ओर से जो दिया जाता है, उसके अलावा हमारी जो फोर्सें हैं, जैसे सी.आर.पी.एफ. है, बी.एस.एफ. है, आई.टी.बी.पी. है, उन फोर्सों की भी अपनी-अपनी एक स्कीम है। उन फोर्सों का जो अपना फंड होता है, उससे भी काफी चीजें दी जाती हैं। इस तरह कुल मिलाकर उसे 50 लाख से बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं डिटेल बताऊंगा, क्योंकि अभी बताने से बहुत समय लग जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Second supplementary, please.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मुझे सिर्फ इतना जानना है कि जो 15

लाख रुपया दिया जाता है, वह कितने सालों से दिया जा रहा है? इसको अभी बढ़ाया गया है या नहीं बढ़ाया गया है? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जैसे आर्मी के लिए हमने 'वन रैंक, वन पेंशन' की बात की है, क्या हम इन फोर्सों के लिए भी 'वन रैंक, वन पेंशन' की बात करेंगे?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह 15 लाख काफी सालों से चल रहा है, यह exactly किसी साल शुरू हुआ है, यह मैं पता करके बता दूंगा, लेकिन इसको जहां तक बढ़ाने का सवाल है, जैसे हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आर्मी को जो सुविधा मिलती है, लेफ्ट विंग एरियाज़ में जो सिक्युरिटी फोर्सों ऑपरेशन करते हैं, उनको किसी चीज में कमी न हो, इसलिए उनको भी बराबरी की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए और यह compensation में भी लागू होगा। यह हमारी पॉलिसी है।

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, 'वन रैंक, वन पेंशन' के बारे में भी बताया जाए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह पॉलिसी मैटर है, इसलिए इसके बारे में मैं अभी कुछ नहीं बता सकता हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार माओवाद या नक्सलवाद की क्या परिभाषा है? क्या यह सही है कि माओवाद और नक्सलवाद सिर्फ उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में है, जो वन के क्षेत्र हैं या खनिज के क्षेत्र हैं? अगर मेरी यह बात सही है, तो इसके लिए सरकार की जो परिभाषा है, तो क्या उसको बदल कर इनको देशद्रोही मान कर इनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेने की कोशिश करेंगे? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह सवाल इस क्वेश्चन से डायरेक्टली रिलेटेड नहीं है, यह क्वेश्चन compensation से संबंधित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार माओवाद और उग्रवाद किसको मान रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अखिर आप इसको रिफॉर्म मान रहे हैं या एंटी-नेशन मान रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे पहले यह बताना जरूरी है कि माओवाद और उग्रवाद की परिभाषा क्या है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, डेफीनेशन अलग-अलग रूप में होती हैं, नक्सलबाड़ी से वह मूवमेंट शुरू हुआ, इसलिए उसको नक्सलाइट बोलते हैं या जो ideologically चलते हैं उनको माओवाद का नाम दिया जाता है। यह सवाल इस सवाल से डायरेक्टली रिलेटेड नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the core of the question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, यह ideology का मूवमेंट है या finance से जुड़ा मूवमेंट है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह चर्चा का विषय है, इस पर हम लोग अलग से चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : सभापति महोदय, ये युवा मंत्री ईशान से आए हैं, इसलिए ये अपनी किरणों की ताकत दिखा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। The extremist casualties are the calamities to the grief-stricken families. In that context, whenever there were casualties of Armed Forces, the personnel of Armed Forces, along with any

VIP, then the decision of compensation is getting complicated and the real compensation is not properly reaching the aggrieved families. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Union Government is having a proper mechanism to decide about the compensation to be delivered to the aggrieved families at the earliest with all other benefits available to them.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as regards compensation, there are very clear laid-down procedures and policies, whether a security personnel is killed or a civilian is killed. So, we ensure that the existing provisions are implemented thoroughly. If the hon. Member comes to know about the next of kin of a deceased family not receiving any kind of compensation under the existing provisions, he may bring it to our notice. We will take care of that.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, compensation is a factor directly related to casualties. What are the provisions, currently, whereby those who become casualties of insurgency have the right equipment in terms of weapons, vehicles and infrastructure? In each of the districts where this is on, is the Government able to ensure their protection?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, maximum efforts are being made in those areas which are prone to more casualties or where the effect of the Naxalite movement or the Maoist movement is very, very active. Then upgradation of technology through police modernization process is on. We are very, very careful about this thing that our security forces are fully equipped to deal with the situation. The process of upgradation is taking place from time to time and recently the Home Minister had called a meeting of Chief Secretaries and Director-Generals of Police of 10 States, which are affected by the Maoist movement. We are taking care of the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

मध्य प्रदेश में 'स्टील प्रोडक्ट डिपो' की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

*506. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले के बांदका गांव के पास 'सेल' द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे 'स्टील प्रोडक्ट डिपो' के प्रस्ताव सहित विनिर्माण कार्य में विस्तार की अब तक की वर्ष-वार प्रगति तथा आगामी कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग 'क' के सन्दर्भ में, मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर में कहां-कहां उक्त डिपो स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं/किए जाएंगे और इस योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं तथा उत्पाद की मांग एवं पूर्ति की क्या पद्धति है तथा डिपो-वार कार्यारम्भ के लिए कैलेंडर का निर्धारण किस प्रकार से किया गया है?

इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) सेल द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले के बांदका गांव के समीप किसी स्टील प्रोडक्ट डिपो की स्थापना नहीं की जा रही है। तथापि, सेल 8 एम.एम. से 25 एम.एम. मोटाई वाले टी.एम.टी. बार्स का 100,000 टी.पी.ए. उत्पादन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले के घाटिया तहसील के बांदक इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट में एक स्टील प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट (एस.पी.यू.) की संयुक्त उद्यम आधार पर स्थापना कर रहा है। संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी 'वी.एस.एल. - सेल जे.वी.सी. लिमिटेड' को दिनांक 30.10.2012 को पंजीकृत किया गया है। बांदका में 33.78 एकड़ भूमि के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी के बीच लीज डीड निष्पादित करने की औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

परियोजना हेतु स्थल पर प्रारंभिक कार्य प्रगति पर है। भूमि समतल करने का कार्य और चारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। उपस्कर के आपूर्तिकर्ता का चयन किया जा चुका है।

(ख) सेल के बोर्ड ने 11 एस.पी.यू. की स्थापना किए जाने को अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है। इन एस.पी.यू. के स्थानों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं:

बिहार में बेतिया, गया और महनर
मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन, हौशंगाबाद और ग्वालियर
उत्तर प्रदेश में लखीमपुर और बाराबंकी
हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा
असम में गुवाहाटी
जम्मू और कश्मीर में श्रीनगर

इनमें से पांच एस.पी.यू. नामतः उज्जैन, लखीमपुर, ग्वालियर, हौशंगाबाद और बाराबंकी का क्रियान्वयन रणनीतिक साझेदारों को शामिल करके संयुक्त उद्यम माध्यम से हो रहा है। इन यूनिटों का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ स्थानों में इस्पात की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाना है। एस.पी.यू. के स्थान और उत्पादित होने वाले इस्पात उत्पादों का निर्णय सेल के बाजार विश्लेषक समूह के बाजार अध्ययन के आधार पर लिया जाता है। बेतिया में एस.पी.यू. का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा ग्वालियर और उज्जैन के एस.पी.यू. के वर्ष 2015-16 तक प्रचालित हो जाने की संभावना है।

Proposal to set up Steel Product Depot in M.P.

†*506. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposal with regard to the Steel Product Depot being set up by SAIL near Bandka village of Ujjain district in Madhya Pradesh along with the year-wise details of progress made so far for expansion of manufacturing operations and future action plan thereof; and

(b) in reference to the (a) above, the locations where Steel Product Depots are being set up/would be set up in the country including Madhya Pradesh along with the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

objectives of the plan, the method of demand and supply of the product and the manner in which calendar has been fixed for depot-wise commencement of operations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Steel Products Depot is being set up by SAIL near Bandka village at Ujjain District in Madhya Pradesh. However, SAIL is setting up a Steel Processing Unit (SPU) at Bandka industrial estate, Tehsil Ghatia, Dist. Ujjain, MP on Joint Venture basis for the production of 100,000 tpa of TMT Bars of 18 mm to 25 mm. The JV Company "VSL-SAIL JVC Limited" has been registered on 30.10.2012. Formalities for execution of lease deed between Govt. of MP and Joint Venture Company for 33.78 acres of land at Bandka have been completed.

Preliminary site work for the project is in progress. Ground leveling work and construction of Boundary wall is in progress. Equipment supplier has been finalized.

(b) The Board of SAIL has approved setting up of 11 SPUs. The locations of these SPUs are given below:-

Bettiah, Gaya and Mahnar in Bihar.

Ujjain, Hoshangabad and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

Lakhimpur and Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh.

Kangra in Himachal Pradesh.

Guwahati in Assam.

Srinagar in J&K.

Out of these, implementation of five SPUs, namely Ujjain, Lakhimpur, Gwalior, Hoshangabad and Barabanki are through JV mode by inducting strategic partners. The objective of these units is to improve the availability of steel at rural and remote locations. The decision on the location of SPU and steel products to be produced is taken on the basis of the market study by the market Analyst Group of SAIL. The SPU at Bettiah has been completed and SPUs at Gwalior and Ujjain are likely to be operational by 2015-16.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 506. Hon. Member not present. Let the answer be given by the hon. Minister. Any supplementaries on Question No. 506? Okay. Question No. 507.

पाकिस्तान से आये हिन्दू परिवारों को नागरिकता प्रदान किया जाना

*507. श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान से प्रताड़ित होकर आए हिन्दू परिवारों की नागरिकता प्रदान करने संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की ऐसे हिन्दू परिवारों को रोजगार प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू परिवारों द्वारा छोड़ी गई गई सम्पत्ति के लिए पाकिस्तान से मुआवजा-राशि प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) पाकिस्तान से भारत प्रवास करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के तहत नागरिकता हेतु विचार किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान से आए इस प्रकार के अल्पसंख्यक दीर्घकालिक वीजा (एल.टी.वी.) प्रदान किये जाने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ख) पाकिस्तानी हिन्दुओं, जिन्हें एल.टी.वी. प्रदान किया गया है, निजी क्षेत्र में कोई रोजगार कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 25.04.2008 को घोषित जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के लिए पैकेज में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त तकनीकी/शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश के मामले में जम्मू और कश्मीर में बसे पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों के बच्चों और पौत्रों/पौत्रियों को छूट का प्रावधान किया गया है। राज्य सरकार को राज्य में क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे विभिन्न केन्द्रीकृत प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों को कवर करने की सलाह भी दी गई है। मंत्रालय ने सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम संबंधी उधार गारंटी न्यास (सी.जी.टी.एम.एस.ई.) को उधार गारंटी योजना (सी.जी.एस.) के अंतर्गत पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों को उधार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के कार्यरत सदस्य उधारदाता संस्थाओं (एम.एल.आई.) पर जोर देने की सलाह दी है।

(ग) और (घ) यह विदेशी सरकारों की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वे अपने अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के नागरिकों सहित, अपने सभी नागरिकों के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं का निर्वहन करें। यद्यपि, पाकिस्तान के साथ 'शिमला समझौते' में विशेष रूप से एक-दूसरे के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने का प्रावधान है, फिर भी पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यक समूहों को प्रताड़ित किये जाने संबंधी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर सरकार ने इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया है। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने बताया है कि वह स्थिति से पूरी तरह से अवगत है और वह अपने सभी नागरिकों, विशेषकर अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के कल्याण की देख-रेख कर रही है।

Citizenship to Hindu families migrated from Pakistan

†*507. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan for extending citizenship to Hindu families who have come here after their persecution in Pakistan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has any plan to provide employment to such Hindu families, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any plan to ensure compensation from Pakistan Government to the Hindu families for their property left by them in Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Persons who migrated from Pakistan to India are considered for citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules there under. Further, such minorities from Pakistan are eligible for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV).

(b) Pakistani Hindus who have been granted LTV can take up any employment in the private sector. Further, a package for Jammu and Kashmir announced on 25.04.2008, *inter alia*, provides for concession to the children and grand children of West Pakistan Refugees settled in Jammu and Kashmir in the matter of admission in the technical/ educational institutions approved by AICTE. State Government has also been advised to cover the West Pakistan Refugees under various Centrally sponsored Programmes being implemented in the State. The Ministry has advised the Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to impress upon the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) operating in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to extend the credit facilities to West Pakistan Refugees under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS).

(c) and (d) It is the primary responsibility of foreign Governments to discharge their obligations towards all their citizens, including those that belong to their minority communities. Though the 'Simla Agreement' with Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in such others' internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान से प्रताड़ित होकर भारत में आए हिन्दू शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है और कितने परिवार अभी तक पुनर्स्थापित हो चुके हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह जो क्वेश्चन है, इसमें इन्होंने पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों को सिटिजनशिप देने के बारे में पूछा है। इसके अलावा, इन्होंने पूछा है कि पाकिस्तान में जो प्रॉपर्टी छोड़ कर ये लोग आए हैं उसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं? कितना दिया है, यह सवाल डायरेक्टली इससे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसका हम लिखित रूप से जवाब दे चुके हैं।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा सवाल।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि सन् 1965 से लेकर अभी तक जितने पाकिस्तानी हिन्दु परिवार शरणार्थी के रूप में भारत आ चुके हैं, उनमें से कितने शरणार्थियों को भारत सरकार ने नागरिकता दे दी है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, सिटिजनशिप देने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह लगातार चलती है। अभी हमारे पास जो टोटल डॉक्यूमेंट्स हैं, उनके अनुसार पाकिस्तान से यहां आकर जो लोग अप्लाई करते हैं, सबसे पहले हम उन्हें लॉग टर्म वीजा देते हैं, जिसके तहत वे यहां रह सकें। सिटिजनशिप देने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह थोड़ी लम्बी है और अगर माननीय सदस्य को उसकी डिटेल्स चाहिए, तो मैं उसे अलग से लिखित रूप में उन्हें भेज दूंगा।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to the question about giving citizenship to those people who came from West Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir. I am sure the hon. Minister realizes that besides these there are refugees in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, post-1965 and post-1971. The Prime Minister has authorized the State Government and the Central Government to work out a package for these refugees who are living under pitiable and very difficult circumstances. I want the hon. Minister to tell me what all has been done for the post-1965 and post -1971 refugees in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is true that a large number of refugees have settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India has a commitment to deal with the refugees, whichever area they may have come from. But I cannot give details as of now because the question asked here is not directly connected to the main question.

Definitely, I will get back to the hon. Member, if she requires further information on that.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, इस सवाल के ऊपर बहुत दफा बहस हुई, लेकिन इसका उत्तर ठीक ढंग से नहीं आता है। इसमें यह उत्तर दिया गया है कि ये उन्हें लॉग टर्म वीजा देते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें ये सिटिजनशिप क्यों नहीं देते हैं? वे यहां इतने सालों से आए हुए हैं, तो उनको सिटिजनशिप देने के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी क्या कदम उठाए जाएंगे? दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां आने वाले केवल हिन्दू नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे दूसरे समाज के भी हैं। क्या उन सबके बारे में यह सरकार निर्णय लेगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, हम भी यह चाहते हैं कि सिटिजनशिप देने की प्रक्रिया तेजी से हो, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में सिटिजनशिप मिलने की प्रक्रिया इतनी सरल नहीं है। इसके ऐक्ट के मुताबिक जो बातें हैं, उन सब को मैं बता नहीं सकता हूं, लेकिन जो नैचुरलाइजेशन प्रोसेस है, उसके अलावा जो बाहरी लोग हैं, यानी जिनके पैरेंट्स इंडियन नहीं हैं, अगर वे सिटिजनशिप चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले उनको हिन्दुस्तान में 12 साल रहना पड़ेगा, उसके बाद दो साल कंतिन्यूअसली, 365 डेज ...**(व्यवधान)**... लास्ट दो साल, 365 डेज उन्हें कंतिन्यूअसली हिन्दुस्तान में रहना पड़ेगा और उस बीच वे विदेश नहीं जा सकते हैं। उसके बाद वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलैक्टर को

ऐप्लिकेशन देने के लिए क्वालिफाई होते हैं। डी.सी. उसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को फॉरवर्ड करता है, फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसे हमारे मंत्रालय, यानी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स को फरदर ऐपूवल के लिए भेजती है। इस प्रोसेस में सबको आना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से किसी के बारे में कह नहीं सकता हूँ, लेकिन सबको इस प्रोसेस से गुजरना पड़ेगा।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is it not a fact that thousands of families from Pakistan have been forced to migrate to India on account of religious persecution? They have come by road and by rail. They have faced kidnappings and lootings in their families and there have been cases of forced religious conversion. Their properties have been left behind, and the answer says that it is an internal matter. Properties have been left behind. But the Central Government seems to be washing its hands of its responsibility to get compensation for properties left behind by these people in dire straits. Does the Central Government have no responsibility for assisting these families?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, it is true that due to religious persecution, lots of minorities from Pakistan have migrated to India. But with regard to properties which are left behind in Pakistan, Pakistan, being a sovereign nation, it is not for India to intervene directly and to tell them what to do with those properties. I understand the sensitivity of the question. But there is a limitation that they being a sovereign nation, we cannot guide the internal policies of Pakistan.

Technology upgradation for Law Enforcement Agencies

*508.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of technology upgradation Government proposes to introduce for law enforcement agencies;
- (b) whether Government is planning to enter into any agreements with other countries for assistance, co-operation or transfer of technology for law enforcement agencies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

- (a) 1. Law enforcement agencies in the Ministry of Home Affairs have increasingly been relying upon use of technology in a variety of ways to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals, improve Police functioning in areas such as maintenance of Law and Order, traffic management, facilitate interaction and sharing of information among geographically dispersed police units, e-governance functions and better organisational management of Police Forces.

2. The law enforcement authorities through implementation of their plan and non-plan schemes continuously use and upgrade the technology in most of the following fields/services to strengthen their capacity, provide better quality of services and reduce delays in sharing/obtaining of sensitive information, thereby improving upon the law enforcement functions:
 - (i) To increase the strike capability of the Central Armed Police Forces with superior arms and ammunition, modern equipment, efficient transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of their operational strategy.
 - (ii) E-governance in transport and traffic functions.
 - (iii) Using Close circuit surveillance cameras to record and observe different parts of a process/event from a central command and control room.
 - (iv) Using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for record keeping, information sharing among different users, Organisational Resource Planning, Human Resource management functions such as recruitment, training and deployment of police force etc.
 - (v) Improving citizen police interface through e-governance modules such as Immigration, Visa, and Foreigners Registration Tracking (IVFRT), online grievance/complaint registration, mobile applications.
 - (vi) Using computer aided despatch, Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) to track a suspect vehicle, traffic management and despatch emergency help to people in distress.
 - (vii) To automate the existing manual processes through NATGRID for collation of intelligence information by connecting over 21 data sources like telecommunication, Banking, Airlines etc. to 10 user Agencies in the Horizon I phase.
 - (viii) To effectively deal with the issue of cyber security in the country and to ensure that necessary technology is in place to address the growing threat of cyber-attacks.
 - (ix) Creating a comprehensive and integrated system known as Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adoption of principles of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.

- (x) Improved e-governance capacity through periodic upgradation of hardware and software, network infrastructure, state-of-the-art forensic examination equipment etc. for Central Bureau of Investigation.
- 3. 'Police' and 'law and order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the State as per Entry 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70.
 - 3.1 The objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training to them. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure at cutting edge level by construction of modern police stations, training centres, police housing (residential), equipping the State police forces with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment and forensic set-up etc.
 - 3.2 Under Mega City Policing, a sub-component of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, six mega cities viz., Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai have been approved for financial assistance to modernise their urban policing surveillance equipment (CCTV Cameras), command and control systems, data centres, unmanned aerial vehicles, DIAL 100 systems and highway patrolling vehicles etc.

(b) and (c) India and USA have a Homeland Security Dialogue mechanism in place under which a sub-group on "Technology Upgradation" deals with various issues related to acquisition of technology and equipment from USA. India has recently signed an Agreement on Cooperation in Homeland and Public Security Issues with Israel. The Agreement envisages, *inter alia*, exchange of technologies and equipment required for security agencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.508. Questioner not present. Let the answer be given by the hon. Minister. Any supplementaries on Question No.508? Okay, Question No.509.

गैस की कीमत-निर्धारण संबंधी फार्मूले में खामियां

*509. श्री प्रभात झा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैस की कीमत-निर्धारण संबंधी वर्तमान फार्मूले में कई खामियां हैं और एक नए वैकल्पिक फार्मूले पर विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वैकल्पिक फार्मूले के निर्धारण के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) देश में गैस की कई मूल्य निर्धारण व्यवस्थाएं हैं। ओ.एन.जी.सी. और ओ.आई.एल. द्वारा नामित ब्लॉकों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस या तो मौजूदा अथवा नए फील्डों से आती है। इन दोनों के लिए अलग मूल्य व्यवस्थाएं हैं अर्थात् प्रशासनिक मूल्य निर्धारण व्यवस्था तथा गैर-प्रशासनिक मूल्य निर्धारण व्यवस्था।

प्रशासित मूल्य निर्धारण व्यवस्था (ए.पी.एम.) : राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनियों अर्थात् ओ.आई.एल. और ओ.एन.जी.सी. के नामित ब्लॉकों के मौजूदा फील्डों से उत्पादित गैस इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत आती है। इस गैस को मुख्यतः उर्वरक संयंत्रों, विद्युत संयंत्रों, न्यायालय द्वारा अधिदेशित ग्राहकों और उन ग्राहकों को सप्लाई किया जाता है। जिनकी ए.पी.एम. दरों पर प्रतिदिन 50,000 मानक घन मीटर से कम की आवश्यकता है। ए.पी.एम. गैस का मूल्य प्रारंभ में लागत जमा आधार पर तय किया गया था। तथापि, 01.06.2010 से सरकार ने देश में ए.पी.एम. गैस का मूल्य 4.2 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. (रायल्टी सहित) तय किया सिवाय पूर्वोत्तर के जहां ए.पी.एम. मूल्य 2.52 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. है जो अन्यत्र के ए.पी.एम. मूल्य का 60% है, राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनियों (एन.ओ. सीज) को शेष 40% का भुगतान सरकारी बजट से राजसहायता के रूप में किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनियों द्वारा नामित फील्डों से उत्पादित गैर-प्रशासित मूल्य निर्धारण व्यवस्था वाली गैस : राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनियां (एन.ओ.सीज) अर्थात् ओ.एन.जी.सी. और ओ.आई.एल. अपने मौजूदा नामित ब्लॉकों में नए फील्डों से उत्पादित गैस के लिए बाजार निर्धारित मूल्य लेने के लिए सैद्धांतिक तौर पर स्वतंत्र हैं। तथापि, सरकार ने एन.ओ.सीज. द्वारा उनके नामित ब्लॉकों से उत्पादित गैर-एम.पी.एम. गैस के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण कार्यक्रम तथा दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। दिशा-निर्देशों में 4 सप्लाई जोन अभिज्ञात किए गए हैं और एन.ओ.सीज. द्वारा इन जोनों में बेचे जाने वाली गैर-ए.पी.एम. गैस का मूल्य निम्नानुसार है:

क्षेत्र/जोन	मूल्य (अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू.)
पश्चिमी और उत्तरी जोन	5
दक्षिणी जोन-के.जी. बेसिन	4.5
दक्षिणी जोन-कावेरी बेसिन	4.75
पूर्वोत्तर	4.2

इसके अलावा, आफशोर फील्डों से गैर-ए.पी.एम. गैस के उत्पादन के लिए 0.25 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. के प्रीमियम की व्यवस्था की गई है क्योंकि आफशोर फील्डों से उत्पादन और उसके विकास के लिए अधिक निवेश की आवश्यकता है।

एन.ई.एल.पी.-पूर्व गैस: जिन कुछ ब्लॉकों में एन.ओ.सी.ए. द्वारा खोज की गई थी, उनकी निजी क्षेत्र की ई.एंड.पी. कंपनियों को नीलामी की गई थी। इन पी.एस.सीज. अर्थात् पन्ना-मुक्ता, ताप्ती (पी.एम.टी.) और रावा के तहत उत्पादित समूची गैस पी.एस.सी. में निर्दिष्ट मूल्य निर्धारण फार्मूला के अनुसार भारत सरकार के नामिती (अर्थात् गेल) को बेची जानी है। पन्ना-मुक्ता और ताप्ती पी.एस.सीज. के मामले में गैस के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण फार्मूला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से तय ईंधन तेल बास्केट के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है जिसमें विनिर्दिष्ट फ्लोर और सीमा मूल्य क्रमशः 2.11 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. तथा 3.11 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. शामिल हैं। इन पी.एस.सीज. में यह भी प्रावधान है कि पहली सप्लाई की तारीख से 7 वर्ष के पश्चात् सीमा मूल्य को 90% ईंधन तेल बास्केट के 150% (पिछले 18 माह का औसत) तक संशोधित किया जाए। इस संशोधन के साथ पन्ना-मुक्ता गैस के मामले में संशोधित सीमा मूल्य 5.73 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. और ताप्ती के मामले में 5.57 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. है।

जहां तक रावा और रावा उपग्रह फील्डों का संबंध है उनके पी.एस.सी. प्रावधानों के तहत गैस की प्रथम डिलीवरी की तारीख से 5 वर्ष की समाप्ति पर जेवी और सरकार को एक विश्वसनीय बातचीत करनी होगी ताकि सभी उचित तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए खरीद मूल्य की गणना के लिए आधार निश्चित किया जा सके। रावा फील्ड का मौजूदा मूल्य 3.5 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. और रावा उपग्रह का 4.3 अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. है।

छोटे आकार के खोजे गए फील्डों तथा एन.ई.एल.पी.-पूर्व अन्वेषक ब्लॉकों के तहत मूल्य निर्धारण : छोटे आकार के 24 खोजे गए फील्डों तथा 28 एन.ई.एल.पी.-पूर्व अन्वेषक ब्लॉकों (जिसमें से 17 कार्यरत हैं) के लिए निजी ई.एंड.पी. कंपनियों (अर्थात् हजीरा, आर.जे.ओ.एन.-90/1 आदि) के साथ उत्पादन भागीदारी संविदाएं (पी.एस.सीज.) की गई हैं। इन पी.एस.सीज. में यदि गैस सरकारी नामिती के अलावा किसी और को बेची जाती है तो उस मामले में आर्म्सलेंथ सिद्धान्त के अनुसार हासिल मूल्यों पर घरेलू बाजार में गैस की बिक्री की व्यवस्था है। पी.एस.सीज. के तहत कोई मूल्य निर्धारण फार्मूला निर्दिष्ट नहीं है और मूल्य निर्धारण फार्मूला के लिए संविदाकार द्वारा गैस की बिक्री से पहले सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है जबकि एन.ई.एल.पी. के तहत ऐसा होता है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से आयातित गैस का मूल्य निर्धारण : देश में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से आयातित गैस का मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है और यह मूल्य बाजार द्वारा निर्धारित होते हैं।

एन.ई.एल.पी. व्यवस्था के तहत मूल्य निर्धारण : पी.एस.सी. व्यवस्था के तहत नई अन्वेषण लाइसेंस नीति (एन.ई.एल.पी.) के तहत उत्पादित गैस के लिए सरकार द्वारा 2007 में अनुमोदित मौजूदा फार्मूला इस प्रकार है:

$$\text{एस.पी. (अमरीकी डालर/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू.)} = 2.5 + (\text{सी.पी.}-25)^{0.15}$$

जहां, एस.पी. = बिक्री मूल्य/एम.एम.बी.टी.यू. (निवल ऊष्मा मूल्य (एन.एच.वी.) आधार); पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अमरीकी डालर/बैरल में ब्रेंट कच्चे तेल का औसत मूल्य।

फार्मूला में ब्रेंट कच्चे तेल मूल्य के लिए सीमा 60 अमरीकी डालर प्रति बैरल पर अधिकतम होगी।

वर्ष 2007 में अनुमोदित फार्मूला आपूर्ति शुरू होने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वैध था और 31 मार्च 2014 तक वैध बना रहा था तदनुसार फार्मूले में संशोधन किया जाना था।

मौजूदा फार्मूले की समीक्षा करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उद्योग में उत्पादन भागीदारी संविदा (पी.एस.सी.) पर विचार करने हेतु मई, 2012 में प्रधानमंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष डा. सी. रंगराजन की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की थी। समिति ने दिसंबर, 2012 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। समिति की संपूर्ण रिपोर्ट http://eac.gov.in/reports/rep_psc0201 पर उपलब्ध है।

रंगराजन समिति की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार ने 10.01.2014 को घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस मूल्य निर्धारण दिशा-निर्देश-2014 अधिसूचित किए थे जिनमें यह व्यवस्था थी कि संशोधित गैस मूल्य 01 अप्रैल, 2014 से लागू होंगे। इस बीच लोक सभा चुनाव, 2014 घोषित हो गए और राजनीतिक दलों तथा उम्मीदवारों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए आदर्श आचार संहिता 05.03.2014 से लागू हो गई। निर्वाचन आयोग ने 24 मार्च, 2014 के अपने पत्र द्वारा गैस मूल्य की अधिसूचना को चुनाव प्रक्रिया पूरी हो जाने तक आस्थगित कर दिया। तदनुसार, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने 28 मार्च, 2014 के अपने आदेश द्वारा इन दिशा-निर्देशों (10.01.2014 को अधिसूचित घरेलू रूप से उत्पादित गैस के लिए प्राकृतिक गैस मूल्य निर्धारण दिशा-निर्देश) के अनुसार मूल्यों में संशोधन को आस्थगित कर दिया था। सरकार ने गैस मूल्य मुद्दे पर विचार किया और यह नोट किया कि घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस मूल्य निर्धारण दिशा निर्देश 2014 के तहत प्राकृतिक गैस का मूल्य निर्धारण एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है जिसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय में दो जनहित याचिकाएं (पी.आई.एल्स.) दायर की गई हैं और एक एफ.आई.आर. भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक ब्यूरो (ए.सी.बी.), राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली सरकार में लंबित है। इसके अलावा, वित्त से संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समिति और पेट्रोलियम से संबंधित स्थायी समिति ने गैस मूल्य निर्धारण के संबंध में सरकार के निर्णय पर प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां की हैं।

इन मुद्दों तथा अन्य घटकों पर विचार करते हुए सरकार ने दिनांक 25 जून 2014 को हुई सी.सी.ई.ए. की बैठक में यह निर्णय किया कि गैस मूल्य निर्धारण के समूचे मसले पर व्यापक विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता है और यह निर्देश दिया कि घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस मूल्य निर्धारण दिशा-निर्देश 2014 को 30.09.2014 तक आस्थगित रखा जाए और तब तक घरेलू रूप से उत्पादित गैस का मूल्य 31.03.2014 को प्रचलित दर पर ही जारी रहेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Flaws in formula for determining gas prices

†*509. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many flaws in the present formula being used for determining the price of gas and there is a need to contemplate a new alternative formula;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently a committee has been constituted by Government for determining the alternative formula; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There are several pricing regimes for gas in the country. The natural gas produced by ONGC and OIL from nominated blocks comes either from existing or new fields. There are separate prices regimes for the two viz. Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) and Non Administered Pricing Mechanism.

Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) : Gas produced from existing fields of the nominated blocks of National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., OIL and ONGC, is covered under this mechanism. This gas is being supplied predominantly to fertilizer plants, power plants, court-mandated customers, and customers having a requirement of less than 50,000 standard cubic metres per day at APM rates. The price for APM gas was initially fixed on cost plus basis. However, with effect from 01.06.2010, the Government fixed APM gas price in the country at \$ 4.2/mmbtu (inclusive of royalty), excepting in the Northeast, where the APM price is \$ 2.52/mmbtu, which is 60% of the APM price elsewhere, the balance 40% being paid to NOCs as subsidy from the Government Budget.

Non-APM Gas produced by NOCs from Nominated Fields :

National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC and OIL, are in principle free to charge a market-determined price for gas produced from new fields in their existing nominated blocks. However, Government has issued a pricing schedule and guidelines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for commercial utilization of non-APM gas produced by NOCs from their nominated blocks. Four supply zones have been identified in the guidelines and the prices of non-APM gas sold by NOCs in these zones are as follows:-

Area/Zone	Price (\$/mmbtu)
Western and Northern Zones	5
Southern Zone - KG Basin	4.5
Southern Zone -Cauvery Basin	4.75
North-East	4.2

Further, a premium of \$ 0.25/mmbtu for production of non-APM gas from offshore fields has been provided, as higher investment is required for development of and production from offshore fields.

Pre-NELP Gas : Certain blocks where discoveries were made by NOCs were auctioned to private sector E&P companies. Under these PSCs, *viz.*, Panna-Mukta, Tapti (PMT) and Ravva, the entire gas produced has to be sold to the GOI nominee (*viz.*, GAIL), as per the price formula specified in the PSC. In case of Panna-Mukta & Tapti PSCs, the price formula for gas is linked to an internationally traded fuel oil basket, with a specified floor and ceiling price of US\$ 2.11/mmbtu and US\$ 3.11/mmbtu respectively. These PSCs further have a provision to revise the ceiling price after 7 years from the date of first supply, to 150% of 90% of the fuel oil basket (average of the preceding 18 months). With this revision, the revised ceiling price in case of Panna-Mukta gas is US\$ 5.73/mmbtu and in case of Tapti, it is US\$ 5.57/mmbtu.

As regards Ravva and Ravva satellite fields, under the provisions of their PSC, on expiry of five years from the date of first delivery of gas, the JV and the Government are required to enter into good-faith negotiations to determine the basis for calculation of the purchase price, taking into account all reasonably relevant factors. The present price of the Ravva field is US\$ 3.5/mmbtu and that of Ravva satellite is US\$ 4.3/mmbtu.

Pricing under Small-sized Discovered Fields and Pre-NELP Exploratory Blocks: Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed with private E&P companies (*viz.* Hazira, RJ-ON-90/1 etc.) for 24 small-sized discovered fields and 28 pre-NELP exploratory blocks (of which 17 are in operation). These PSCs provide for the sale of gas in the domestic market at prices obtained as per the arm's length principle, in case the gas is sold other than to the Government nominee. There is no price formula specified under the PSCs and the price formula does not require prior approval of the Government before sale of gas by the Contractor, unlike under NELP.

Pricing for gas imported from international market: The prices of gas imported in the country from the international market are not administered by the Government and these prices are market determined.

Pricing under NELP regime: Under this PSC regime, the existing formula approved by the Government in 2007 for gas produced under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) is:

$$SP \text{ (USD/mmbtu)} = 2.5 + (CP-25) \wedge 0.15$$

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 formula approved in 2007 was valid for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of supply and was to remain valid up to 31st March, 2014. Accordingly, the formula was due for revision.

For reviewing the present formula, the Government of India constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr C. Rangarajan, the then Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in May, 2012, to look into the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) mechanism in petroleum industry. The Committee submitted its report in December, 2012. The complete report of the Committee is available at <http://eac.gov.in/reports/rep-psc0201>.

Based on the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee Report, the Government notified the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 on 10.1.2014 which envisaged the revised gas price to be applicable from 1st April, 2014. 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 *w.e.f.* 5.3.2014. The Election Commission *vide* its letter dated 24th March, 2014 deferred the notification of Gas Price till the election process. Accordingly, the revision of prices as per these guidelines (Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines for Domestically produced gas notified on 10.1.2014) was deferred by MOPNG *vide* order dated 28th March, 2014.

The Government considered gas price issue and noted that the pricing of natural gas under Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 has been a contentious issue wherein two Public Interest Litigations (PILs) in Supreme Court have been filed and an FIR is pending in Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Government of NCT of Delhi. Moreover the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and the Standing Committee on Petroleum have made adverse comments related to the Government decision on gas pricing.

Considering these and other factors the Government decided in the CCEA meeting held on 25th June, 2014 that the whole issue of gas pricing needs comprehensive re-examination and directed 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 continue to be priced at the rate prevailing on 31.03.2014.

(c) No Sir,

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने विचार-विमर्श करते हुए यह निर्देश दिया कि 30.09.2014 तक घरेलू गैस का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा। लेकिन, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन माह बाद वे किस बात पर विचार-विमर्श करेंगे, दाम घटाएंगे या बढ़ाएंगे?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, देश में जो अभी गैस प्राइसिंग फॉर्मूला लागू है, उसको एक समयावधि के उपरान्त बदलने का भी एक विषय उससे जुड़ा हुआ था। पिछली सरकार ने एक निर्णय लिया था कि देश के अंदर गैस प्राइसिंग का क्या नया फॉर्मूला आएगा। जब नयी सरकार आई तो हमने सारे विषयों पर सोच-विचार किया। इस बारे में स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी तथा देश की जो भावना थी, उन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए एक नयी सरकार के नाते हमने यह उचित समझा कि जनहित में सारे पक्षों को दोबारा सुना जाए और एक नये तरीके से निर्णय लिया जाए। उसके बारे में सरकार ने 30 सितम्बर तक समय लिया और जो पुराने रेट चल रहे थे, उसी को जारी किया। इसका नया फॉर्मूला क्या होगा, इस पर सारे पक्षों के साथ वार्ता चल रही है और सरकार इस बात के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि जो घोषित समय-सीमा है, उसके अंदर देश में निवेशकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा एक कल्याणकारी राज्य में जनता के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम नया फॉर्मूला ले आएंगे।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री प्रभात झा : मान्यवर, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम एक नये वैकल्पिक फॉर्मूले को लाएंगे, लेकिन आप यह बताने की कृपा करें कि वह फॉर्मूला कब आएगा और क्या वह टाइम-बाउंड होगा?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, उसका उत्तर मैंने दे दिया है कि सरकार सारे पक्षों से विचार-विमर्श कर रही है और हम इसे 30 सितम्बर तक ले आएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी, यह ठीक है कि आप 30 सितम्बर तक यह फॉर्मूला ले आएंगे, लेकिन क्या आप जानते हैं कि अभी तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक गैस नहीं पहुंची है और हर ब्लॉक लेवल पर आपने गैस डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन एजेंसी नहीं दी है। चूंकि पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से इसकी जरूरत गांव के लोगों को भी है, तो क्या सरकार हर ब्लॉक स्तर पर...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Skilled development programme in Bihar

*510. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State of Bihar has enormous manpower

but lacks skill development because of which people of Bihar often migrate in large numbers to other States for livelihood and employment;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government is taking any steps to encourage skill development programme in the State to utilize the manpower efficiently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, it is true that for better employment and livelihood, people from Bihar migrate to other States.

As of now, there are 691 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with 1.03 lakh seats in Bihar. There is one seat for 780 persons in India whereas in the state of Bihar one seat is for 1003 persons.

In the state of Bihar, during last four years, number of ITIs have increased from 259 to 691 with increase in seating capacity from 44,002 to 1,03,762.

Following schemes are also being implemented covering the State of Bihar, by Ministry of Labour & Employment:

- Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism
- Skill Development Initiative through Modular Employable skills
- Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank assistance

Details of the above schemes are at given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Thirteenth Finance commission has also released fund for establishment of 17 ITIs for Bihar.

A part from above, Government of India is funding skill development activities through over 70 schemes being implemented by more than 20 Ministries/departments in rural and urban areas of the country including the State of Bihar.

Statement-I

'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism'

1. Duration of scheme - From 29th March, 2010 to 31st March, 2016.
2. Cost of the scheme - ₹ 241.65 crore.
3. Components:
 - (a) Establishment of one ITI and two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each of covered 34 districts.

- (b) Skill training programmes for 1000 youth in Long Term Training (30 per district), 4000 youth in Short Term Training (120 per district) and train 340 youth in Instructor Training (10 per district).
- 4. Covered Area: 34 districts in 9 States.
- 5. Covered 6 districts in Bihar - Arwal, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Aurangabad and Rohtas.
- 6. Fund released so far to Bihar - ₹ 20.32 crore.

Skill Development Initiative

- 1. Scheme operationalised since May 2007.
- 2. Objective: To provide training and employment to school leavers, existing workers especially in informal sector to improve their employability.
- 3. Number of course modules - 505 covering 68 sectors.
- 4. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified.
- 5. Number of Independent empanelled assessing bodies - 121.
- 6. Training is provided by 10,246 registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under Central Government, State Governments, Public and Private sector industrial establishments.
- 7. Eligibility for training - 5th Standard or have functional literacy and numeracy skills.
- 8. The passed out candidates provided with NCVT certificate.
- 9. The implementation of the scheme is being done through web portal.
- 10. Number of persons trained/tested so far- 32.74 lakh.
- 11. VTPs registered in the State of Bihar-258.
- 12. Persons trained in the State of Bihar - 35,652.

Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank assistance**1. Objective:**

- a. Upgradation of 400 ITIs in 34 State Governments/UTs.
- b. Enhancement of knowledge and skills of ITI instructors.
- c. Strengthening facilities in 14 central institutes
- d. Strengthening curriculum development, reforms, capacity building etc.

2. Key institutional reforms introduced:

- (a) Constitution of Institute Management Committee (IMC) at ITI level with chairperson from the industry and delegation of enhanced academic, Financial and administrative power to Principal ITI.
- (b) Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops.
- (c) Modernization of tools, equipment and machinery.
- (d) Training of trainees and ensuring congenial environment.

Most of the States have been able to complete physical infrastructure.

- 3. Project duration - Dec. 2007 to Nov. 2014.
- 4. The fund sharing between center and state is 75:25 (90:10 for NE States).
- 5. Total allocation - ₹ 1782.61 crore.
- 6. Fund released so far - ₹ 1571.65 crore
- 7. Allocation for Bihar - ₹ 27.43 crore.
- 8. Released amount to Bihar - ₹ 20.38 crore.
- 9. 8 ITIs covered in the State of Bihar -Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Motihari, Katihar, Sitamarhi and Forbesganj.

Proposal to set up a Border Management Research Institute

*511. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a Border Management Research Institute;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives; and
- (c) the time by when the institute is likely to start its research operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The proposal to set up a Border Management Research Institute is in the conceptual stage.

Corruption in functioning of sports associations/federations

*512. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the financial and administrative irregularities/corruption in the functioning of various sports associations/federations, including the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to take over the control of BCCI, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and other corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, a few National Sports Federations (NSFs) were found to have violated the Government guidelines relating to age and tenure restrictions, irregularities in elections, etc. Government has taken action against such NSFs viz. Archery Association of India and Indian Amateur Boxing Federation have been de-recognized, Korfball Federation of India has not been granted recognition since 2012, Athletics Federation of India was directed to conduct elections afresh to some of their office bearers which they have complied with, Gymnastics Federation of India was also asked to conduct their elections afresh to which it has agreed now.

Also, several controversies about Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) regarding allotment of franchisees, match fixing, betting etc., reported in sections of print and electronic media, have come to the notice of the Government. Various agencies of the Government namely the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax Department have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities involving the BCCI in the country.

The Government has taken various measures to bring transparency, accountability and good governance in the functioning of the NSFs with a view to minimize the complaints of various nature such as misappropriation of Government funds; prevent doping, sexual harassment of women in sports, age fraud, etc.

The Government has also formulated a draft of the National Sports Development Bill to bring all the National Sports Federations and the BCCI under the RTI Act with the provision of exclusion clause of protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes. Views of General Public and the Stake holders were sought on the draft of the National Sports Development Bill. Since some of the issues need further deliberation and consultation it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for enactment of the said Bill.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) BCCI is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Act. It is not feasible for the Government to take over and run the day to day activities of BCCI. In order

to curb match fixing and other unfair practices in sports, Ministry of Law has prepared a draft legislation and has sought the views of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. Since some of the issues need further deliberation and consultation, it is not possible to indicate a time frame for enactment of the said Bill. To curb the incidents of unfair practices in sports, various agencies of the Government are taking action under the existing laws.

Establishing tribunals for redressal of grievances in parliamentary forces

*513. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the grievance redressal mechanisms presently available to paramilitary forces in the country;
- (b) whether Government seeks to establish tribunals for redressal of cases related to paramilitary forces, in line with the administrative tribunals, considering the high levels of attrition due to official problems and service complaints; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) To address the personal as well as official problem/service complaints of the Force personnel, each Force has a proper grievance redressal mechanism in place at Battalion, Range, Sector, Frontier, Zone & Directorate level. Nodal officers have been earmarked at each level for this purpose and the applicants are apprised about the factual position/facts with reference to their grievances/complaints within stipulated time. For each Force, the Director General of the Force concerned is the highest authority for redressal of the grievances. If an individual is not satisfied with the reply of the Nodal Officer or does not get any reply, he/she is free to appear before the Director General in person for redressal of his/her grievance(s) with the approval of his/her Head of office. Standing Committees against any sexual harassment and other grievances of women personnel have also been detailed in the CAPFs under the chairpersonship of a lady officer.

Besides, the CAPFs are allowing their personnel to send/forward SMSs or e-mails to the Nodal Officers/Force Directorate for quick disposal of their grievances. Whenever any senior officer or DG of the respective Force visits the field formations, sainik sammelan and interactions with the troops and officers are often held, and the problems/grievances of the personnel are heard patiently and settled to the extent possible. Further, hearings are also held at Force Head Quarters in respect of those personnel coming to meet the Director General of the Force personally for redressal of their grievances.

(b) and (c) In view of the large number of court cases arising in CAPFs and also in view of the fact that the CAPFs are governed by Act & Rules different from other Central

Government services, the Forces had proposed to set up separate & dedicated tribunal for the Forces. However, it was felt that the purpose may be served by empowering the already existing Central Administrative Tribunal to adjudicate over the court cases of Force personnel by suitably amending the Central Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 instead of establishing separate CAPF Tribunal. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken up the matter with the Department of Personnel & Training as to whether the CAPFs can be brought under the purview of CAT.

Promoting sports in Jharkhand

†*514. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is keen interest towards Indian sports like archery, hockey, football, badminton and kabaddi in Jharkhand;
- (b) whether tribal youth, both male and female are very talented in the field of archery;
- (c) whether the family of a sportsperson, who has won gold medal in archery is on the verge of starvation today;
- (d) whether Government is formulating any policy to promote sports in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Jharkhand State has produced a good number of world class sports persons both male & female in various sports disciplines, such as hockey, archery etc.

(c) Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs And Sports has no information in this regard. However, under the scheme for National Welfare Fund for sportsperson, the Government provides *ex-gratia* lump sum financial assistance to the outstanding players including their family members living in indigent circumstances.

(d) No Sir.

(e) 'Sports' is a state subject. The primary responsibility for development and promotion of a sport discipline including archery rests with the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF) and the State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance for various activities such as holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, holding of zonal and national

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

championships for sub-junior and senior categories, organizing International tournaments abroad, procurement of sports and sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train the athletes, etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans.

Further, identification and nurturing of the identified talent from various disciplines including archery is done under the following schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI):

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme
- SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme
- Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme

Under these schemes, assistance is provided to the trainees for boarding, lodging, equipment, sports kit, stipend, competition exposure, *etc.*

Documentation and conservation of monuments

*515.DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted two proposals, namely documentation of all unprotected monuments in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs 100 lakhs and conservation of monuments belonging to seven major dynasties of Karnataka at an estimated cost Rs. 5.00 crores to the Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has considered the proposals and by when the approval will be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government, the two proposals- one for documentation of all unprotected monuments in Karnataka at an estimated cost of ₹100 lakhs and another for conservation of monuments belonging to seven major dynasties of Karnataka were sent by Government of Karnataka in the year 2003 and 2005 respectively. Being very old proposals, the records of these proposals are not readily available either with the State Government or with the Government of India. However, Government of India is having a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) which takes up the task of documentation of Monuments and Antiquities including the Monuments and Antiquities in the State of Karnataka. The State Government can approach this Mission for documentation of all their Monuments.

For conservation of Monuments Rs.100 crores were allocated to the Government of Karnataka as State-specific grant under the 13th Finance Commission. As reported by the Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Government has spent ₹ 5.3 crores for conservation of monument belonging to the seven dynasties.

Traffic jams in Najafgarh, New Delhi

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

(a) whether there are regular traffic jams in Najafgarh, New Delhi, and the situation has deteriorated during the last three years and Delhi Traffic Police is unable to regulate the flow of traffic effectively;

(b) if not, the actual status of traffic management, the efforts made to ensure smooth flow of traffic and result achieved during the last three years;

(c) the difficulty in making the traffic around Najafgarh into one way; and

(d) the long term efforts/plan of Government to ensure smooth flow of traffic, particularly in view of increasing vehicular traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The traffic situation in Najafgarh has improved considerably in the last one year after installing "Jersey Barricades" to segregate cross movement of traffic on the circular road, commonly known as "Firni" road. Traffic police personnel have also been deployed at vulnerable points to ensure better traffic regulation. However, smooth flow of traffic is affected on festive days and during peak hours.

The Najafgarh area has grown tremendously from an old village hub to a huge business and trading centre having all kinds of big shops, showrooms, modern schools, posh hospitals, urbanized centres etc. Besides, the old mandies such as Sabzi Mandi, Anaj Mandi and Chara Mandi co-exist, which also results in overcrowding and congestion in the area, especially on the circular road. The commercial activities have increased manifold over the years.

There are six major intersections besides dozens of slip roads falling on the circular road. For making the entire circular road as 'One Way' for movement of traffic, all kinds of encroachments on the roads and pavements need to be cleared by the civic agencies, so that smooth traffic regulation can be ensured and the safety of road users is not compromised. There is also need for restricting the movement of slow moving vehicles on this stretch of road. A comprehensive proposal on traffic problems of Najafgarh and its solution have been prepared by Delhi Police and sent to the UTTIPEC/DDA to examine the matter for efficient traffic management in the area.

DTC bus service to connect girl's colleges with South Delhi

*517. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are no direct DTC bus services to

connect JMC and Maitreyi College for girls to South Delhi areas such as Vasant Vihar, Vasant Kunj, Munirka, etc. and students have to walk around two kilometers from Ring Road to their colleges;

(b) whether Government would take steps to introduce direct bus service to connect the above colleges to facilitate safe journey to girl students in view of increased rape/molestation cases;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and alternative measures that would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) At present, no bus originates from JMC (Jesus and Marry College)/Maitrey College Complex. However, the bus service of 17 routes with 195 buses is available from Bapu Dham Bus Stand at Sardar Patel Marg, which is located at a distance of around 500 meters from the aforesaid college Complex. The bus service of 32 routes with 540 buses is also available at Ring Road (Satya Niketan), which is approximately one kilometer from the aforesaid college Complex.

Keeping in view the transport problems of girl students residing in Vasant Kunj and its adjoining areas, DTC has decided to operate Special Bus Service exclusively for girls at 8.00 a.m. from Vasant Kunj *via* Nelson Mandela Marg, V.V. Depot, Malai mandir, Moti Bagh, Satya Niketan terminating at JMC/Maitrey College complex with the return trip at 2.30 p.m. on the same route w.e.f. 11.08.2014.

Decline in Manufacturing Sector

*518. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of consistent decline in manufacturing sector, resulting in large scale unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for decline in manufacturing sector along with the review undertaken by Government in this regard and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether India's ranking in the performance of manufacturing sector is also on the decline as per the report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government, including measures suggested by the Planning Commission to boost/improve manufacturing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As reflected in the National Accounts Statistics, after experiencing growth of 11.3% in 2009-10 and 7.4% in 2011-12, the annual growth of the manufacturing sector / declined to 1.1% in 2012-13 and further to (-) 0.7% in 2013-14. The latest National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data for employment is available for 2011-12. As per the Twelfth Plan document of the Planning Commission, employment in manufacturing which had increased from 44.05 million in 1999-2000 to 55.77 million in 2004-05, had thereafter declined by 5 million to 50.74 million in 2009-10. However, as per the 68th (2011-12) round of the NSSO, which disseminate figures of sector wise employment in terms of ratios, out of thousand usually employed persons, 126 were employed in manufacturing.

The Government is closely monitoring and regularly reviewing the performance of the manufacturing sector. The reasons for the decline in growth of manufacturing sector in recent years, *inter-alia*, are moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world *etc.*

(c) As per the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Competitive Industrial Performance Report, 2012/13, India's Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) ranking was 43rd in 2010 as compared to 42nd in 2009 which was reported in the UNIDO's Industrial Development Report, 2011.

(d) The Planning Commission in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document has made various recommendations about the measures that are necessary for meeting the targets of industrial growth envisaged in the Plan period. These, *inter alia*, include recommendations relating to policy, creation of new institutions and strengthening of existing institutions.

The Government has taken various measures to revive the manufacturing growth. The excise duty concession allowed in the interim budget for automobile sector, capital goods and consumer goods has been extended till December, 2014. The Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament announced a series of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country which, *inter alia*, include increasing composite caps of foreign investment in Defence and Insurance sectors to 49%, opening up some sectors of Railway to 100%, easing norms of built up area and capital conditions for FDI for development of smart cities, capital investment of more than ₹ 2 lakh crore by Public Sector Undertakings, incentives for Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts to attract long-term finance from foreign and domestic sources, correction of inverted duty structure in manufacturing products and conceptualization of a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority.

Further, the other important measures for industrial growth include implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, conceptualization of Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and East Coast Economic Corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission

Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across states and endorsing them to the State Governments, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures *etc.* for various activities related to industry, *e.g.* certification for boilers, setting up of industries with dual use, and delicensing a large number of parts/components from the purview of industrial licensing.

Status of Super Speciality Hospitals in Delhi

*519. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two Super Speciality hospitals in Delhi, Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, East Delhi and Janakpuri Super Speciality Hospital, West Delhi whose construction was started in the year 1998 have not yet started admitting patients;
- (b) if so, the estimated cost of these projects, when the construction was completed and at what cost;
- (c) the yearly allocation of funds for these two hospitals and for what purpose the money was spent since the construction was over; and
- (d) the present state of functioning of these hospitals and the measures being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has started the construction of two Super Specialty Hospitals in Delhi, *i.e.* Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital, East Delhi and Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital, West Delhi, in the year 1998. However, Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital is already admitting patients for dialysis.

Estimated cost is as under:

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital - ₹ 153.68 crore; expected date of completion: November 2014
- (ii) Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital - ₹ 73.67 crore; Construction of building has been completed.

The yearly allocations of funds for these two hospitals are as under:

Financial Year	Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital		Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	Nil	Nil	5.00	4.99
2008-09	2.16	2.05	6.38	5.32

1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	2.16	2.02	5.00	4.91
2010-11	3.00	1.76	5.30	5.18
2011-12	5.00	4.27	5.80	5.76
2012-13	6.00	4.49	8.18	8.04
2013-14	12.56	7.18	8.00	7.22

Above expenditure is being carried out under the following heads:-

- (i) Salary of doctors and staff
- (ii) Procurement of drugs and consumables
- (iii) Office expenses
- (iv) Procurement of machinery and equipments

Present status of functioning of these two hospitals is as under:-

(1) Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital

Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital is functional on day care basis providing referral super specialty/tertiary care facilities to patients and secondary care hospitals located in East Delhi such as GTB Hospital, Delhi State Cancer Institute, Swami Dayanand Hospital, ESI Hospital, Jhilmil *etc.* The following day care services are available:

- (i) Gastroenterology Endoscopy centre which provides upper GI endoscopy and colonoscopy for a diagnostic and therapeutic indications.
- (ii) Thirty beds Dialysis centre providing day care dialysis facilities.
- (iii) Non-invasive cardiology services such as Echo-cardiography, stress echo-cardiography, treadmill test and ECG.
- (iv) The hospital is also providing out-patient consultations to Cardiac and Gastroenterology patients.
- (v) Laboratory services are being provided to patients.

Measures for achieving full functionality are as under :

- (i) Infrastructure completion: Infrastructure completion is progressing at a rapid pace.
- (ii) Equipment Procurement: Tertiary care equipments in alignment with service profile of the hospital is in advance stage of procurement.
- (ii) Manpower Provisioning: The Government is sanctioning 830 additional posts

of Doctors, Nurses, Paramedical staff and other support staff for making the hospital fully functional.

(2) Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital

Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital is functional catering to around 10000-11000 patients per month in different Super Specialty OPDs. The following services are being provided:

"Cardiology OPD, Neurology OPD, Nephrology OPD, Day care observation facilities, ECG services, Rehabilitation services like Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy and Speech Therapy, Pathology and cytology laboratory, Microbiology and Biochemistry Laboratory, Radiology Services, Pharmacy and EEG/ EMG lab".

Measures for achieving full functionality are as under:

- (i) 361 posts of different categories have been created.
- (ii) Advertisement for filling up the posts of Assistant Professor, Ministerial Staff, Junior Specialists and Senior Residents has already been published for recruitment.
- (iii) The installation of the equipments such as Fully Automatic Laboratory Analyzers is in final process. Cath Lab, MRI, 1000mA X-ray, Ultrasound, Color Doppler, Ventilators etc. has already been initiated.
- (iv) Indoor facilities will be operational as soon as MGPL is installed and manpower is recruited.

**Infiltration from Pakistan along the Gujarat
and Rajasthan Border**

†*520. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of incidents of infiltration from Pakistan along the Gujarat and Rajasthan border during the year 2013-14;
- (b) the State-wise number of infiltrators apprehended; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to check infiltrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of number of infiltration cases and infiltrators apprehended along the Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat and Rajasthan States during the year 2013 and 2014 (up to July, 2014) are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Gujarat		Rajasthan	
	No. of cases	Apprehended	No. of cases	Apprehended
2013	15	86	13	13
2014	9	11	4	4
TOTAL	24	97	17	17

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan along the Indo-Pakistan border. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country. The riverine segments of the international borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.
- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. Continuous efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Raising the issues of infiltration from across the border during various meetings with counterpart countries *i.e.* Company Commander Meeting, Commandant Level Meeting, Sector Commander Level Meeting and Director General Level Talks etc.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to infiltration. These BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network, co-ordination with sister agencies and conduct of special operations along the border.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Grant of NOC for sale of Ammonium Nitrate

3691. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government can grant No Objection Certificate (NOC), if

the District Authority fails to respond within the stipulated time of six months from date of application for sale of ammonium nitrate from a storehouse exceeding 30 MT as per the Ammonium Nitrate rules, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the licensing authority would issue NOC who has been granted prior approval or any other designated authority by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action can be taken against the District Authority who has delayed issue of NOC without assigning any reasons therefor within the stipulated time?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) As per the provisions of Rule 34 of Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, only District Authority is authorized for issue of No Objection Certificate for storage of Ammonium Nitrate for sale. The Rules do not provide for alternative authority for issue of NOC in case of delay on the part of District Authority.

(e) The applicant can approach immediate superior to such District Authority in the concerned State Government.

Unabated increase of missing children

3692. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unabated increase of missing children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Apex Court has expressed its unhappiness over this state of affairs;

(d) whether the Apex Court has given some directions in the matter to control this abuse;

(e) whether Government has devised some action plan to control this menace; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information available, the State-wise and sex-wise number of children missing, traced and untraced in the country during the last three

years, 2011, 2012 and 2013 along with the percentage of untraced children are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) 75 of 2012, *Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs UOI* has expressed its concern over rise in number of missing children and has given directions. In pursuance of this Ministry of Home Affairs has already circulated an Advisory to file FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.

(e) and (f) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs. There are also specific legislations relating to trafficking in women and children i.e. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a portal namely 'TrackChild' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining the data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). It is designed to have two parts as 'Missing' and 'Found' section where every particular details of the missing / found children; like physical attributes, place of missing / recovery, special identification 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.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had also issued a detailed Advisory on missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to States / UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. A comprehensive pro-forma has been circulated to all States/UTs to facilitate better data collection on missing and found children.

Statement
Yearwise Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2011-2012 & 2013

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Untraced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Total Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Untraced (M+F)	% Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year 2011									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	19	16	3	67	58	9	13.4
		Female	48	42	6				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1398	686	5470	3767	1703	31.1
		Female	3386	2369	1017				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	16	7	64	47	17	26.6
		Female	41	31	10				
4.	Assam	Male	835	450	385	2290	1329	961	42.0
		Female	1455	879	576				
5.	Bihar	Male	504	237	267	889	504	385	43.3
		Female	385	267	118				
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	90	14	211	164	47	22.3
		Female	107	74	33				
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	871	377	3905	2525	1380	35.3
		Female	2657	1654	1003				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2	28.6
		Female	5	3	2				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	3	1	8	6	2	25.0
		Female	4	3	1				
10.	Delhi	Male	2943	2427	516	6054	4823	1231	20.3
		Female	3111	2396	715				
11.	Goa	Male	108	88	20	248	203	45	18.1
		Female	140	115	25				
12.	Gujarat	Male	1074	637	437	3317	1719	1598	48.2
		Female	2243	1082	1161				
13.	Haryana	Male	698	451	247	1191	756	435	36.5
		Female	493	305	188				
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	172	20	437	393	44	10.1
		Female	245	221	24				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	155	43	441	340	101	22.9
		Female	243	185	58				
16.	Jharkhand*	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
		Female	0	0	0				
17.	Karnataka	Male	1624	968	656	3838	2356	1482	38.6
		Female	2214	1388	826				
18.	Kerala	Male	428	310	118	1283	981	302	23.5
		Female	855	671	184				

19.	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	3314	1055	12134	8526	3608	29.7	
		Female	7765	5212	2553					
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5932	4702	1230	14133	11014	3119	22.1	
		Female	8201	6312	1889					
22.	Manipur	Male	37	21	16	72	50	22	30.6	
		Female	35	29	6					
23.	Meghalaya	Male	68	60	8	173	154	19	11.0	
		Female	105	94	11					
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	6	0	9	9	0	0.0	
		Female	3	3	0					
25.	Nagaland	Male	84	23	61	189	63	126	66.7	
		Female	105	40	65					
26.	Odisha	Male	643	122	521	2176	387	1789	82.2	
		Female	1533	265	1268					
27.	Puducherry	Male	21	16	5	74	66	8	10.8	
		Female	53	50	3					
28.	Punjab	Male	427	198	229	675	302	373	55.3	
		Female	248	104	144					
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1306	329	4174	3391	783	18.8	
		Female	2539	2085	454					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Sikkim	Male	24	19	5	77	49	28	36.4
		Female	53	30	23				
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	961	676	285	2828	1981	847	30.0
		Female	1867	1305	562				
32.	Tripura	Male	149	47	102	523	138	385	73.6
		Female	374	91	283				
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	1615	753	3829	2486	1343	35.1
		Female	1461	871	590				
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	334	236	98	614	429	185	30.1
		Female	280	193	87				
35.	West Bengal	Male	5825	2523	3302	19254	7227	12027	62.5
		Female	13429	4704	8725				
TOTAL FOR BOYS (M)			34971	23175	11796				
TOTAL FOR GIRLS (F)			55683	33073	22610				
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			90654	56248	34406	90654	56248	34406	38.0

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx).

*Data not received from Jharkhand.

Statement
Yearwise Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2012

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	State-wise Total Missing (M+F)	State-wise Traced (M+F)	State-wise Total Un-traced (M+F)	% of Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	12	5	7	27	12	15	55.6
		Female	15	7	8				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1769	888	881	4848	2468	2380	49.1
		Female	3079	1580	1499				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	32	10	22	96	28	68	70.8
		Female	64	18	46				
4.	Assam	Male	772	330	442	2209	978	1231	55.7
		Female	1437	648	789				
5.	Bihar	Male	833	160	673	1466	310	1156	78.9
		Female	633	150	483				
6.	Chandigarh	Male	62	30	32	156	65	91	58.3
		Female	94	35	59				
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1225	988	237	3852	2828	1024	26.6
		Female	2627	1840	787				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	4	4	0	6	6	0	0.0
		Female	2	2	0				
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	5	4	1	9	8	1	11.1
		Female	4	4	0				
10.	Delhi	Male	2356	1228	1128	4917	2543	2374	48.3
		Female	2561	1315	1246				
11.	Goa	Male	108	90	18	269	221	48	17.8
		Female	161	131	30				
12.	Gujarat	Male	1375	1242	133	3798	3350	448	11.8
		Female	2423	2108	315				
13.	Haryana	Male	722	402	320	1211	671	540	44.6
		Female	489	269	220				
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	178	114	64	374	212	162	43.3
		Female	196	98	98				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	239	110	129	461	197	264	57.3
		Female	222	87	135				
16.	Jharkhand	Male	298	171	127	973	491	482	49.5
		Female	675	320	355				
17.	Karnataka	Male	473	194	279	1090	427	663	60.8
		Female	617	233	384				

18. Kerala	Male	391	239	152	1168	706	462	39.6
	Female	777	467	310				
19. Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
20. Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
21. Maharashtra	Male	6296	4665	1631	15443	11341	4102	26.6
	Female	9147	6676	2471				
22. Manipur	Male	63	44	19	133	98	35	26.3
	Female	70	54	16				
23. Meghalaya	Male	38	31	7	87	61	26	29.9
	Female	49	30	19				
24. Mizoram	Male	1	1	0	13	11	2	15.4
	Female	12	10	2				
25. Nagaland	Male	78	18	60	170	60	110	64.7
	Female	92	42	50				
26. Odisha	Male	1076	299	777	3983	798	3185	80.0
	Female	2907	499	2408				
27. Puducherry	Male	20	12	8	50	34	16	32.0
	Female	30	22	8				
28. Punjab	Male	407	118	289	736	178	558	75.8
	Female	329	60	269				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1423	1150	273	3893	3290	603	15.5
		Female	2470	2140	330				
30.	Sikkim	Male	146	96	50	278	166	112	40.3
		Female	132	70	62				
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	1095	578	517	3212	2020	1192	37.1
		Female	2117	1442	675				
32.	Tripura	Male	144	37	107	567	105	462	81.5
		Female	423	68	355				
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2317	1410	907	3857	2305	1552	40.2
		Female	1540	895	645				
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	428	190	238	730	303	427	58.5
		Female	302	113	189				
35.	West Bengal	Male	1316	570	746	4956	1851	3105	62.7
		Female	3640	1281	2359				
Total for Boys (M)			25702	15428	10274				
Total for Girls (F)			39336	22714	16622				
Grand Total (M+F)			65038	38142	26896	65038	38142	26896	41.4

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx),

(*) Zero indicates states did not update information. NCRB is constantly reminding States to update

Statement
Yearwise Information on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children for the year 2013

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	Statewise Total Missing (M+F)	Statewise Total Traced (M+F)	Statewise Total Un-traced (M+F)	% Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	14	7	7	37	23	14	37.8
		Female	23	16	7				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2121	991	1130	5712	2682	3030	53.0
		Female	3591	1691	1900				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	12	0	12	22	0	22	100.0
		Female	10	0	10				
4.	Assam	Male	394	167	227	1059	432	627	59.2
		Female	665	265	400				
5.	Bihar	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0				
6.	Chandigarh	Male	46	3	43	136	14	122	89.7
		Female	90	11	79				
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	847	423	424	2771	1227	1544	55.7
		Female	1924	804	1120				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	4	1	3	6	2	4	66.7
		Female	2	1	1				
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0				
10.	Delhi	Male	3286	1908	1378	7181	3939	3242	45.1
		Female	3895	2031	1864				
11.	Goa	Male	68	50	18	159	112	47	29.6
		Female	91	62	29				
12.	Gujarat	Male	973	581	392	2801	1371	1430	51.1
		Female	1828	790	1038				
13.	Haryana	Male	21	6	15	45	13	32	71.1
		Female	24	7	17				
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	131	79	52	256	140	116	45.3
		Female	125	61	64				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	136	74	62	289	155	134	46.4
		Female	153	81	72				
16.	Jharkhand	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Female	0	0	0				
17.	Karnataka	Male	161	50	111	318	107	211	66.4
		Female	157	57	100				

18. Kerala	Male	473	333	140	1305	900	405	31.0
	Female	832	567	265				
19. Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
20. Madhya Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
21. Maharashtra	Male	5874	3776	2098	15334	9413	5921	38.6
	Female	9460	5637	3823				
22. Manipur	Male	25	19	6	36	30	6	16.7
	Female	11	11	0				
23. Meghalaya	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
24. Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Female	0	0	0				
25. Nagaland	Male	77	20	57	177	45	132	74.6
	Female	100	25	75				
26. Odisha	Male	661	212	449	2539	615	1924	75.8
	Female	1878	403	1475				
27. Puducherry	Male	20	19	1	49	46	3	6.1
	Female	29	27	2				
28. Punjab	Male	23	3	20	42	7	35	83.3
	Female	19	4	15				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	Male	879	495	384	2192	1176	1016	46.4
		Female	1313	681	632				
30.	Sikkim	Male	48	9	39	124	41	83	66.9
		Female	76	32	44				
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	1090	630	460	3271	1979	1292	39.5
		Female	2181	1349	832				
32.	Tripura	Male	100	9	91	372	31	341	91.7
		Female	272	22	250				
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Female	0	0	0				
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	240	155	85	362	200	162	44.8
		Female	122	45	77				
35.	West Bengal	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Female	0	0	0				
TOTAL for Boys (M)			17792	10070	7722				
TOTAL for GIRLS (F)			28871	14680	14191				
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			46663	24750	21913	46595	24700	21895	47.0

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBS),

Note: Data not received from Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

Targets for Employment generation and Investment in SEZs

3693. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed for employment generation and investment in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years;
- (b) to what extent the targets have been achieved; and
- (c) the targets fixed for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In Order to impart stability to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) regime and to achieve / generation of greater economic activity and employment through the establishment of SEZs, Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 had been enacted in June, 2005 supported by SEZs Rules, 2006. The main objectives of the SEZs Act are:-

- (i) generation of additional economic activity;
- (ii) promotion of exports of goods and services;
- (iii) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- (iv) creation of employment opportunities;
- (v) development of infrastructure facilities.

Employment generated and Investment made in Special Economic Zones during the last three years is as under: (₹ in crore)

Financial Year(s)	Employment* (Persons)	Investment*
2011-2012	8,44,916	2,01,875
2012-2013	10,74,904	2,36,717
2013-2014	12,83,309	2,96,663

* Calculated on cumulative basis.

Obligations under Scheduled Rollout of TFA

3694. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is under compulsion to accept the scheduled rollout of Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) while it is finalized by July 31; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how it will affect the country's action on food security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) During the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2013, WTO members, including India, agreed on a Bali Package comprising an agreement on Trade Facilitation and issues relating to agriculture and development.

As per the Ministerial Decision on the Trade Facilitation Agreement, a Preparatory Committee on Trade Facilitation was established in the WTO to perform various functions necessary to bring the Agreement into force, which includes the drawing up of a Protocol of Amendment to make the Trade Facilitation Agreement a part of the WTO Agreement. The Ministerial Decision further stated that the General Council shall meet no later than 31 July 2014 to, *inter alia*, adopt the Protocol drawn up by the Preparatory Committee, and to open the Protocol for acceptance until 31 July 2015.

However, following the Bali Ministerial meeting, while there was progress on the Trade Facilitation Agreement, other decisions including one on public stockholding for food security purposes and other development issues were sidelined. 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. India has followed this up with suggestions on the procedure to be followed in order to ensure time-bound delivery of an outcome on public stockholding for food security and has also urged that a similar approach be adopted on all other elements of the Bali Package.

The stand taken by India is aimed at achieving a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes so that the country's efforts to ensure food security remain consistent with its international obligations.

Review of policy of SEZs

3695. SHRI D. RAJA:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to have a unique labour law for Special Economic Zones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussions with the Development Commissions of the zones in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is actively considering to review the policy of the Special Economic Zones; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Sir, as per SEZ Act and Rules framed thereunder the Central Government shall have no authority to relax any law relating to the welfare of the labour in the SEZs. All Labour laws are applicable in Special Economic Zones. The rights of the workers/labour are therefore protected / under the SEZ Act. Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ policy.

Procedures and documentation in export/import trade

3696. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a variety of procedures and documentation exists in carrying out import/export trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Economic Survey, 2013- 14 has pointed out the need for simpler procedures for documentation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial measures being taken by government to lessen procedures and documentation in import/export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Exporters and importers need to comply with the business and regulatory requirements of a number of agencies in India as well as in the importing countries. Most important agencies are Customs, Shipping companies and Banks. Each of these agencies prescribe standard procedures/ documentation for exports and imports. Filing of Shipping Bill for exports and Bill of Entry for import are the most important procedures for Customs. Issue of Bill of lading is the main procedure of shipping companies. Establishing letter of credit or accepting documents relating to a foreign exchange transaction is the most important procedure relating to banks for exports and imports.

(c), (d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Economic survey 2013-14 has highlighted the need for trade facilitation by reducing the number of documents, transaction cost and time for export and import. Government has introduced a number of measures to simplify

export and import related procedures and documentation and make these available online for the users. Following major Trade Facilitation measures have been adopted by the Government:

- (i) Most of India's export and import documents are processed at Customs through the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system.
- (ii) Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has introduced 24x7 customs clearance facility at major ports.
- (iii) Electronic Bank Realization Certification (eBRC) system introduced by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) ensures secured online flow of export related Foreign Exchange realization information from Banks to DGFT.
- (iv) Exporters can file online applications to avail benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy Schemes. They can also make online payment for application fee.

Export Infrastructure

3697. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is lagging behind in providing export infrastructure like port connectivity, coordination of roads, cargo handling facilities, etc;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by Government to build up such export infrastructure to facilitate increase in export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) It is the consistent endeavor of Government to improve the export related infrastructure to promote exports. India possesses adequate infrastructure but inadequacies are reported, time to time, in seamless transport through road, railports and airports.

- (c) Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Some salient steps taken by Government

1. To address constraints in the smooth movement of international cargo and resolving the issues relating to bottlenecks in trade by sea, air, and rail route, surfacing from time to time two high level committees, viz. the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Sea (SCOPE - SHIPPING) and the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Air (SCOPE- AIR) are

functioning in the Department of Commerce. The meetings of these two Committees are normally held every year.

2. Department of Commerce administers "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports" (ASIDE) Scheme since 2002-03, with the objective to involve the States in the export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. The outlay of the scheme has two components *i.e.* 80% of the funds (State component) and 20% (central component).
3. An assistance of ₹5247 crores has been granted in 1642 projects under States component of ASIDE scheme since inception. An assistance of ₹ 1453.67 crores has been granted in 459 projects under Central component of ASIDE scheme since inception of the scheme.
4. Till date, 12 Land Customs Stations and Border Haats have been sanctioned under ASIDE. 292 projects in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) have been funded under ASIDE. 7 projects by CONCOR or CWC have been granted assistance under ASIDE to develop infrastructure in ICDs and CFS. ₹ 71.19 crores assistance has been granted in 9 projects in augmenting infrastructure at various ports under ASIDE scheme.
5. For the year 2014-15 Rs 274.12 Cr. have been sanctioned out of the total funds of ₹ 800 cr. (₹ 261.25 core Under State Component and ₹ 12.87 crore under Central Component)
6. In the year 2000, an Export Development Fund (EDF) was set up with the objective of promoting exports from the North East region (NER). So far 78 projects have been sanctioned under EDF-NER. ₹ 75.51 crores have been sanctioned to APEDA as corpus fund for the purpose of release of sanctioned grants under EDF-NER.
7. Single Window Clearance for proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots/Container Freight Stations (ICDs/CFSS) has been functioning since 1992 under the Department of Commerce. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in the Department of Commerce has sanctioned 286 ICDs / CFSs till 16-06-2014. During the year 2013-14 IMC sanctioned 8 ICDs and 6 CFSs. Out of 286 ICDs/CFSS, 190 are functional and 96 are under implementation.
8. India has. 12 major ports 6 each on the Eastern and Western coasts respectively and has rail connectivity to the arterial routes of Indian railways to have access to the hinterland. Private ports such as Dhamra, Krishnapatnam, Gangavaram, Mundra, *etc* have been connected by rail.

9. The handling (offloading) capacity of the major ports is sufficient to match with the trade demands. The capacity of all major ports as on 31-03-2014 was 800.52 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) against the traffic of 555.50 MMT handled in 2013-14. The capacity utilization is around 70%. As per the internationally accepted norms, the gap between the traffic and the capacity should be around 30%.
10. The aggregate capacity in twelve Major Ports as on 31st March, 2014 was 800.52 Million Tonnes per annum (MTPA) as against 744.91 Million Tonnes per annum as on 31st March, 2013. The capacity addition of 55.61 MTPA was achieved through a mix of addition of new berths & improvement in efficiency. The average turn around time has improved from 4.24 days in 2000-01 to 2.25 days in 2013-14
11. The following steps have been taken to expand the capacity and modernize ports in India :
 - (i) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity to minimize pre-berthing detention time and reduce turn around time to vessels calling on the ports.
 - (ii) Modernizing berths with state of the art loading / unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency.
 - (iii) Deepening of channels and berths so that ports can accommodate larger vessels.
 - (iv) Improving rail / road connectivity of Ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.
12. The Air cargo terminals at Airports of Authority of India and Joint Venture Airports are developed by the respective airport operators from time. An Air Cargo Logistics Promotion Board has been constituted by Ministry of Civil Aviation in June, 2013 as an Inter-Ministerial group to steer the policy reforms recommended in the report of Working Group on Air Cargo Logistics, 2012.
13. The Air cargo facility at Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata has been upgraded. Airport Authority of India has also invited private participation in six airports on PPP basis where new cargo terminals are within the scope of work. By 2016-17, over-all air cargo volumes may touch 4.4 million tonnes.
14. In the last 20 years, the road network has more than doubled to 4.7 million kms. in 2011-12, The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes on conversion of the Golden Quadrilateral to six lane roads, completion of North-South and

East-West corridors, Phase-III & IV of the National Highways Development Project, upgradation of National and State Highways to minimum two lane standards.

15. Port connectivity programme has been taken up under Phase I of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) to provide National Highway connectivity to the major ports of the country. The development of the 4 lane connectivity to 12 Major Ports was approved under NHDP at a cost of Rs 1896 crores in Dec 2000 for implementation through Special Purpose Vehicles. The connectivity to Kandla port on NH 8 was already on before the NHDP. Kolkatta port connectivity and Mumbai port connectivity have been dropped. 4 laning has already been completed in 7 port roads.
16. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) primarily involves establishment of a dedicated freight corridor (DFC) of around 1,500 km between Delhi and Mumbai with terminals at Dadri in the national capital region (NCR) of Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai. The area around the DFC would be developed as the DMIC. The DMIC is setting up 7 industrial corridors in Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata corridor, will pass through UP, Uttarakhand, Bihar and West Bengal. Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) is building Multi Modal Logistics Parks at various locations including around the DFC. The first phase of Multi Modal Logistics Park has been operationalised in Rajasthan at Kathuwas. CONCOR is also developing such parks at Vishakhapatnam, Jharsaguda, Nagpur and Naya Raipur.

Trade reforms

3698.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Economic Survey, 2013- 14 has highlighted the need for immediate trade reforms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government for trade reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Economic Survey 2013-14 has highlighted some important issues that need to be addressed to achieve higher export growth.

- (b) Some major issues affecting India's merchandise export sector identified in the survey are product diversification, export infrastructure, focus on useful regional

trading blocks, inverted duty structure, export promotion schemes, Special Economic Zones (SEZ), trade facilitation and intertwining of domestic and external sector policies. Many of these issues have been addressed in the Foreign Trade Policy and in other reports of the Government.

(c) The Government has taken note of the difficulties faced by the exporters and taken following measures to mitigate the same:

- (i) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has implemented electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (e-BRC) to capture foreign exchange realisation details directly from Bank thereby reducing the transaction cost
- (ii) Exporters can submit application and make payment of application fee through online system
- (iii) Online complaint registration module is in operation in the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for redressal of Grievances
- (iv) 24x7-customs clearance *w.e.f* 1st September, 2012 at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai Air Cargo Complexes. 24x7 customs clearances facilities are available at Chennai, JNPT, Kandla and Kolkata Seaports in respect of the following categories of imports and exports:
 - Bills of Entry where no examination and assessment is required and
 - 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.

Abolition of DDT and MAT on SEZs

3699. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has recommended abolition of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) and Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) levied on Special Economic Zones to boost manufacturing and exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether abolishing MAT and DDT on Special Economic Zones will send a positive signal to global investors; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per the original

provisions under the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006, exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) in the case of SEZ Developers and Units as also the exemption from Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) for SEZ Developers were granted.

The provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) have been made applicable to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid is not available after 1st June, 2011.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) has recommended the restoration of original exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) to SEZ developers and units.

Institutionalisation of Bullion Trade

3700. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether gems and jewellery exports declined by 11 per cent in 2013-14 and the World Gold Council (WGC) has cautioned Government that the gold jewellery manufacturing industry may move to China if it does not take measures to institutionalise bullion trade in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China has proposed to set up a free trade zone for the gold industry to attract foreign investments in bullion trade and jewellers are already weighing the options; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures Government proposes to take to institutionalise bullion trade in India? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Gem and jewellery exports have been growing steadily since 2002-03. However, some decline has been noticed in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, which was due to the global economic slowdown. The details of gem and jewellery exports during the last five years are given below:-

Year	Value in USD Million	% Growth
2009-10	29,081.11	2.36
2010-11	40,508.72	39.30

Year	Value in USD Million	% Growth
2011-12	44,887.70	10.81
2012-13	43,344.85	-3.44
2013-14 (P)	41,100.13	-5.18

Source: DGCI&S

World Gold Council has not presented any Paper / Report to the Department of Commerce with respect to China.

(c) Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has reported that Shanghai Gold Exchange is introducing a trading platform in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone for overseas investors to trade their products directly.

(d) With a view to institutionalize the bullion trade, Government has taken a number of measures, which include:-

- (i) Permitted import of gold on consignment basis by both nominated agencies and banks to meet the needs of exporters of gold jewellery.
- (ii) Prohibited import of gold in the form of coins and medallions.
- (iii) 80:20 Scheme was introduced by RBI for import of gold by nominated agencies/banks which provides for 20% gold to be made available to exporters out of each consignment imported in the country and the balance for domestic use.
- (iv) Import of gold is allowed under Advance Authorization/Duty Free Import Authorization and Replenishment Scheme to exporters.
- (v) Star Trading Houses/Premier Trading Houses have been permitted to import gold under the 80:20 Scheme.
- (vi) Entities/units in the SEZ and EoUs, Premier Trading Houses/Star Trading Houses (irrespective of whether they are nominated agencies or not) are permitted to import gold exclusively for the purpose of exports. Gold provided to these units by Nominated Agencies/banks will not qualify as supply of gold to exporters for the purpose of the 80:20 scheme.
- (vii) Customs duty on import of gold has been gradually increased from Rs. 300/- per 10 gms to 10%.

Pesticides in imported fruits

3701. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise total quantity of fruits that the country has imported from other countries in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is not a practice to test imported fruits and vegetables for pesticide residues;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that as per one report chlordane, a rat poison was found in some of the fruits; and

(e) if so, in what manner the Ministry would ensure that imported fruits and vegetables are free from pesticides and other toxic substances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Country-wise total quantity of Fruits that the country has imported from other countries in the last three years and the current year is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No Sir. The import of fruits is subjected to Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 administered by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Food Safety and Standards (Food Standard and Food Additives) Regulation 2011 administered by Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health.

(d) and (e) As per the report from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), imported fruits are subject to compliance of maximum residue limits (including contaminants, toxins and pesticide residues) prescribed under FSS (Food Standard and Food Additives) Regulation 2011, and no non-compliance report has come to their notice in respect of chlordane.

Statement-I

Country-wise fruits imported by India

Country	(Qty : in MT)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
USA	90174.52	80366.84	55394.74
Pakistan	108918.04	117996.94	130125.78
China	86524.63	92774.10	99206.02
Afghanistan	17194.22	20633.95	21155.19
Iraq	141300.32	143137.34	143405.44
Other Countries	108018.10	140825.02	128135.77
TOTAL	552129.83	595734.18	577422.95

Country	2014-15
China P RP	31380.34
USA	18195.24
Chile	14182.15
New Zealand	7963.81
Egypt ARP	17812.81
Other Countries	50909.78
TOTAL	140444.13

Note : Figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are provisional.

Cartelisation and increase in prices of cement

3702. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prices of cement have gone up sharply affecting the infrastructure industry like construction sector, road sector, etc;

(b) whether any representation has been received from Joint Action of Builders in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to protest against alleged cartelisation by cement makers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is aware that they are on boycott of cement purchases for more than two weeks; and

(e) if so, the details of efforts made to ensure that cement prices are rolled back in the interest of development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (e) The control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989. The industry was de-licenced in 1991 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. Complaints of malpractices fall under the purview of Competition Commission of India (CCI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) No Such representation was received in this Department.

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

(d) The Department is not having any such information.

Unutilized land on Indo-Bangla border

3703. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge land has been lying unutilized between Zeroline and border fencing on Indo-Bangla border;
- (b) if so, the State-wise extent of such unutilized land;
- (c) whether there is any Government scheme to promote any short height plantation like tea in these unutilized lands; and
- (d) if not, whether Government is contemplating such schemes in the near future for optimum utilization of such cultivable unutilized land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India shares 4096.7 Km of its land border with Bangladesh. West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram are the States which share the border with Bangladesh. The State-wise length of the borders is as under:

(Length in Km)	
State	Total Length
West Bengal	2216.70
Assam	263.00
Meghalaya	443.00
Tripura	856.00
Mizoram	318.00
TOTAL	4096.70

The entire stretch consist of plain, riverine, hilly/jungle and with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated, and at many stretches the cultivation, is carried out till the last inch of the border. At other places, cultivation may not be possible due to topographical constraints.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

NGOs receiving contribution without FCRA registration

3704. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the NGOs and donor agencies named in IB report;

(b) the details of NGOs and donor agencies not registered with the Ministry under FCRA and submitting reports of contribution over the years; and

(c) since how long this has been happening with regard to each of the above NGOs and donor agencies, NGO and donor agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Reports on the activities of FCRA registered NGOs and foreign donors are received from time to time from various field agencies including IB.

(b) As per the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, Donor agencies are not required to be registered. Further, no data in respect of NGOs not registered under FCRA is maintained in Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

Signing of International Trade Treaties

3705. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed different International trade treaties in the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State of Odisha has been a beneficiary of any of the International treaties signed during 2010-11;

(d) if so, the details of the treaties and direct or indirect relations with Odisha; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has signed the following International trade agreements in the year 2010-11:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation / ratification
1.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	16.02.2011	1.08.2011
2.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	18.02.2011	1.07. 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation / ratification
3.	SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	29.04.2010	29.11.2012 (ratification)

(c) to (e) These agreements provide preferential opportunities for sourcing of raw material and exports of goods and services of interest for States, including Odisha.

Tax concessions to Corporates and Business Houses

3706. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving tax concessions to the corporates and business houses; and

(b) if so, the details of amount of concessions given in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of tax concessions and changes effected for direct and indirect taxes payable by the corporate sector during the last three years are as per the Finance Acts 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, which are available on the website of the Ministry of Finance.

Investment Protection Pact with Canada

3707. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Canada propose to sign investment protection pact, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between these two countries; and

(c) whether it is proposed to boost manufacturing sector of both the countries under the above agreement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, India and Canada have been negotiating Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) which had been inconclusive even after the 14th round of negotiations held in April, 2010. The negotiations are presently in abeyance in view of review of the model text of BIPA.

(b) India and Canada formally launched Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in November, 2010. Eight rounds of negotiations have taken place.

(c) The India-Canada CEPA covers chapters on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Rules of Origin, Origin Procedures, Trade Remedies Customs and Trade Facilitation and Institutional Provisions.

Allowing FDI in rural India

3708. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in rural India;
- (b) if so, the details of the sectors where it is proposed to be implemented;
- (c) whether it is proposed to permit MNCs in retail sector in the country;
- (d) whether a survey in the matter has been conducted;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether this would not cast an impact on the small retailers in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The extant FDI policy is applicable throughout entire territory of India.

(c) As per extant FDI policy FDI up to 100% is permitted under the Government approval route in Single Brand Product Retail Trade, subject to specified conditions. No decision has been taken with regards the Multi-Brand Retail Trade (MBRT) policy.

(d) and (e) Government had instituted a study on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Stakeholders' views, in response to the discussion paper, have also been considered.

The ICRIER study has projected that both organized and unorganized retail will not only co-exist but also achieve rapid and sustained growth in the coming years. The study also indicates that the growth of organized retail will enhance the employment potential of the Indian economy. Further, it is said that organized retail leads to creation of high-quality, productive jobs, while generating a number of jobs for unskilled labour. As such, organized retail may be expected to lead to an enhancement in the quality of employment, through skill development.

(f) and (g) Government takes into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders including small retailers while formulating FDI policy. Safeguards are put into the FDI policy wherever necessary.

Measures to encourage domestic cotton production

3709. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures being taken by Government to encourage domestic cotton production and the cotton textiles industry, especially in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether Government is taking any measures to encourage exports and/or reduce imports of cotton and cotton yarn; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Commercial Crops (CC) programme, subsuming the Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), is being implemented (from 2014-2015) in major Cotton growing States, including Maharashtra. Further, the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), as a nodal agency, has been mandated to procure the entire quantity of FAQ grade seed cotton (kapas) offered by cotton farmers in the nominated market yards of various States without any quantitative limit, in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) prices touching the Minimum Support Price (MSP) level. Government is also implementing various schemes like Technology Upgrading Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) and Scheme for the development of Power-loom Sector, Yarn Supply Scheme for Handloom Sector *etc.* for improving the competitiveness of textile industry, including cotton.

(b) and (c) No fiscal incentive is provided on exports of cotton and cotton yarn as on date. However, these products are entitled to benefits of duty free imports of capital goods and raw materials required for their production and exports. Import of cotton and cotton yarn is permitted freely subject to Basic Custom Duty of 0% and 10% respectively.

Tribunal to settle FDI related disputes

3710. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a tribunal to settle Foreign Direct Investment related disputes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that main concern of the foreign direct investors is that they are not sure about security of their investment and it takes years to resolve a dispute arising in India; and

(d) 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.

(c) and (d) There is no such general concern.

Disagreement on facilitation pact without food security

3711. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had made categorical statement to the members of World Trade organization that it would not be possible to agree on trade facilitation pact without food security which is dear to the developed world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has stated that the pace of implementation of the Bali decisions has been heavily skewed in favour of trade facilitation and virtually all other decisions have been relegated to the background; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. India took the stand in the World Trade Organization (WTO) that till there was an assurance of commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes and on all other Ministerial Decisions of the Bali Ministerial Conference of the WTO in December 2013, 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.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India is committed to implementing all the decisions taken in the Bali Ministerial Conference, including the Trade Facilitation Agreement. However, India's concerns arose owing to little or no work on implementation of the other Bali Ministerial Decisions. India made it clear on several occasions that it was not satisfied with the uneven progress made on implementation of the Bali Ministerial Decisions. India offered suggestions on the procedure to be followed in order to ensure time-bound delivery of an outcome on public stockholding for food security purposes and also urged that a similar approach be adopted on all other elements of the Bali Package.

However, despite these efforts, India's concerns were not satisfactorily addressed. As the gap between positions of WTO Members could not be bridged, the General Council meeting of the WTO was formally declared closed on 31 July 2014 without adopting the Trade Facilitation Protocol.

Simplification of policy on development of units under SEZs

3712. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to simplify the policy on the development of units and allotment of land in addition to the Exit Policy concerning Special Economic Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to treat services' exports into the domestic tariff area or to the non-SEZ area within the country, eligible for benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Import of rough marble blocks

3713. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under present policy of DGFT for import of rough marble blocks, almost 70 per cent of allocated quota of 6 lakh MT are going to units in Rajasthan alone and remaining 25 per cent to SIL group and 5 per cent to Madhya Pradesh, leaving rest of States high and dry;

(b) whether 400 units out of 539 units granted license for 2013-14 have been allotted meagre amount of less than 750 MT per unit which is not adequate to run the unit even for a month; and

(c) whether licenses are openly sold in the market on very high premium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Marble Import Policy is implemented by the Government on pan India basis and it does not discriminate between applicants on the basis of region or state. All applications which meet the laid down eligibility criteria are considered on merit as per the policy guidelines. The total import quota for the country is decided keeping in mind the domestic availability as well as requirement of high grade marble that needs to be imported. However, individual allotment of import quota is done on the basis of number of gangaw(s) installed and turnover of the applicant.

(c) No Sir. The marble quota is allocated with Actual User Condition (AUC) under which an allottee cannot sell the license in the open market. Violation of this condition is punishable under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.

Performance of Private Sector *vis-a-vis* Public Sector in cement sector

3714. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the private sector industries in the cement sector have performed *vis-a-vis* public sector units during the last three years;

(b) whether the performance of public sector industries had remained far from satisfactory;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for this performance; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of cement industry in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Out of the 193 large Cement Plants, 10 Plants are of Cement Corporation of India which is under the administrative control of D/o Heavy Industries. Out of these 10 plants which are in public sector only 3 are operational. Total Cement Production as well as production in the public sector in the last three years is given below:

	(in lakh tonnes)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Cement Production	2247.10	2519.60	2560.40
Public Sector	8.54	7.08	8.36

The net profit of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) in the last three years is as under:

	(₹ in crore)
2011-12	19.43
2012-13	8.11
2013-14	16.20

(b) and (c) With slim net profit as mentioned above, the performance of CCI is at best satisfactory considering that it has to operate in a stiff competitive environment with private sector industries having large capacity cement plants with latest technology. Once the revival and rehabilitation package in respect of CCI, as approved by CCEA in 2006 is fully implemented, better results would be expected.

(d) CCI is implementing the Sanctioned Scheme according to which 25% capacity expansion of Rajban Unit has been completed. 100% capacity expansion of Bokajan Unit by installing a separate 0.4 million tonne per annum capacity clinkerisation unit and technological upgradation of Tandur Unit are in progress.

Certification standards for organic textiles by APEDA

3715. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) launches certification standards for organic textiles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it would be useful in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The draft Indian Standards for Organic Textiles (ISOT) have been developed in consultation with the organic stakeholders. The National Steering Committee (NSC) approved draft ISOT for implementation which has been forwarded to the Ministry of Textiles for their validation and comments.

(b) The global market for organic textiles is 7.4 billion US\$ (Source: Textile Exchange report 2012-13). Keeping in view the demand of organic textiles in the global market and the potential in India for producing organic textiles, ISOT has been developed. ISOT is yet to be notified for implementation under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP).

Implementation of ISOT will strengthen the position of farming families. In India the organic silk, cotton and hemp fibers are being made by tribal rural women (silk worm rearers, yarn makers and handloom weavers) in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Routing of iron ore exports through MMTC

3716. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested that iron ore exports should be routed through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Under the current Foreign Trade Policy-2009-2014, export of iron ore with +64% Fe content (except iron ore of Goa and Redi origin) is under the State Trading Regime and are routed through MMTC Limited. This is to ensure that the overall demand for high grade iron ore (+64% Fe) in the domestic market is met first. MMTC is also exporting high grade iron-ore to Japan and South Korea as per Long Term Agreements approved by the Union Cabinet.

Promotion of indigenous hardware industries

3717. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote more indigenous industries especially in the area of electronics hardware, solar panels and related items to help the domestic industry and employment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning for a new Hardware policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has taken a number of measures to promote indigenous industries in the areas of electronics hardware, solar panels and related items. The measures taken, *inter-alia*, include the notification of the National Policy on Electronics 2012, policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS), Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme, scheme for Electronics Hardware Technology Parks, schemes for promotion of R and D, approval for setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facility, etc.

The Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has also announced changes in customs and excise duties for the promotion of domestic manufacturing industry including electronic industry and manufacture of machinery, equipment and other inputs used for production of solar energy.

(b) The Department of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that there is no plan for a new Hardware policy.

Development of industrial centres by DIPP

3718. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has developed industrial centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of centres set up in the country, including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) and (c) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has developed industrial centres mainly through two schemes namely, 'Growth Centre' and 'Industrial infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)'. A list of 71 Growth Centres and 37 IIUS projects have been sanctioned in the Country. The details of 71 Growth Centres and 37 IIUS projects are given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

List of Growth Centres Sanctioned by DIPP in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Growth Centre	State
1.	Hindupur (Anantpur)	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bobbili (Vizianagaram)	
3.	Ongole (Prakasam)	
4.	Jedchrela (Mehboobnagar)	Telengana
5.	Niklok-Ngorlung (East Siang)	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Matia (Goalpara)	Assam
7.	Chariduar (Sonitpur)	
8.	Chaygaon-Patgaon (Kamrup)	
9.	Begusarai (Begusarai)	Bihar
10.	Bhagalpur (Bhagalpur)	
11.	Chhapra (Chhapra)	
12.	Darbhanga (Darbhanga)	

Sl. No.	Name of Growth Centre	State
13.	Muzaffarpur (Muzaffarpur)	
14.	Borai (Durg)	Chhattisgarh
15.	Siltara (Raipur)	
16.	Electronic-City (Verna- Plateau)	Goa
17.	Gandhidham (Kutch)	Gujarat
18.	Palanpur (Banaskantha)	
19.	Vagra (Bharauch)	
20.	Bawal (Rewari)	Haryana
21.	Saha (Ambala)	
22.	Kangra (Kangra)	Himachal Pradesh
23.	Lassipora (Pulwama)	Jammu and Kashmir
24.	Samba (Jammu)	
25.	Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh)	Jharkhand
26.	Dharwad (Dharwar)	Karnataka
27.	Raichur (Raichur)	
28.	Hassan (Hassan)	
29.	Kannur-Kozhikode(Kannur- Kozhikode)	Kerala
30.	Alappuzha- Malappuram	
31.	Chainpura (Guna)	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Ghirongi (Bhind)	
33.	Kheda (Dhar)	
34.	Satlapur (Raisen)	
35.	Akola (Akola)	Maharashtra
36.	Chandrapur (Chandrapur)	
37.	Dhule (Dhule)	
38.	Nanded (Nanded)	
39.	Ratnagiri (Ratnagiri)	
40.	Lamlai-Napet (Imphal)	Manipur
41.	Mendhipattar(East Garo Hills)	Meghalaya
42.	Luangmual (Aizawl)	Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of Growth Centre	State
43.	Ganeshnagar (Kohima)	Nagaland
44.	Chhatrapur (Ganjam)	Odisha
45.	Kalinganagar-Duburi (Cuttack)	
46.	Jharsuguda (Jharsuguda)	
47.	Kesinga (Kalahandi)	
48.	Polagam-Karaikal (Karaikal)	Puducherry
49.	Bathinda (Bathinda)	Punjab
50.	Pathankot (Gurdaspur)	
51.	Abu-Road (Sirohi)	Rajasthan
52.	Bhilwara (Bhilwara)	
53.	Khara (Bikaner)	
54.	Dholpur (Dholpur)	
55.	Jhalawar (Jhalawar)	
56.	Salghari-Samlik Marchak	Sikkim
57.	Erode (Periyar)	Tamil Nadu
58.	Oragadam (Kancheepuram)	
59.	Tirunelveli-Gangai Kondan (Tirunelveli-Kattabomman)	
60.	Bodhjangnagar (West Tripura)	Tripura
61.	Siggadi (Pauri-Garhwal)	Uttaranchal
62.	Bijauli (Jhansi)	Uttar Pradesh
63.	Jamaur (Shahjahanpur)	
64.	Pakbara (Moradabad)	
65.	Dibiapur (Auraiya)	
66.	Jainpur (Kanpur-Dehat)	
67.	Satharia (Jaunpur)	
68.	Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur)	
69.	Bolpur (Birbhum)	West Bengal
70.	Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri)	
71.	Malda (Malda)	

Statement-II*Details of 37 Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	State
1.	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana
3.	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat
5.	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat
6.	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka
7.	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka
8.	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
9.	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra
10.	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
12.	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan
13.	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
14.	Cereals Pulses and Staples Cluster, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
15.	Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
16.	Leather Cluster, Ambur	Tamil Nadu
17.	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
18.	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	West Bengal
19.	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
20.	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha
21.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala
22.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat
24.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal
25.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	West Bengal
26.	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	State
27.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand
30.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha
32.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
33.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra
34.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh
35.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam
36.	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat
37.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra

Dispute case filed by the US over JNNSM

3719. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has filed a dispute case (DS456) under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSU) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), over the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by Government; and

(d) the other issues between the two Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The United States (US) has filed a WTO dispute case (DS456) under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism, aggrieved by the Domestic Content Requirement Condition on procurement of solar cells and modules under Batch I and Batch II of Phase I and Batch I of Phase II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Program, being administered by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). On the request of the US, Panel has been established by the Dispute Settlement Body and the process of composition of the Panel is under progress by the WTO Secretariat in consultation with both the parties to the Dispute.

In the meantime, the Government of India is preparing its arguments and defence in consultation with the legal experts as well as the stakeholders concerned.

(d) Amongst others, two important issues between the Governments of the US and India are related to two other WTO Disputes. These are:

- (i) WTO Dispute DS430 related to India's measures banning import of agricultural products, in particular, the poultry and poultry products from a country infected with the Avian Influenza viral strains.
- (ii) WTO Dispute DS436 related to Countervailing Duty (CVD) imposed by the US on certain hot rolled carbon steel flat products originating from India.

Review and study on functioning of SEZs

3720. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any review and study have been conducted on the functioning of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action being taken on the findings made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Sir, ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. The Government has notified SEZ Rule (amendment) 2013 vide GSR 540E dated 12.8.2013 to reduced land requirement criteria and other reform measure to boost SEZ policy framework.

Marble import policy

†3721. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of quantum of marbles imported during the past three years;
- (b) the details of the policy made by Government for importing marbles at present; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to change the existing marble import policy, if so, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantity of marble imported during the past three years is given in the following table:

		(Quantity in MT)		
ITC (HS) Code	Commodity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
25151100	Marble and Travertine crude/ roughly trimmed	0	3,676.00	322.88
25151210	Blocks marble and travertine	4,91,521.25	5,88,329.13	6,17,244.56
25151220	Slabs marble and travertine	12,056.70	4,782.50	0
25151290	Other marble and travertine	1,297.65	43	254.45
25174100	Granules chipping and powder of marble	6,341.15	4,281.13	2,790.60
680221	Simply cut/sawn marble travertine and alabaster with a flat or even surface	1,20,899.36	1,54,859.72	1,41,076.08
68022110	Marble blocks/tiles, polished	27,341.62	25,009.34	13,078.50
68022120	Marble monuments	126.2	246.88	23
68022190	Others	93,431.54	1,29,603.48	1,27,974.59
68029100	Other marble travertine and alabaster	3,840.21	1,817.91	635.96
TOTAL		7,56,855.68	9,12,649.09	9,03,400.62

(b) Details of the policy made by the Government for importing marble in 2013-14, (which is in operation) are as follows:

- (i) Policy for allocation of quota for import of Rough Marble Blocks for Indian Companies investing abroad in marble mining for FY 2013-14 has been notified *vide* Notification No.36 (RE-2013)/2009-14 dated 26.8.2013. The main features of the Policy are as follows:
 - Mining company must be a 100% subsidiary of the Indian company.
 - Minimum investment in plant and machinery should be ₹ 10 crore as on 31.3.2013
 - Total quantity under the scheme limited to 1 lakh MT. (Maximum per applicant 30,000 MT).

- License under Actual User Condition.
 - Only marble blocks produced from own quarries to be imported,
- (ii) Policy for issue of import licenses of Rough Marble and Travertine Blocks for the Financial year 2013-14 was notified vide Notification No.37 (RE-2013)/2009-14) dated 26.8.2013. The main features of this Policy are as follows:
- Units having installed marble gangsaw machines that had been in operation for five years as on 31.3.2013 and had cumulative turnover of Rs.5 crores in respect of processed marble slabs/tiles only during the 5 years period (2007-08 to 2011-12) were entitled to apply for import authorisation.
 - Annual quota of 6 lakh MT was fixed subject to MIP of US\$ 325 per MT.
 - Licenses were subject to overall ceiling of 3000 MT for the first gangsaw and 1500 MT for every subsequent gangsaw and were with Actual User Condition.
- (iii) Import Policy for processed marble is 'free' subject to a minimum cif value of US\$ 60 and above per square metre. [Notification No.65 (RE-2010/2009-2014 dated 4.8.2011].
- (c) In view of the various representations received, the marble policy for the financial year 2014-15 would be finalized in consultation with stakeholders.

Trade between India and China

3722. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum and product/item-wise details of value of trade between India and China during each of last three years and current year;
- (b) whether Chinese Government has imposed restrictions on import of certain items, particularly agricultural products from India, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has raised issue of trade deficit with China, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of China thereon; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to resolve pending issues like market access to Indian products including removal of restrictions in export of agricultural products, with Chinese Government and to boost India's export to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of trade with China during last three years and the,, current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) China has suspended import of rapeseed meal from India with effect from 1st January, 2012 on the ground of alleged contamination of malachite green dye in consignments of Indian rapeseed meal exported to China. Indian bovine meat and meat products have also been denied entry into the Chinese market on grounds of alleged 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease' (FMD) in India. Market access for certain fruits and vegetable is also pending with China.

(c) Yes, Sir. The issue of trade deficit with China has been raised by India with China from time to time. At the 9th meeting of the Ministerial level India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG), held in August 2012, in New Delhi, India had raised the issue of growing trade deficit with China. This issue was also discussed during the visit of Indian Prime Minister to China in October 2013 and during the Chinese Premier's visit to India in May 2013. MOS C&I (IC) during her visit to China from 26-30th June 2014 also conveyed India's deep concern of growing trade deficit to the Chinese Commerce Minister. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was also signed between the two countries on 30th June 2014 with the objective to expand the scope of bilateral trade and investment cooperation, and promote cooperation between Chinese and Indian enterprises including the development of Industrial parks, Special Economic Zone (SEZ), National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) etc. in India, which in turn has a potential to positively affect our trade deficit.

(d) Issue of market access for various Indian products has consistently been pursued at different fora including the India-China JEG at the ministerial level which discussed the issue of market access for Indian products including agro-products. Specific Joint Working Groups (JWG) take up issues related to market access to various Indian products, removal of restrictions in export of agricultural products, trade in services *etc.* The JWG on Trade in Services met in Beijing on December 13, 2013, to discuss cooperation under Information technology and ITES, tourism, entertainment and media services, *etc.* Cooperation in Pharma sector and to boost pharma exports to China has constantly been pursued with the Chinese authorities. Four MoUs have also been signed between India and China: MoU on Cooperation related to Import and Export Trade of Fishery Products, MoU on Trade and Safety of Feed and Feed Ingredients, MoU on Export of Buffalo Meat from India to China and MoU on IT.

Statement*Table-1; Trade Statistics between India and China*

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit (Value in USD Million)
2011-12	55,313.58	18,076.55	73,390.13	37,237.03
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,049.01	14,829.31	65,878.32	36,219.70
April-May 2014*	9,219.00	2,213.10	11,432.10	7,005.90

* Figures are provisional.

Source DGCIS.

Details of top 10 principal commodities of export and import with China for the last three years are as follows:

Table-2: India's Top Ten Exports to China

Commodity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Value	Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value	Value
Iron Ore	4177.30	Cotton Raw incld. Waste	2237.38	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	1912.95	
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	3442.38	Copper and Prdcts made of Copr.	2011.12	Cotton Yarn	1905.55	
Copper and Prdcts made of Copr.	2020.09	Iron Ore	1423.23	Copper and Prodcts made of copr.	1842.06	
Petroleum Products	1170.37	Cotton Yarn	1155.40	Iron Ore	1205.66	

Iron and Steel	581.28	Plastic Raw Materials	551.78	Petroleum Products	1025.34
Cotton Yarn	560.00	Granit, Natrl Stone And Product	512.46	Granit, Natrl Stone And Product	559.79
Plastic Raw Materials	559.12	Spices	501.19	Plastic Raw Materials	512.66
Organic Chemicals	493.50	Organic Chemicals	498.03	Organic Chemicals	491.66
Granit, Natri Stone and Product	433.43	Castor Oil	323.11	Aircraft, Spacecraft And Parts	411.19
Castor Oil	320.26	Petroleum Products	320.73	Spices	384.29

Table-3; India's Top Ten Imports from China

(Value in USD Million)					
2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Telecom Instruments	6823.73	Telecom Instruments	6390.61	Telecom Instruments	7064.71
Project Goods	5089.49	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4318.98	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4214.17
Computer Hardware, Peripherals	3893.95	Project Goods	3704.95	Indl. Machnry for dairy etc	2269.93
Fertilizers Manufactured	2587.26	Fertilizers Manufactured	2997.02	Project Goods	2122.40
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc	2487.71	Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc	2338.01	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2000.08
Electric Machinery and Equipment	2049.24	Consumer Electronics	2096.49	Organic Chemicals	1985.37
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	1828.69	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2009.88	Fertilizers Manufactured	1920.38
Iron and Steel	1819.01	Electric Machinery and Equipment	1894.79	Electronics Components	1915.25
Electronics Components	1771.56	Organic Chemicals	1839.39	Consumer Electronics	1726.68
Consumer Electronics	1753.98	Electronics Instruments	1730.43	Electric Machinery and Equipment	1726.37

Compliance of pollution standards by cement plants

3723.SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the cement plants in the country;
- (b) how many of them have complied with the standards of pollution set by the Ministry of Environment and Forests like installation of Multicyclone, Electrostatic Precipitators, Bag filters, Hybrid Filters, etc.; and
- (c) whether any action has been taken against those plants which have not installed them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) State-wise details of cement plants in the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified the emission standards for cement plants under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and not for the controlled systems. Under the Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) Scheme, CPCB undertakes inspections of 17 categories of highly polluting industries, including cement plants, to assess their compliance to emission standards by the industries. There are 183 large cement plants in the country, out of which 20 large cement plants are not complying with the emission standards. The state-wise numbers of large cement plants and the compliances status are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Based on inspections conducted, CPCB issued directions u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 to 8 large non-complying cement plants and directions u/s 18(1) (b) to Air Act, 1981 were issued to concerned SPCBs for directing the 6 large non-complying cement plants to upgrade the pollution control equipment for complying with the emission standards in a time-bound manner. In 3 non complying cases, SPCBs have issued directions u/s 31 of Air Act 1981. While in case of the remaining 3 non industries to up-grade the pollution control measures. The details of directions issued are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I***State-wise details of cement plants in the country*****1. Andhra Pradesh**

- 1. CCI, Adilabad
- 2. CCI, Tandur
- 3. ACC Cements, Vizag
- 4. India Cements, Yarraguntla

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- | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| 5. | India Cements, Vellur |
| 6. | IndiaCements, Chillamkur |
| 7. | J.P.Balaji Cements |
| 8. | Kesoram Cements |
| 9. | Jayantipuram Cements |
| 10. | My Home Industries-1 and 2 Units |
| 11. | Orient Cements |
| 12. | Penna Cement 1 and 2 Units |
| 13. | Penna Cements, Ganeshpahad |
| 14. | Penna Cements, Boyareddypalli |
| 15. | Penna Cements, Tandur |
| 16. | Rain Cements, Ramapuram |
| 17. | Rain Cements, Shreepuram Unit 1 and 2 |
| 18. | Zuari Cement, Krishna Nagar |
| 19. | Vishnu Cements |
| 20. | A.P. Cements, Ultar Tech |
| 21. | Bharthi Cements |
| 22. | Kakatiya Cements |
| 23. | J.S.W Cement |
| 24. | Parasakti Cements |
| 25. | Bhavya Cements |
| 26. | Deccan Cemenst |
| 27.. | Hemadri Cements |
| 28. | Shree Jayajyoti Cements |
| 30. | K.C.P.-Macherial and Muktyal |
| 31. | Lanco Cement |
| 32. | Sagar Cement |
| 33 | India Cements, Vishnupuram (G) |
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|----|----------------------------------|
| 34 | Dalmia Cements, YSR District. |
| 35 | Madras Cements, Krishna District |

2. Karanataka

1. CCI, Akaitara
2. J K Cements, Muddupur
3. ACC, Salam
4. Madras Cements, Kolaghat
5. ACC, Wadi 1 and 2
6. ACC, Bellary
7. Vikatsagar Cements
8. Ultra Tech, Gingira
9. Madras Cements, Govindpuram
10. Madras Cements, Singhpuram
11. Madras Cements, Kalaghat
12. Vasavadatta, Kesoram Cements
13. Chettinad Cements, Gulbarga

3. Assam

1. CCI, Bokajan
2. Cement Manufacturing Company. Ltd., Kamrup
3. Cement Internation Ltd., Gauhati
4. S.C.L. Cement Ltd., AIC Hills
5. Calcom Cements, Nagaon
6. Purbanchal Cements, Kamrup

4. Kerala

1. Malabar Cement
2. Malabar Cement (G)

5. Tamil Nadu

1. Chettinad Cement-Ariyalur
 2. Chettinad Cement-Karikali
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3. Chettinad Cement-puliyour
 4. Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd., Ariyalur
 5. Dalima Cements, Dalmiapuram
 6. Madhukkarai Cement Works
 7. Madras Cem. Ltd., Alathiyur 1 & 2
 8. Madras Cem. Ltd. Ariyalur
 9. Madras Cem. Ltd. Ramaswamyraja Nagar.
 10. Madras Cem. Ltd., Salem
 11. Madras Cem. Ltd. Kattuputhur
 12. Shree JagJyothi Cement
 13. Tamil Nadu Cement, Anagulam
 14. Tamil Nadu Cement, Ariyalur
 15. India Cement Dalavoi
 16. India Cement, Sankri Durg
 17. India Cement, Sankra Nagar
 18. India Cement, Vallur
 19. Ultratech Cement Arakkonam cement works
 20. Ultratech Reddipalayam
 21. Zuari Cement Chennai

6. Uttar Pradesh

1. Ambuja Cement Dadri
 2. Birla Cement Co. Reabarili
 3. Heidelberg Cement Jhansi
 4. J.P. Cement Dala
 5. J.P. Cement Churk
 6. J.P. cement Chunnar
 7. J.P. Cement Sadava Khurd
 8. J.P. Cement Sikandarabad
 9. J.P. Cement Ayodhya
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10. Tikaria Cement (Birla)
 11. Ultratech Cement (Aligarh)
 12. Ultratech Cement (Dadri)

7. Uttarakhand

1. Ambuja Cement Rurki
2. JP Cement Rurki
3. Shree Cement Rurki

8. West Bengal

1. ACC Damodar
2. Ambuja Farkka
3. Ambuja Sankarail
4. Birla Cement Durga Hitech
5. Birla Cement Durgapur
6. Laffarge Mejia
7. Madrass Cement Kolaghat
8. Ultratech Durgapur

9. Madhya Pradesh

1. Birla Vikas
 2. Birla Satan
 3. Haiddalberg (Maihar-1)
 4. Haddalberg (Maihar-2)
 5. Haddalberg (Damon)
 6. Jaya Prakash cements, Riwa
 7. Jaya Prakash cements, Bela
 8. Ultratech, Vikrarm
 9. Ultratech, Rawan
 10. ACC, Kymore
 11. KJS Cements, Satna
 12. Prism cem.1 and 2 Units
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10. Haryana

1. JP Cement Panipat
2. JK Laxmi Cement (Jharli)
3. Ultratech Panipat
4. Ambuja Cement Panipat
5. Ambuja Cement Charkhi Dadri
6. Heidelberg Charkhi Dadri

11. Maharashtra

1. Ambuja Cements, Maratha
2. Century Cements, Manikgarh
3. ACC, Chanda
4. Heidelberg Raigarh
5. Ultratech Hotgi
6. Ultratech ACW
7. Ultratech Ratnagiri
8. JSW Steel
9. Orient Jalgaon

12. Chhattisgarh

1. Century cement
2. JP Bhilai
3. Zuari Arasmita
4. Zuari Sonadi
5. Ultratech Aditya
6. Ultratech HCW
7. Ambuja Bhatpara
8. ACC Jamul

13. Odisha

1. Orient Cement Rajganj Pur
 2. Orient Kapila
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3. Ultratech Jafrabad

4. ACC Bargarh

14. Punjab

1. Ambuja Cement Bhatinda

2. Ambuja Cement Ropar

3. Ultratech Bhatinda

15. Himachal Pradesh

1. CCI Rajban

2. JP Begheri

3. JP Baga

4. Ambuja Salem

5. ACC Gagal 1 and 2

6. Asian Cement 1 and 2, Solan

16. Rajasthan

1. Binani Cement, Sirohi

2. Binai Cement, Sikar

3. Birla Cement Works, Chanderia

4. Birla Cement, Chandaria

5. India Cement, Trinetra

6. J.K. Cement, Nimbahera

7. J.K. Cement, Mangalur

8. J.K. Cement, Gotan

9. J.K. Cement, Gotan White

10. J.K. Cement, Sirohi

11. Heidelberg, Nimbhera

12. Mangalam Cement Mangalam/Neershree

13. Shree Cement, Bewar

14. Shree Cement, RAS

15. Shree Cement, RAS New

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16. Shree Cement, Kushkhera
 17. Shree Cement, Suratgarh
 18. Shree Cement, Jaipur
 19. Sriram Cement Ltd., Kota
 20. Wonder cement ltd., Chittorgarh
 21. Udayapur Cement Ltd., Udayapur
 22. Ultratech Kotputtli
 23. ACC, Lakheri

17. Gujarat

1. Ambuja Cement Ltd., Ambuja Nagar
2. Ambuja Cement ltd., Magdala
3. Gujratsidhi Cement
4. Saurasthtra Cement
5. Jayaprakash Cement, Kachh
6. Jayaprakash Cement, Wanakbori
7. JK Laxmi, Kalol
8. Sanghi Cement Ltd, Kachchh.
9. Shree Digvijya Cement Ltd., Jamnagar
10. Ultratech Cement, Bhuj
11. Gujarat Cement, Kodinar
11. Ultratech, Jafrabad
12. Ultratech, Magdala
13. Tata Chemical Ltd., Mithapur
14. Ambuja Cements, Amreli Gujarat

18. Jharkhand

1. Jayaprakash, Bokaro
 2. ACC Chaibasa
 3. ACC Sindri
 4. Lafarge Jamshedpur
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19. Meghalaya

1. Adhunik Cement Ltd., Jaintia Hill
2. Cement Manufacturing Company, Jaintia Hills
3. Cement Manufacturing Company, Megha T and E Ltd.
4. Mawmluh Chera Cements Ltd.
5. Meghalaya Cement Ltd., Jaintia Hill

Statement-II*Compliance status of large cement plants*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Plants Complying with the emission standards		No. of Plants not Complying with the emission standards		Total no. of Cement Plants
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	
		Undertaking	Undertaking	Undertaking	Undertaking	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	27	—	2	30
2.	Assam	—	1	1	—	2
3.	Bihar	—	1	—	—	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	6	—	2	8
5.	Gujarat	—	12	—	2	14
6.	Haryana	—	3	—	—	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	—	—	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	—	—	2
9.	Jharkhand	—	4	—	—	4
10.	Karnataka	—	12	—	—	12
11.	Kerala	1	—	1	—	2
12.	Maharashtra	—	10	—	—	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	5	—	6	12
14.	Meghalaya	1	3	—	—	4
15.	Odisha	—	4	—	—	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Punjab	—	3	—	—	3
17.	Rajasthan	—	19	—	4	23
18.	Tamilnadu	1	18	1	0	20
19.	Uttarakhand	—	3	—	—	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	10	—	1	11
21.	West Bengal	—	8	—	—	8
TOTAL		6	156	3	17	183

Statement-III**Directions issued by CPCB u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 to:**

1. ACC Ltd. Jamul Cement Works, PO Jamul, Durg Chhattisgarh
2. Malabar Cements Ltd.(A govt, of Kerala Undertaking) Walayar, Palakkad, Kerala
3. Ultratech Cements Ltd. Rawan Cement Works, Chhattisgarh
4. M/s Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (A Govt, of India Enterprise), Bokajan, Assam
5. M/s Birla Cements Works, Chanderia, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
6. Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd., Village Sidheegram, Distt. Junagarh, Gujarat
7. M/s Tata Cement Company Co, Mithapur, Tal. Dwarka, Dist. Jamnagar, Gujarat
8. M/s Tamilnadu Cement corpn Ltd., Ariyalur, TN

Directions issued by CPCB u/s 18(1)(b) of the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs in case of:

1. M/s Diamond Cements (Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.), Damoh, MP
2. M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd., JaypeeBela Plant, JaypeePuram, Distt. Rewa, MP
3. M/s BhilaiJaypee Cement Ltd. Village - Babupur, District Satna, MP
4. M/s Mancheria Cement Works, Adilabad, AP
5. M/s Dalla Cement Factory, Dalla, Sonbhadra, UP
6. M/s J.K. Cement Works, Nimbahera, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

Recommendations communicated to SPCBs in case of:

1. M/s Maihar Cement Ltd. P.O. Sarlanagar, Maihar, Satna, M.P.
2. M/s Birla Corporation Limited (cement division)P.O: Birla VikasDist:Satna (M.P)
3. M/s Prism Cement Ltd., Vill- Mankahari, Post - Bathia, Distt- Satna (M.P.)

Directions issued by SPCBs in case of:

1. M/s J. K. White Cement Works, Gotan, Nagaur, Rajasthan
2. M/s J. K. Cement Works (Grey Cement), Gotan, Nagaur, Rajasthan
3. M/s Parasakthi Cement Industries Ltd., Jettipalem, Guntur, A.P.

Export of Meat

†3724. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of meat exported by the country and the animal-wise quantity of meat exported;
- (b) the amount of money earned by Government through this export, the names of export companies and the norms for issuing the licence;
- (c) the State-wise details of quantity of milk consumed in the country everyday; and
- (d) whether Government has any policy regarding selling of healthy animals as it is directly linked to milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The total quantity of meat exported by the country (animal-wise) and the money earned during the last three years is given as under:-

Commodity	Quantity in MTs					
	Value in ₹ Crore					
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Buffalo Meat	986599	13746	1107475	17412	1449771	26458
Sheep/Goat Meat	11181	255	16086	426	22610	694
Other Meat	318	4	193	2	255	3
Processed Meat	576	9	796	9	509	8
TOTAL	998674	14014	1124550	17849	1473145	27163

Source: DGCI&S

The names of the APEDA approved exporting plants/integrated abattoirs/meat processing companies are given in Statement-I (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Registration of the Meat Processing Plants is made subject to the physical inspection of the plants by the Plant Registration Committee and compliances of standards laid down under the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (Quality Control & Inspection) Rules and the Foreign Trade Policy Notifications No. 12/(2004-2009) dated 21/12/2004 and no 82(RE-2010)/2009-2014, dated: October 31, 2011.

(c) and (d) Information relating to quantity of milk consumed in the country is not available, however, per capita availability of milk in the country during 2012-13 was 299 gram/per day. State-wise per capita availability of milk in 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As per Schedule 2 of Export Policy, the export of live animals *viz.* Live Horses, Live Cattle & Buffaloes, camel *etc.* is restricted and export is permitted under licence only.

Statement-I

The approved Indian Abattoirs-Cum-Meat Processing Plants/Stand alone Abattoirs/Companies are M/s Al-Kabeer Exports (P) Ltd, Medak; M/s. Frigorifico Allana Ltd., Aurangabad; M/s. Frigerio Conserva Allana Ltd., Medak; M/s Frigorifico Allana Ltd., Aurangabad, (Plant - II); M/s Hind Agro Industries Ltd., CDF, Aligarh; M/s. Indagro Foods Ltd., Site-2, Unnao; M/s. ALM Industries Ltd., Saharanpur; M/s. Amroon Foods Pvt. Ltd., Barabanki; M/s. Abbott Cold Storages Pvt. Ltd, Dist. Mohali, M/s Al Nafees Proteins (P) Ltd. Gurgaon; M/s Al Saqib Exports Pvt. Ltd., Meerut; M/s Deonar Abattoir, Deonar Govandi; M/s. Medina Forzen Food Exports Pvt. Ltd. Bulandshahr; M/s M.K. Overseas (P) Ltd., Derabassi; M/s Al Noor Exports, Muzaffarnagar; M/s Al-Hamd Agro Food Products (P) Ltd., Aligarh; M/s J.S. International Banthar, Unnao; M/s. Fair Exports India (P) Ltd., Rampur; M/s Son Ankur Exports (P) Ltd., South Solapur; M/s. Al- Nafees Frozen Food Exports Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad; M/s Varsha Fresh Meat Products Ltd., Palakkad; MCD Slaughter House Ghazipur Leased to Frigorifico Allana Ltd, Ghaziabad; M/s. Eagle Continental Foods Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad; Al- Hamd Frozen Foods (P) Ltd., Khurja; M/s. India Frozen Foods, Moradabad; M/s Chaudhary Skin Trading Company, Gautam Budh Nagar; M/s. Al- Faheem Meatex (P) Ltd., Meerut; M/s. H.M.A. Agro Industries Ltd., Aligarh; M/s. Frigerio Conserva Allana Ltd., Aligarh; M/s. Mirha Exports Pvt. Ltd., SAS Nagar; M/s. Mohammed Saleem, Hyderabad; M/s. Al-Tabarak Frozen Foods (P) Ltd., Aligarh; M/s. Rustam Foods Pvt. Ltd., Unnao; M/s. AOV Exports Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur; M/s. A.Q. Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd., UP; M/s. Ahmednagar Dist. Goat Rearing & Co-Op Fed. Ltd., Distt. Ahmednagar; M/s. Ichalkaranji Agro Foods, Distt. Kolhapur; M/s. Al - Dua Food Processing (P) Ltd., Aligarh; M/s. Modern Slaughter House, (Agra Nagar Nigam), Agra; Nagar Nigam Slaughter House, Kamela Colony, Saharanpur; M/s Rayban Foods Private Ltd., Hapur; Dimapur Municipal Council Through Dimapur; M/s. Meem Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd. Distt. Shamli; M/s. Mash Agro Foods Ltd.; Unnao; Marya Frozen Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd., Bareilly, Sangli Miraj Kupwad City, Municipal Slaughter House M/s. Tapi Valley Agro Foods Products Co., Maharashtra; M/s. Al-Hasan Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd Aligarh; M/s. Asvini Agro Exports, Rananthasagram (V), Krishna District; M/s. AL

Nasir Exports Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad; M/s. Hamd Foods Pvt. Ltd., Moradabad; M/s. Federal Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. Punjab M/s Tanya Marketing Private Limited, Meerut; Reliable Agro Foods, Maharashtra and M/s Laham Exports India Pvt. Ltd.,Khurja.

2. The approved Meat Processing Plants/Export companies are M/s. Hind Industries Ltd., Sahibabad; M/s. M.K. Overseas Pvt. Ltd.,Ghaziabad; M/s.. Miki Exports International, Meerut; M/s. Frigorifico Allana Ltd. Sahibabad; M/s. Allana Cold Storage Ltd., Turbhe, New Bombay; M/s. Fair Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai; M/s. Fair Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad; Miki Exports International, Raigad, New Bombay; M/s. Anjaneya Cold Storage Ltd., New Delhi; M/s. Al- Tamash Exports Pvt. Ltd,Navi Mumbai; M/s. Mirha Exports Pvt. Ltd,Ghaziabad; M/s. Arshiya Exports Pvt. Ltd.,Ghaziabad; M/s. M.D. Frozen Food Exports (P) Ltd., Delhi; M/s M.D. A Exports (P) Ltd, Delhi; M/s. H.M.A. Food Exports, Kuberpur, Agra; M/s. Al- Junaid Foods (P) Ltd., Meerut; M/s. FNS Agro Foods Ltd., Manesar; Allana Investments and trading Co. Ltd., Distt. Raigad; SRK Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd. Peddapuram; M/s. Charis Agro & Cold Storage, Belgaum; M/s. Sahiba Frozen Foods Export (P) Ltd., Khurja; M/s. Al Limrah Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd., Meerut; M/s. Agriotek Foods Ltd..Bulandshahar; M/s. Al-Takbeer Frozen Food (P) Ltd., Khurja; M/s. Al-Najam Frozen Foods (P) Ltd., Bulandshahar; M/s. Al Taseen Frozen Food Exports (P) Ltd., Bulandshahar; M/s. Al-Naved Expots (P) Ltd.,Ghaziabad; M/s. Anna Associate (P) Ltd., Ghaziapur; M/s. Prime Natural Frozen Foods Exports, Jaipur M/s. Ashok Kumar Foods, Navi Mumbai, M/s. Al-Anam Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh; M/s. M D Frozen Food Exports,Ghaziabad; M/s. Barkat Frozen Foods (P) Ltd., Bulandshahr; M/s. Al-Kaif Industries, Meerut; M/s. Al-Marzia Agro Foods Jhansi; M/s. Al-Aqsa Frozen Foods Exports, Meerut; M/s. Bushra Foods (P) Ltd., Raigad; M/s. Al-Aaliya Food Processing (P) Ltd., Meerut; M/s. Karan Frozen Foods,Ghaziabad; M/s. Zam Zam Frozen Foods, Rampur; M/s. International Agro Foods, Ghaziabad; M/s. Taap-Maan Ice & Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd, Dist. Raigad; M/s. Al Sami Food Exports Pvt. Ltd., Parganas (North); M/s. H.M. Trading Company, Ghaziabad; M/s. Mark International Foods Stuff Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai; M/s. Al-shavez Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd., Meerut; M/s. Asvini Agro Exports, Peddapuram and M/s. Sarah Foods, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement-II

Table 12: Per Capita availability of Milk during 2011-12

		(gm/day)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	391
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44
3.	Assam	70
4.	Bihar	175
5.	Chhattisgarh	120

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12
6.	Goa	113
7.	Gujarat	445
8.	Haryana	720
9.	Himachal Pradesh	447
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	352
11.	Jharkhand	145
12.	Karnataka	244
13.	Kerala	223
14.	Madhya Pradesh	308
15.	Maharashtra	206
16.	Manipur	80
17.	Meghalaya	74
18.	Mizoram	35
19.	Nagaland	108
20.	Orissa	112
21.	Punjab	945
22.	Rajasthan	539
23.	Sikkim	202
24.	Tamil Nadu	265
25.	Tripura	83
26.	Uttar Pradesh	310
27.	Uttarakhand	384
28.	West Bengal	140
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	187
30.	Chandigarh	117
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89
32.	Daman and Diu	11
33.	Delhi	82
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Puducherry	99
ALL INDIA		290

Note: Per Capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population of RGI.

Losses of oil marketing companies

3725. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in Government compensation and inability to raise prices are hurting oil marketing companies with the borrowing amount crossing ₹ 1,20,000 crore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on sale of these petroleum products to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders.

Cash assistance by the Government is a part of the Burden Sharing Mechanism and depends upon various factors including availability of budget provision, share of upstream assistance and the capacity of the OMCs to absorb under recoveries.

The borrowing position of the OMCs, as on 31st March 2014, is as under:

				(₹ crore)
OMC	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Total
Borrowing	86,263	20,322	32,164	1,38,749

The Government has taken various steps in the recent past to reduce the under-recovery of the OMCs, as given below:

- (i) **Petrol:** The price of Petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010. Since then, OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market condition.
- (ii) **Diesel:** In order to reduce under-recovery on sale of Diesel, the Government on 17.01.2013 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 the non-subsidized market determined price.

- (iii) **PDS Kerosene:** The quote of PDS Kerosene has been rationalized over the years resulting in reduction in subsidy and a scheme of Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy on Kerosene (DTCK) 2012 has been initiated with an aim to curtail diversion of PDS Kerosene.
- (iv) **Domestic LPG:** Effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which was subsequently increased to 9 cylinders on 17th January 2013. On 30th January, 2014, the cap on subsidized cylinders has been increased to 12 cylinders per consumer per annum w.e.f. 1st April, 2014.

Maintenance and safety of heritage sites in Uttarakhand

†3726. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sites in the State of Uttarakhand where national heritage exists;
- (b) the amount of money being spent every year for maintenance and safety of heritage sites in the State;
- (c) whether Government is ready to consider the issue of inclusion of some more vital sites of the State in the list of national heritage; and
- (d) if not, by when it would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Forty-two monuments/sites have been declared under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 as of national importance in the State of Uttarakhand. The detailed list is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in the State of Uttarakhand during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)	
Year	Amount
2011-12	139.87
2012-13	107.49
2013-14	209.88

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The monuments/sites identified for declaration as of national importance in Uttarakhand are as under:

- (i) Vishnu Temple village Kotali, District Pithoragarh
 - (ii) Ancient Naula, village Syunrakot, District Almora
 - (iii) Excavated site at Ashwamedha Yagya No. 1, 2 and 3 at Jagatgram District Deharadun
 - (iv) Excavated site at Virpur Khurd, Virbhadra, District Deharadun
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites in Uttarakhand under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1.	Badrinath group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
2.	Bandeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
3.	Gujardeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
4.	Kacheri group of Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
5.	Kutumbari Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
6.	Maniyan group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
7.	Mritunjaya group	Dwarahat	Almora
8.	Ratan Deo Shrines	Dwarahat	Almora
9.	Surya Temple	Katarmal	Almora
10.	Dandeshwar Temple	Kotuli and Chandhok Gunth (Jageshwar)	Almora
11.	Chandi-ka-Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
12.	Jageshwar Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
13.	Kuber Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
14.	Mritunjaya Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
15.	Nanda Devi or Nau Durga	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
16.	Nava-grah shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora

Sl. No.	Name of Monument / Sites	Location	District
17.	Pyramidal shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
18.	Shrine dedicated to Surya	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
19.	Group of ancient temples, consisting of main shrine of Siva and 17 subsidiary shrines.	Baijnath or Vaidyanath	Bageshwar
20.	Three temples of the Indo-Aryan shikara type known as Lakshmi Narayan, Rakshas Deval and Satya Narayan.	Talli Hat, Mound Katyur	Bageshwar
21.	Remains of sixteen temples	Adibadri	Chamoli
22.	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling house inside it and with flights of steps.	Chandpur	Chamoli
23.	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions.	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
24.	Two Temple	Pandukeshwar	Chamoli
25.	Rudranath temple	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
26.	Rock Inscription in Survey Plot No. 89	Village Mandal	Chamoli
27.	Temple sacred to Mahasu	Hanol or Onol	Dehradun
28.	Ancient site	Jagatram	Dehradun
29.	The inscribed rock edicts of Asoka	Kalsi	Dehradun
30.	Kalinga Monuments	Karanpur	Dehradun
31.	Temple and images in its vicinity	Lakha Mandal	Dehradun
32.	Group of Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
33.	Kotwali Chabutra	Champawat	Champawat
34.	Naula or covered spring attached to the Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
35.	Excavated Site	Rishikesh	Dehradun
36.	Old Cemetery	Shaikhpuri & Ganeshpur (Roorkee)	Haridwar
37.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana	Dhikuli	Nainital

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
38.	Excavated Site at Dronasagar (only preliminary notification issued)	Mauza Ujjain Kashipur	Udamsingh Nagar
39.	Old temple sacred to Sita	Sitabani	Nainital
40.	Excavated site and Remains	Village Khawli Sera, Purola	Uttarkashi
41.	Patal Bhubaneswar Caves	Didihat, Patal Bhubaneswar	Pithoragarh
42.	Remains of a few old temples and an inscribed masonry well	Gangoli Hat	Pithoragarh

Historical and heritage structure in Delhi

3727. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are about 1,200 heritage buildings in the historic city of Delhi, out of which just 174 come under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) whether several historical and heritage structures here are on the brink of collapse and 776 historical buildings are lying unnoticed and vulnerable to encroachments, vandalism and misuse by trespassers;

(c) if so, whether ASI has mapped entire Delhi to safeguard this rich cultural heritage; and

(d) if so, the efforts made in this regard, rules in place for protection and money allocated in this regard; and

(e) what has been done to safeguard these monuments from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 1208 heritage buildings which have been identified as per Delhi Development Authority Master Plan 2021, out of which 174 monuments are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for maintaining centrally protected monuments declared as of National Importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. Out of 174 Centrally Protected Monuments under the jurisdiction of Delhi Circle, 12 monuments are partly encroached.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has mapped/documentated all the centrally protected monuments under the jurisdiction of ASI Delhi Circle in Delhi.

(d) The centrally protected monuments are maintained and conserved as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959, Amendment and Validation Act, 2010. The details of expenditure incurred on the conservation of these monuments for the last three years are as under:

	Rupees in lakhs
2011-12	927.56
2012-13	1100.98
2013-14	1301.98

(e) Archaeological Survey of India has deployed watch & ward staff and engaged the services of private security guards and Armed Police personnel for the safety and protection of centrally protected monuments in Delhi as per details below:

Monument Attendants: 215 nos.

Private Security Guards: 388 nos.

CISF Personnel: 317 nos. (Red Fort)

Armed Police Guards: 06 nos.

New guidelines for selection of dance production for festival in India

3728. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up new guidelines for selection of dance production for Festivals of India overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether senior artists have protested against the new guidelines;

(d) if so, the reaction thereto;

(e) whether the guidelines will be reviewed in view of difficulties faced in the new guidelines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether consensus would be formed for wider representation of all forms of dance production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Copy of the guidelines for Selection of Dance Productions is given in Statement (*See* below).

Representations have been received from few artists/organisations for broadbasing the screening committees constituted under the circular.

Official Meetings have been held with most of the artists followed by written communication. The issues raised in the representations have been addressed through consultations.

Statement*F No: 159-26/2014-ICR**Government of India**Ministry of Culture*

New Delhi dated July 4, 2014

Festivals of India Abroad - Procedure for Selection of Dance Productions**Introduction :**

1. The Festivals of India abroad were revived by the Ministry of Culture in 2013. Festivals of India have been conducted in Peru, Cuba, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and China since October 2013. In the year 2014, Festivals of India have been proposed in China, South Africa, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Mongolia and SAARC countries.
2. The dance festival is an integral part of the Festivals of India and represents the centrality of the entire event. Hitherto participation in the Festivals of India abroad by the Ministry of Culture was restricted to Kalakshetra Foundation and Sangeet Natak Akademy. While dance festivals were being conducted, a need was felt for procedural streamlining with regard to outsourced productions and transparent choices of artists and choreographers while maintaining international quality parameters. In this backdrop, the following procedural guidelines are laid down for selection of dance productions for Festivals of India abroad.

Guidelines for Selection of Dance Productions:**A. Institutions under Ministry of Culture**

3. The dance schools under the aegis of Ministry of Culture namely Kalakshetra Foundation, the Kathak Kendra, the Sattariya Kendra, Guwahati and the Jawaharlal Nehru Dance Academy, Imphal should present in-house productions by their repertory represented by students and faculty. Quality productions shall be identified for Festivals of India abroad. If outsourced choreographers are used, the copy-right of the dance production shall vest with the institutions, and the dancers used shall be from the institutions. However students shall be used and alumni will be encouraged in exceptional cases.

B. Others

4. A two-step selection process for selection of dance productions shall be put in place:
 - (a) The first step shall be to create a graded resources list of performing groups by a specialist committee;

- (b) The second step is recommendation of performances for Festivals of India abroad.

Preparation of the Graded Resource List:

5. The graded resources list including State Cultural Akademies shall be prepared on an bi-annual basis and updated on an bi-annual basis.
 - (a) The Kalakshetra Foundation Chennai, an institution of national importance shall be responsible for formulation of the graded resources list and its updation in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Orissa, Maharashtra, Goa, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, and Gujarat.
 - (b) The Sangeet Natak Akademy shall be responsible for formulation of the graded resources list and its updation in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi NCR, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
6. The nominations for graded resources list are restricted to ballets. The nominations will be accompanied by bio-datas of artists, the publicity photographs along with costs of production.
7. Kalakshetra Foundation and the Sangeet Natak Akademy will seek nominations for the graded resource list from States identified against their names by adopting processes that will ensure adequate publicity. In seeking such nominations the Kalakshetra Foundation and Sangeet Natak Akademy will not be restricted to the grantee organizations of the Ministry of Culture but will try to be as inclusive as possible in identifying the best selections for depicting Indian culture abroad.
8. The Director Kalakshetra Foundation shall head the screening committee for screening nominations for States mentioned in para 5 (a) with Secretary Sangeet Natak Akademy as a member comprising of 2 senior faculty members representing dance and music faculties of Kalakshetra Foundation. The Secretary Sangeet Natak Akademy shall head the screening committee for screening nominations for States mentioned in para 5 (b) with Director Kalakshetra Foundation as member comprising of Director Kathak Kendra, Director Jawaharlal Nehru Dance Akademy, Imphal and Director Sattriya Akademy, Guwahati. Government shall nominate one official on each of the selection committees.

Recommendation of Performances from the Graded Resource List:

9. The Joint Secretary in-charge of ICR. division in the Ministry of Culture shall head the selection committee comprising of Director Kalakshetra Foundation and Secretary Sangeet Natak Akademy with a nominee from Akademies division.

10. The Joint Secretary in-charge of ICR division will consult the Embassy of India where the event is to be held on the nature of dance style that is most suitable for that country.
11. Following consultations with the Embassy of India abroad, the most suitable dance style shall be identified. Thereafter the Committee shall make a recommendation accompanied by bio-datas of artists and the publicity photographs along with costs of production.
12. This issues with approval of competent authority.

Sd/-

(V. Srinivas)

Joint Secretary to Government of India

Cultural programme for children through NGOs/trusts

3729. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government organizes cultural programmes for children through Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) trusts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No Sir. However, under Cultural Function Grant Scheme (CFGS), the Ministry provides financial assistance to various NGOs/Organisations for organizing cultural functions which may include Cultural Programmes for Children.

(b) Under Cultural Function Grant Scheme, Financial assistance is provided to 'Not for Profit' Organizations including Societies, Trusts, Universities for holding Conference, Seminar, Workshop, Symposia, Festivals, Exhibitions, Small Research Projects etc. on different aspects of Indian Culture.

- (c) Does not arise.

Pension to accredited artists and singers in Odisha

3730. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature and quantum of pension given to accredited artists, singers, etc.; and
- (b) the number and names of such persons from Odisha receiving pension and their category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 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) A list of 274 Artists belonging to the different category of Arts form Music, Theatre, Folk etc. from the State of Odisha receiving pension is given in Statement.

Statement

List of Artists from Odisha receiving pension

1. Gokulananda Swain	19. Sridhar Nath Sharma
2. Maguni Panda	20. Damodar Swain
3. Santilata Mohapatra	21. Nanda Kishore Dash
4. Sudarsan Kar	22. Abhimanyu Bagarty
5. Bidyadhara Dash	23. Anam Charan Sethi
6. Gauru Mahananda	24. Balunkeswar Rath
7. Jagadish Tandi	25. Banambar Parida
8. Manoj Kumar Dash	26. Bansidhar Mohapatra
9. Prafulla Chandra Sahoo	27. Basant Samal
10. Golekha Swain	28. Basanta Manjari Dash
11. Makara Jena	29. Basudeba Sahu
12. Kamal Baran Chel	30. Bhagirathi Rout
13. Pramod Kumar Mishra	31. Bhanumati Devi
14. Bidyadhar Das	32. Bharat Chandra Rath
15. Binodini Devi	33. Bishnu Mohan Nayak
16. Khali Swain	34. Bishwanath Moharana
17. Nishamani Das	35. Dukhanasana Behera
18. Raghunath Pradhan	36. Dukhirani Mohapatra

37. Dwarikanath Das	66. Gandharb Mohanty
38. Ganashyam Kar	67. Gandhrab Charan Kundu
39. Ghanashyam Tripathy	68. Gavabati Panda
40. Amarendra Kumar Pandey	69. Ghanshyma Swain
41. Ananta Prasad Lall	70. Gobinda Chandra Nandi
42. Atreyapurapa Krishna Murty	71. Golekha Bihari Jena
43. Babaji Charan Mohanty	72. Gopabandhu Nath
44. Baidyanath Aran	73. Hemlata Nanda
45. Bimbadhar Behera	74. Jagabandhu Sahoo
46. Binapani Mohapatra	75. Jayakrishna Barik
47. Braja Mohan Dash	76. Jayakrushna Panda
48. Brundaban Das Adhikary	77. Jeetarani Das
49. Brundaban Patro	78. Jitendra Jit
50. Chakradhar Biswal	79. Jitendra Patra
51. Champamani Mohapatra	80. Jogendra Sahoo
52. Daruba Charan Patra	81. Judhistir Pradhan
53. Dashrathi Rout	82. Jugal Parida
54. Dayanidhi Moharana	83. Kailash Bihar Das
55. Deepak Narayan Singhdeo	84. Kailash Chandra Mohanty
56. Dhaneswar Das	85. Kailash Chandra Swain
57. Dullav Chandra Singh	86. Kanchan Bala Mishra
58. Durga Rani Bhanj	87. Kanduri Charan Behera
59. Duryodhan Das	88. Kanduri Sahoo
60. Duryodhan Nayak	89. Kashinath Panda
61. Dushasan Swain	90. Krishna Chandra Mahapatra
62. Dwarikanath Nayak	91. Krushna Chandra Sahu
63. Fakir Giri	92. Lakshmi Narayan Das
64. Gajendra Nath Tripathy	93. Lata Sethi
65. Gananath Shaw	94. Laxmikanta Panigrahi

95. Madhurimani Rath	124. Gopinath Behera
96. Madhusudan Sahoo	125. Gumani Nayak
97. Mahendra Prasad Jena	126. Haramani Padhi
98. Mandar Dhar Pradhan	127. Jagannath Behera
99. Manimala Devi	128. Kailash Chandra Pati
100. Murlidhara Mahapatra	129. Kamala Devi
101. Parwati Dash	130. Kanchan Tripathy
102. Durga Chanran Sahu	131. Kanhu Charan Swain
103. Dwarikanath Mohanty Bandhapada	132. Khalid Rahim
104. Kandha Nayak	133. Khetu Mahapatra
105. Karunakar Puhall	134. Kshyatramohan Moharana
106. Laxmi Narayan Prasad	135. Kumar Kavi Arakhita Pradhan
107. Madhu Sudan Dash	136. Kunja Bihari Das
108. Manjulata Pradhan	137. Lappa Rao
109. Naba Kishore Acharya	138. Madan Mohan Mohapatra
110. Narayan Chandra Rout	139. Manjushree Pattanaik
111. Nilakantha Mahapatra	140. Mayabati Kar
112. Nilamani Das	141. Meera Mohanty
113. Niranjana Swain	142. Minati Biswal
114. Padmanav Samal	143. Muktikanta Choudhury
115. Padmanava Behera	144. Mukunda Moharana
116. Prafulla Das Sevashi (baghabuda)	145. Mukunda Prasad Mohanty
117. Prasant Rathi	146. Nagendra Nath Ray
118. Premananda Mishra	147. Niranjana Sahoo
119. Purna Chandra Jena	148. Nishamani Dash
120. Purna Chandra Mishra	149. Nityananda Dash
121. Purusotam Nandi	150. Parasmani Debadasi
122. Radha Shyam Sahu Sharma	151. Pramodini Pattanaik
123. Gopal Ghose	152. Puspa Banerjee

153. Ramesh Chandra Beshayi	183. Sakuntala Das
154. Ramesh Chandra Pradhan	184. Saraswati Devi
155. Sachidananda Kar	185. Sarat Bhuyan
156. Sadaram Singh	186. Sarojini Pattanaik Mahatpalla
157. Sadasiva Pradhan	187. Sashi Lata Sahoo
158. Sananda Chandra Mohanta	188. Satyabhama Majhi
159. Sarat Chandra Biswal	189. Satyabhama Satapathy
160. Sarat Chandra Mohanty	190. Satyananda Nayak
161. Sarata Chandra Tripathy	191. Shanti Lata Mohapatra
162. Satchidananda Das	192. Shibanarayan Tripathy
163. Shishir Kumar Mishra	193. Sk Gharibullah
164. Shyama Mani Devi	194. Smt. Sujata Priyambada
165. Shyam Sunder Behara	195. Sundarmai Devi
166. Simanchal Mandal	196. Surekha Devi
167. Sirmanchala Patra	197. Susila Mohanty
168. Sudarshana Padhi	198. Udayabhanu Mahapatra
169. Sudhakar Nayak	199. Bhagwan Nayak Verma
170. Surendra Nath Muduli	200. Padmavati Panigrahi
171. Suryamani Majhi	201. Damodar Mishra
172. Tanuja Devi	202. Babaji Charana Dutta
173. Trinath Chanran Sahoo	203. Kiran Bala Mishra
174. Umakant Behera	204. Bhimsen Satapathy
175. Yaryunsahu Gomango	205. Sudarsan Kar
176. Puspallata Pati	206. Paramananda
177. Radhamani Panda	207. Krutibas Panda
178. Raghunath Dutta	208. Radha Nath Das
179. Rajkumar Kumbhar	209. Parsuram Pradhan
180. Rama Chandra Pratihari	210. Hadibandhu Mohanty
181. Ramesh Kumar Dash	211. Rabi Singh
182. Ranjit Singh	212. Trinath Padhy

213. Gouri Prabha Mahapatra	243. Kanhu Charan Panda
214. Jayanti Devi	244. Babulal Sarangi
215. Gagan Bihari Nanda	245. Brundaban Sarangi
216. Alhadini Kar	246. Kailash Chandra Pani
217. Ram Narayan Babu	247. Tansen Singh
218. Manaswini Maharana	248. Udaya Narayan Patra
219. Tilothma Maharana	249. Purusottam Parida
220. Basanti Devi	250. Manibhadra Panda
221. Ram Narayan Babu	251. Keshab Chandra Maharana
222. Ratna Manjari Satapathy	252. Kishore Kumar Mohanty
223. Prabina Mohanty	253. Mohan Panda
224. Sukalata Kar	254. Rama Chandra Panigrahi
225. Smt. Bhanulata Dash	255. Jadunath Panda
226. Natabara Panda	256. Kumari Kuni Das
227. Ganeshwar Mishra	257. Rabi Das
228. Sunamani Moharana	258. Guru Kalamani Biswal
229. Golekh Jaisingh	259. Banamali Behera
230. Raghunatha Satapathi	260. Bikram Behera
231. Phula Sabar	261. Baidhar Rout
232. Nira Kar	262. Kartik Chandra Das
233. Basanti Lata Das	263. Karunakar Mallick
234. Brahma Nanda Nayak	264. Sudhakar Sahoo
235. Abhiram Kar	265. Gangadhar Pradhan
236. Jaganath Shivappa Amrad	266. Narayan Satapathy
237. Sabita Singh Dea	267. Batakrushna Behera
238. Satya Badi Pradhan	268. Gopal Behera
239. Sarla Tripathy	269. Hajari Das
240. Sarojini Sukla	270. Kashi Pradhan
241. Smt. Harapriya Tath	271. Narahari Swain
242. D. Dhanurdhan Reedy	272. Shyam Sundar Das
	273. Sarat Kumar Pattanaik
	274. Manibhadra Biswal

Creation of a cultural cadre

3731. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to create a Cultural Cadre for the better administration of cultural heritage and other related matters; and

(b) 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) and (b) No, Sir. However, the High Powered Committee appointed to review the constitution and working of Akademies/ Institutions under Ministry of Culture, in its report, has recommended a cultural administration pool of 50 positions of young people to be created in the Ministry of Culture to work in the Ministry and in Institutions under the Ministry.

Proposal for World Heritage lists from UNESCO

3732. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from UNESCO to consider some sites in the World Heritage Lists; and

(b) if so, the details of the sites and proposed sites to be considered as Heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. Government has not received any such proposal from UNESCO.

(b) Does not arise.

Deaths in judicial custody

3733. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains any record of persons who died in judicial custody, encounter killings and other extra judicial killings by Central and State police and paramilitary forces;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the State-wise break-up of persons died in the past one year in such extra-judicial killings;

(d) how many law enforcement officials in police and paramilitary forces are currently implicated in such extra-judicial killings and the State-wise breakup thereof; and

- (e) the overall conviction rate in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the guidelines issued by the National Human Rights Commission every death in custody, police or judicial, natural or otherwise, is to be reported to the Commission, within 24 hours of its occurrence. Every death in police encounter is also to be reported to the Commission within 48 hours of its occurrence.

Statements indicating the state-wise number of cases registered, on the basis of intimations received about deaths in judicial custody, intimations received about killing in police encounter, deaths in encounter with paramilitary forces and complaints received about alleged deaths in fake encounters during the year 2013-14 are given in Statement-I to IV respectively (*See below*).

(d) Statements indicating the number of cases along with the amount of monetary relief recommended and disciplinary action/prosecution recommended by the Commission in cases of violation of human rights on account of death in judicial custody and deaths in doubtful encounters with police and para-military during the 2013-2014 including cases carried forward from the previous years are given in Statement-V and VI respectively (*See below*).

(e) No separate record has been maintained by the Commission in respect of the number of cases which ended in conviction or the overall conviction rate.

Statement-I

*Statewise No. of cases registered under death in Judicial Custody (Intimation)
during the year 2013-14 (Data as per CMS as on 7.8.2014)*

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	117	5	122
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
Assam	9	5	14
Bihar	90	3	93
Chandigarh	1	1	2
Chhattisgarh	55	1	56
Delhi	34	2	36
Goa	0	2	2
Gujarat	44	3	47

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Haryana	43	5	48
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	6
Jharkhand	44	7	51
Karnataka	0	2	2
Kerala	37	13	50
Madhya Pradesh	60	57	117
Maharashtra	94	5	99
Meghalaya	2	0	2
Nagaland	2	1	3
Odisha	38	10	48
Punjab	65	106	171
Rajasthan	62	3	65
Sikkim	2	1	3
Tamil Nadu	29	41	70
Tripura	5	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	319	28	347
Uttarakhand	14	1	15
West Bengal	90	7	97
TOTAL	1,268	309	1,577

Statement-II

*Statewise No. of cases registered about deaths in police encounter
(Intimation) during the year 2013-14*

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4
Assam	47	3	50

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Bihar	7	0	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	18	0	18
Delhi	3	0	3
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0
Haryana	5	0	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	12	0	12
Karnataka	0	2	2
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	4
Maharashtra	1	0	1
Manipur	3	0	3
Meghalaya	6	1	7
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	10	1	11
Punjab	2	0	2
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1	1
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	4
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	0	1
TOTAL	128	9	137

Statement-III

*State-wise no. of cases registered under death in encounter by
Para-Military Forces during the year 2013-14*

Name of State/UT	Intimation			Alleged		
	Pending	Disposed	Total	Pending	Disposed	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of State/UT	Intimation			Alleged		
	Pending	Disposed	Total	Pending	Disposed	Total
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	3	0	1	1

Statement-IV

State-wise no. of cases registered on the bases of complaints about alleged death in police fake encounter during the year 2013-14

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	2	2	4
Bihar	2	0	2
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	13	0	13
Delhi	2	0	2
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0
Haryana	1	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	4	1	5
Karnataka	0	1	1
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3

Name of State/UT	Pending	Disposed	Total
Maharashtra	2	0	2
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	3	0	3
Punjab	1	0	1
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1	1
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	4	9
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL	39	10	49

Statement-V

State-wise no. of cases regarding death in judicial custody where NHRC recommended Monetary Relief, Disciplinary action and Prosecution during the year 2013-14

Name of State/UT	No. of Cases	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	Disciplinary Action	Prosecution
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9	22.00	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.00	0	0
Assam	2	4.00	0	0
Bihar	10	19.50	1	0
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	12.00	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	1.00	0	0
Delhi	7	11.00	0	0

Name of State/UT	No. of Cases	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	Disciplinary Action	Prosecution
Goa	0	0.00	0	0
Gujarat	2	4.00	0	0
Haryana	4	6.00	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0
Jharkhand	3	3.00	0	0
Karnataka	3	4.00	0	0
Kerala	4	6.00	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	12.00	1	0
Maharashtra	3	8.00	0	0
Manipur	1	2.00	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0
Odisha	1	1.00	1	0
Puducherry	1	3.00	0	0
Punjab	1	3.00	0	0
Rajasthan	10	22.00	1	0
Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	5.00	0	0
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	21	50.20	3	0
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0
West Bengal	3	6.00	0	0
TOTAL	99	205.70	8	0

Statement-VI

State-wise No. of cases regarding death in encounter by police and para-military forces where NHRC recommended Monetary Relief, Disciplinary Action and Prosecution during the year 2013-2014

Name of State/UT	Encounters by Police			Encounter by Para-Military Forces		
	No. of Cases	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Disciplinary Action	Prosecution	No. of Cases	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1	20.00	0	0	0	0.00
Assam	21	135.00	0	0	1	25.00
Bihar	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2	10.00	0	0	0	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Delhi	2	10.00	0	0	0	0.00
Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Gujarat	1	5.00	0	0	0	0.00
Haryana	2	10.00	0	0	0	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

Jharkhand	1	10.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Kerala	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Maharashtra	3	20.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Manipur	11	65.00	0	0	1	5.00	0	0
Meghalaya	1	10.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Odisha	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Punjab	1	10.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Rajasthan	1	10.50	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	40	245.00	1	1	0	0.00	0	0
Uttarakhand	2	25.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0	1	5.00	0	0
TOTAL	89	585.50	1	1	3	35.00	0	0

Threat of attack on Indian cities by ISIS

3734. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports that Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) may target Indian cities in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts made to thwart any such attempt by ISIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There is no available intelligence input regarding possible threat of attack on Indian cities by ISIS.

(c) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies to monitor the terror activities. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24×7 basis for near real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared through the established mechanism.

Crime against women in West Bengal

3735. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crime against women is highest in West Bengal during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available statistics, 12.7% (29,133 cases out of total 2,28,650 cases), 12.7% (30,942 cases out of total 2,44,270 cases) and 9.6% (29,826 cases out of total 3,09,546 cases) of cases of crime against women were reported in West Bengal during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. State/UT wise number of cases registered and its percentage share to total crimes committed against women during 2011-2013 including West Bengal are given in Statement.

Statement

Number of cases registered (CR) and its percentage share to total crimes committed against women during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		2012		2013	
		CR	% share	CR	% share	CR	% share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28246	12.4	28171	11.5	32809	10.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Uttar Pradesh	22639	9.9	23569	9.6	32546	10.5
3.	West Bengal	29133	12.7	30942	12.7	29826	9.6
4.	Rajasthan	19888	8.7	21106	8.6	27933	9.0
5.	Maharashtra	15728	6.9	16353	6.7	24895	8.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16599	7.3	16832	6.9	22061	7.1
7.	Assam	11503	5.0	13544	5.5	17449	5.6
8.	Odisha	9433	4.1	11988	4.9	14173	4.6
9.	Bihar	10231	4.5	11229	4.6	13609	4.4
10.	Gujarat	8815	3.9	9561	3.9	12283	4.0
11.	Karnataka	9594	4.2	10366	4.2	12027	3.9
12.	Kerala	11288	4.9	10930	4.5	11216	3.6
13.	Haryana	5491	2.4	6002	2.5	9089	2.9
14.	Tamil Nadu	6940	3.0	7192	2.9	7475	2.4
15.	Chhattisgarh	4219	1.8	4228	1.7	7012	2.3
16.	Jharkhand	3132	1.4	4536	1.9	6506	2.1
17.	Punjab	2641	1.2	3238	1.3	4994	1.6
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	1.4	3328	1.4	3509	1.1
19.	Uttarakhand	996	0.4	1067	0.4	1719	0.6
20.	Tripura	1358	0.6	1559	0.6	1628	0.5
21.	Himachal Pradesh	997	0.4	912	0.4	1478	0.5
22.	Goa	127	0.1	200	0.1	440	0.1
23.	Meghalaya	269	0.1	255	0.1	343	0.1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	0.1	201	0.1	288	0.1
25.	Manipur	247	0.1	304	0.1	285	0.1
26.	Mizoram	167	0.1	199	0.1	177	0.1
27.	Sikkim	55	0.0	68	0.0	93	0.0
28.	Nagaland	38	0.0	51	0.0	67	0.0
TOTAL (STATES)		223091	97.6	237931	97.4	295930	95.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Delhi	5234	2.3	5959	2.4	12888	4.2
30.	Chandigarh	156	0.1	241	0.1	488	0.2
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	51	0.0	49	0.0	106	0.0
32.	Puducherry	89	0.0	61	0.0	86	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	11	0.0	11	0.0	24	0.0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0.0	16	0.0	21	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
TOTAL (UTS)		5559	2.4	6339	2.6	13616	4.4
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		228650	100.0	244270	100.0	309546	100.0

Source: Crime in India Data

Total crime against women includes rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry death, assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relative, importation of girls from foreign countries, immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987.

Quick response relief vehicles for safety of working women

3736. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to ensure better security for working women in Delhi and other metros, BPOs and IT firms, Government proposes to launch Quick Response Relief Vehicles which will be stationed at strategic locations across NCR Delhi and other metros;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing measures that are enforced to provide security to the working women especially at odd hours;

(d) how far the existing measures have controlled women harassment; and

(e) the new/fresh action plan to ensure safety to the working women during working hours and during transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Government has envisaged establishment of 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. The Project is to be implemented in 114 identified cities, which includes 54 cities having a population of more than One Million and cities / towns which are the capitals of the States/UTs as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

The project involves a total expenditure of ₹ 321.69 crore which includes an implementation cost (one time) of Rs. 204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (operational cost for 5 Years) of ₹ 102.12 crore and expenses for the central monitoring and evaluation project management unit of approx ₹ 15.32 crore. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal on 05.02.2014 and has sanctioned a total of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund. The list of cities earmarked for implementation of the project is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 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 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.

Delhi Police has taken various steps for safety and security of women. These measures include identifying the vulnerable areas requiring presence of adequate police staff, including women police. Delhi Police has issued instructions to BPOs / Call Centres to ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (a regular employee of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff particularly during the night hours *i.e.* from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. BPOs / Call Centres have also been asked to exercise effective checks and controls on the vehicles movement in order to prevent unwarranted activities by cab drivers, such as picking up strangers, straying away from the designated route, etc.

Vulnerable routes generally taken by women returning from work at night from BPOs, IT Firms, Malls etc. and routes taken by families and women returning from entertainment hubs at night have been identified. PCR vans, motorcycle patrols, Emergency Response Vehicles have been extensively deployed along these routes.

Delhi Police on regular basis keeps on informing the Delhi Government and Civic Agencies about dark stretches on such vulnerable routes and requests to ensure proper arrangements of lighting to prevent crime at night hours.

No specific data on the effectiveness of the above mentioned measures are available.

Statement

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
Type A City - Population less than 2 Million		
1.	Diu	Daman and Diu
2.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
3.	Gangtok	Sikkim
4.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Daman	Daman and Diu
7.	Port Blair	Andman and Nicobar Islands
8.	Kohima	Nagaland
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10.	Aizwal	Mizoram
11.	Imphal (West)	Manipur
12.	Imphal (East)	Manipur
13.	South Goa	Goa
14.	North Goa	Goa
15.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Shillong	Meghalaya
17.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Puducherry	Puducherry
19.	24 Parganas South	West Bengal
20.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
21.	Durg-Bhilainagar	Chhattisgarh
22.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
24.	Amritsar	Punjab
25.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
26.	Vasai Virar	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
28.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
30.	Guwahati	Assam
31.	Faridabad	Haryana
32.	Rajkot	Gujarat
33.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
34.	Trivandrum Rural	Kerala
35.	Gurgaon	Haryana
36.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
37.	Ludhiana	Punjab
38.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
39.	Agartala	Tripura
40.	Vadodara	Gujarat
41.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Dhubri	Assam
43.	Kota	Rajasthan
44.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
45.	Patna	Bihar

Type B City - Population less than 4 Million, but greater than 2 Million

1.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
2.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
4.	Balasore	Odisha
5.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
8.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Ajmer	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
11.	Kollam	Kerala
12.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Coochbehar	West Bengal
15.	Nagaon	Assam
16.	Uttar Dinajpur	West Bengal
17.	Kozhikode	Kerala
18.	Thrissur	Kerala
19.	Thrissur Rural	Kerala
20.	Kochi	Kerala
21.	Vijaywada City	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Alwar	Rajasthan
26.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
28.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
29.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
31.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
32.	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Malda	West Bengal
34.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Type C City - Population greater than 4 Million		
1.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Malappuram	Kerala
3.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	State/UT
5.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal
7.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Surat	Gujarat
12.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Asansol	West Bengal
14.	Howrah	West Bengal
15.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Pune	Maharashtra
17.	Purba Midnapur	West Bengal
18.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Nadia	West Bengal
20.	Cyberabad (R.Reddy)	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Hoogly	West Bengal
22.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Paschim Midnapur	West Bengal
24.	Nasik	Maharashtra
25.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
26.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
27.	Murshidabad	West Bengal
28.	Burdwan	West Bengal
29.	Bangalore	Karnataka
30.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
31.	24 Parganas North	West Bengal
32.	Mumbai	Mumbai
33.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
34.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Malappuram	Kerala

Delhi most violent place in the country

3737. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi is the most violent place in the country according to National Crime Records Bureau;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cases of crime including murder/robbery/looting/theft/chain snatching, etc. are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and solved along with the action taken against the guilty persons during last three years and the current year, area-wise;
- (e) whether Delhi Police has failed to solve all the reported cases; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per the report 'Crime in India-2013' of NCRB, the total violent crimes registered in Delhi stands at 10733 and the rate of violent crime reported per lakh of population is 54.4. The increased registration (80184) of IPC cases in 2013 was a result of concerted efforts made by the Delhi Police to ensure registration of FIRs. Delhi, being the capital of the country, has been developing at a rapid pace. This rapid urbanization has also led to certain factors which have a bearing on the crime rate in the city.

(c) to (f) District-wise details of cases reported to Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 30.6.2014) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of cases reported, worked out and persons arrested during the last three years and the current year *i.e.*, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 30.6.2014) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Sincere efforts are made by Delhi Police to solve all the cases. Investigation is conducted in a scientific and professional manner to get the accused persons convicted. Special teams are formed and efforts are made by specialized units to solve the unsolved cases. Apart from this, Delhi Police also emphasises on public participation in solving crime through various community policing schemes such as the "Eyes and Ears Scheme"; "Parivartan" (an initiative on women participation in beats in slum areas), regular meetings with citizens committees, RWAs, market associations, etc. The police public participation has yielded satisfactory results in solving cases.

Statement-I*District wise cases reported under various crime heads of IPC for the year 2011*

Districts	Dacoity	Murder	Att. to Murder	Robbery	Rape	Snatching	Kidnapping	Abduction	Riot	Dowry death	MV Theft	Total Theft	Total IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
North	1	38	19	38	11	79	159	18	1	4	614	1176	2841
North west	4	51	36	89	58	227	309	22	1	10	1554	2268	4889
Outer	4	84	60	74	73	275	549	28	4	34	1570	2220	6118
Central	0	25	15	26	16	46	145	9	2	3	831	1308	2451
New Delhi	1	6	4	12	2	35	29	4	3	1	166	418	1181
East	7	54	53	67	55	198	361	32	10	14	2405	3490	7004
North-East	5	66	43	55	69	111	501	29	3	21	1812	2702	5734
South	1	30	25	31	65	167	212	10	4	11	1457	2252	5141
South-East	4	61	33	54	75	92	441	37	6	19	1578	2437	6377
South-West	0	51	44	52	69	86	370	21	10	11	818	1234	3783
West	3	64	45	43	73	114	431	22	5	13	1819	2578	5883
IGI Airport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	12	67	565
Railways	3	10	3	21	4	46	22	3	0	1	32	746	972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spl Cell	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
EOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
SPUWAC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
Crime Branch	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	121
TOTAL	33	543	386	562	572	1476	3529	238	50	142	14668	22899	53353

District-wise cases reported under various crime heads of IPC for the year 2012

Districts	Dacoity	Murder	Att. to Murder	Robbery	Rape	Snatching	Kidnapping	Abduction	Riot	Dowry death	MV Theft	Total Theft	Total IPC
North	0	25	17	45	14	76	145	5	5	6	612	1025	2700
Central	2	35	25	47	31	85	167	10	6	4	846	1403	2973
New Delhi	0	9	6	9	5	21	22	5	12	0	138	374	1057
North West	6	60	37	65	64	178	339	18	0	12	1329	1901	4542
Outer	6	96	60	91	67	278	537	32	7	15	1405	2215	6344
East	4	48	53	57	90	204	462	40	14	7	2137	3258	7423
North-East	4	49	65	58	78	116	482	25	5	25	1944	2616	5903
South-East	2	46	69	72	116	81	485	51	12	11	2045	2892	7040
South	2	39	19	52	70	155	221	24	3	17	1354	2126	5045
South-West	0	47	48	47	87	75	363	34	6	18	800	1171	4085
West	2	52	37	52	79	137	426	25	5	18	1733	2352	5558

IGI Airport	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	68	382
Railways	0	13	0	12	4	33	25	2	4	1	32	630	837				
Spl Cell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6				
EOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124				
SPUWAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178				
Crime Branch	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	90				
TOTAL	28	521	439	608	706	1440	3675	274	79	134	14391	22032	54287				

District wise cases reported under various crime heads of IPC for the year 2013

Districts	Dacoity	Murder	Att. to Murder	Robbery	Rape	Snatching	Kidnapping	Abduction	Riot	Dowry death	MV Theft	Total Theft	Total IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
North	2	29	25	87	53	203	246	20	12	9	657	1542	4081
Central	1	20	35	55	71	269	199	21	4	2	948	1928	4562
North West	10	47	56	194	143	349	569	28	8	17	1182	2548	6564
Outer	6	88	84	134	178	539	869	54	4	14	1675	3383	9579
East	5	51	60	134	210	377	670	67	7	11	2313	4252	10388
North East	5	69	87	223	183	502	842	81	12	27	2094	3703	9041
South	0	23	35	68	163	337	483	56	4	10	1590	3420	8593
South	2	60	68	132	230	279	653	66	10	16	1865	3155	8608

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South West	1	52	61	116	194	176	497	59	9	14	623	1077	5963
West	1	55	54	64	184	470	674	37	20	22	1807	3135	8813
New Delhi	0	7	6	14	19	58	64	10	19	1	127	473	1458
Rlys	0	13	2	20	4	74	18	1	2	0	5	553	760
Metro	0	1	1	2	0	5	7	1	2	1	19	875	962
IGI	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	79	351
Spl. Cell	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Crime Branch	0	2	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	80
EOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
SPUWAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
TOTAL	33	517	585	1245	1636	3638	5793	501	113	144	14916	30124	80184

District-wise cases reported under various crime heads of IPC for the year 2014 (30.06.2014)

Districts	Dacoity	Murder	Att. to Murder	Robbery	Rape	Snatching	Kidnapping	Abduction	Riot	Dowry death	MV Theft	Total Theft	Total IPC
North	5	17	12	125	32	219	123	8	4	2	414	2036	3838
Central	2	12	17	129	41	277	131	7	3	5	524	1960	3891
New Delhi	0	1	5	27	13	42	24	0	10	2	76	485	1078

North West	9	23	27	266	84	282	314	21	3	7	917	3305	6035
Outer	7	43	38	379	126	509	548	36	3	10	1170	4663	9501
East	2	33	42	366	97	482	302	30	11	7	1370	4357	8638
North-East	8	38	44	530	124	376	457	52	13	14	1602	3827	7837
South-East	5	31	34	195	127	220	281	25	4	15	1081	3246	6725
South	2	18	27	195	122	249	248	36	9	4	1079	3956	7845
South-West	2	33	43	199	112	304	302	45	3	9	608	1913	5223
West	1	24	32	237	105	590	379	35	3	8	1486	4133	8489
IGI Airport	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	84	209
Railways	1	4	4	25	0	66	16	1	2	0	8	603	765
Metro	0	0	1	2	1	7	4	0	0	0	19	1190	1250
Spl. Cell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
EOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
SPUWAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Crime Branch	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
TOTAL	44	277	328	2678	984	3623	3130	297	68	83	10357	35758	71523

Statement-II*Details of cases reported, worked out and persons arrested*

Year	Dacoity			Murder			Attempt to murder			Robbery			Kidnapping			Snatching			Rape			Total Theft		
	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested
2011	33	32	209	543	456	1051	386	358	935	562	533	1409	3529	467	636	1476	1197	1888	572	548	798	22899	6528	10242
2012	28	28	165	521	425	1025	439	415	999	608	549	1416	3675	402	490	1440	1040	1662	706	665	927	22032	5692	8582
2013	33	26	119	517	383	834	585	523	1078	1245	928	1880	5793	524	635	3638	1686	2471	1636	1511	1862	30124	5650	8145
2014*	44	34	136	277	205	406	328	270	484	2678	1321	2323	3130	283	316	3623	1047	1497	984	747	932	35758	4019	5247

Year	RIOT			Kidnapping for Ransom			Hurt			Burglary			Abduction			Molestation of Women			Eye-Teasing			Dowry Death		
	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons Arrested
2011	50	49	317	25	25	77	1946	1747	3572	1419	720	1479	238	82	202	657	640	952	162	152	204	142	134	342
2012	79	62	411	21	14	32	1747	1576	3066	1715	804	1623	274	61	100	727	697	985	244	223	281	134	129	322
2013	113	87	744	30	23	64	1768	1796	2797	2835	798	1359	501	89	169	3515	3097	4211	916	799	1056	144	123	280
2014*	68	44	221	15	8	23	959	637	1055	4688	643	1018	297	31	50	1980	1353	1660	583	319	398	83	67	124

*Upto 30.06.2014

Incidents of acid attacks on women

†3738. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of acid attacks on the women are rising continuously in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether taking cognizance of these cases the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed Government to frame a policy for the rehabilitation of the victims of acid attacks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when the rehabilitation policy is likely to be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available the total number of cases registered on account of acid attacks during 2011, 2012 and 2013 indicating cases registered (CR), number of women victim (WMV), cases chargesheeted (CS), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C.) stipulates that every State Government in consultation with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victims of sexual assault and other assault cases. Ministry of Home Affairs is overseeing the notification and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme by the States / UTs. As per available information, except, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telengana; all other States and Union Territories have notified their scheme and details of notifications are available in Ministry of Home Affairs website <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/AnnexLSQNo203For220714.PDF>.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an Advisory on "Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors" on 30th August, 2013 arising from the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Criminal) no. 129/2006, Laxmi vs Union of India and others to all States/UTs for regulating sale of acids and minimize the easy availability of acids. This Advisory is available in Ministry of Home Affairs website [http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory After Supreme Court Order in Laxm Case_Short.pdf](http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory%20After%20Supreme%20Court%20Order%20in%20Laxm%20Case_Short.pdf). As per the provisions of Poisons Act 1919, The Poisons Possession and Sale Rules, 2013, are to be formulated and enforced by the States/UTs. The formulation of the rules is being monitored by Hon'ble Supreme Court directly. However, Ministry of Home Affairs is also pursuing the States / UTs to expedite the formulation and effectively implement the rules and interim measures as enumerated in the aforesaid advisory.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Trafficking of women and children

†3739. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases pertaining to the trafficking of women and children in the country are increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing legal and police administration system is ineffective in preventing the ongoing trafficking of women and children in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any proposal to formulate a new and strict law in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Under certain Sections of IPC, a total of 3517 cases, 3554 cases and 3940 cases were registered under various crimes committed under Human Trafficking (which includes Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, buying of minor girls for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC), selling of minor girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC), procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC) and importation of girls from foreign countries (Sec. 366-B IPC)) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing an increasing trend and State/UT wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The success of the efforts to curb the human trafficking lies with the effective implementation of the extant legislation which is the primary responsibility of the State Government as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently launched a web portal on Anti Human Trafficking (stophumantrafficking_mha.nic.in) as one-stop IT information repository on issues relating to human Trafficking. Nodal Officers of AHTUs of all States and UTs are inter-connected with each other with intranet facility, which help in tracking cases having interstate ramifications. It also provides an important link to National Portal on missing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

children, 'Track Child' which is operational in many States. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories on Human Trafficking, which are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' Web Portal of Anti Human Trafficking at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>. Government of India has recently enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the India Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the force removal of organs.

Ministry of Home Affairs conducts regular quarterly meeting with the Nodal Officers of AHTUs of all States/UTs to review the progress of AHTUs established throughout the country.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala"-Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 276 projects have been supported by the Ministry, under which 153 rehabilitative homes have been sanctioned which can accommodate nearly 6450 victims. The Schemes provide for shelter, food, clothing for victims, counseling, medical care, legal and other support, vocational training and income generation activities. Trafficked victims are also given shelter in Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances.

The integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS) extend emergency outreach services through Childline toll free number 1098, open shelters for children in need in urban and semi urban areas, support for family bases non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care and institutional care for children and juveniles. Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a protocol for Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child victims of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PVS) for total crimes committed under Human Trafficking during 2011-2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	605	542	138	1368	1284	361	506	533	221	1399	1431	308	531	472	50	1467	1385	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	165	68	1	199	81	1	154	114	1	175	129	1	149	101	4	166	116	4
4.	Bihar	218	313	22	498	553	30	99	61	20	176	117	25	267	139	21	337	252	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	33	2	85	91	9	18	21	20	40	41	10	53	33	0	70	67	0
6.	Goa	18	15	3	43	31	3	40	9	2	100	26	3	28	18	0	66	54	0
7.	Gujarat	50	51	3	209	221	11	63	43	2	150	120	3	78	91	4	170	202	13
8.	Haryana	61	57	7	256	249	37	69	69	20	303	290	77	67	72	16	354	416	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	2	4	4	13	9	7	0	22	17	0	5	4	1	29	20	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0	8	7	0	3	4	0	13	13	0	2	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	30	7	41	81	8	43	40	2	51	42	8	37	27	4	48	59	19
12.	Karnataka	372	346	120	1397	1361	364	412	290	100	1258	1188	241	412	345	58	1138	971	178

13.	Kerala	206	212	124	315	337	207	220	228	105	335	355	146	195	177	84	349	297	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94	87	22	418	420	87	45	49	10	112	117	43	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	432	346	42	1494	1703	65	403	354	20	1700	1406	44	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	P	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	0	17	2	0	7	2	0	20	2	0	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	8	3	1	5	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	2	2	2	6	6	16	4	4	2	26	28	24	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	35	26	0	80	70	0	29	29	1	93	87	3	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	50	54	17	214	195	44	86	68	11	402	311	58	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	102	89	56	358	343	163	120	110	20	371	378	47	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	7	4	0	0	2	4	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	420	470	315	878	802	475	528	333	153	968	720	332	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Tripura	7	27	4	31	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	32	275	274	173	51	47	13	221	206	74	37	37	24	268	251	122
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	14	14	8	19	12	3	65	48	15	14	16	3	72	86	8
28.	West Bengal	481	220	32	565	364	46	549	391	20	743	613	46	669	478	17	854	818	23
.	TOTAL STATE	3465	3044	955	8785	8551	2145	3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518	3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	14	0	0	2	6	0	16	27	0	4	6	0	18	37	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	2	0	28	13	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	14
32.	Daman and Diu	6	4	0	47	28	0	3	5	0	24	29	0	6	5	0	32	24	0
33.	Delhi UT	38	40	25	132	87	62	32	25	32	110	88	86	20	24	24	50	70	78
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	3	2	17	17	13	4	0	2	21	0	7	0	2	2	0	9	10
TOTAL UT		52	47	27	215	132	75	43	40	34	183	161	93	38	41	26	142	167	88
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220	3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611	3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

Source: Crime in India

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

* Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Importation of Girls+Procurement of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution+Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

Safety of North-Eastern people

3740. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent death of a 30 year old man from Manipur, beaten in NCR, later succumbed to his injuries and died, if so, what is Government planning to do in this regard;

(b) the details of plans/measures proposed to protect North-Eastern people in other parts of the country;

(c) whether Government has any schemes, implemented/proposed to support and rehabilitate North-Eastern victims of violence and their families and if so, the State-wise, scheme-wise details of number of beneficiaries thereof; and

(d) the details of redressal mechanism and emergency helpline facilities in place for people of North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. In the intervening night of 20/21.07.2014 at about 01:00 AM an unfortunate incident of death of Late Shri Akha Salouni had occurred. Delhi Police has registered a case *vide* FIR No. 610/2014 dated 21.07.2014 under section 302/34 IPC r/w Section 3 of SC/ST(POA) Act at Police Station Kotla Mubarkpur. All the five accused persons have been arrested.

(b) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes within their jurisdiction. The Union Government, however, attaches the highest importance to the matters relating to the policy for people from North-Eastern Region. The Government of India have issued an advisory on 14th May, 2012 to the State Governments/Union Territories regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford greater measure of protection to people from North-Eastern Region. Government of India has also suggested an action plan/perception management plan for providing security to the citizens from North-East Region to all State Governments/Union Territories *vide* letter dated 3rd June, 2013.

In addition to this, Delhi Police has taken the following initiatives for the security of people from North-Eastern Region:-

- (i) Delhi Police has issued a Separate Standing Order Procedure 383/2014 to deal with North-Eastern Security related issues.
- (ii) Special Helpline No. 1093 has been introduced on 14th Feb, 2014.

- (iii) Special Cell for North East has started functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi and 15 police personnel from NE States have been posted in the Cell. A DCP rank officer from North East has been designated as Incharge of Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region, Nanakpura, Delhi.
- (iv) 34 representatives have been appointed from the students and volunteers as Delhi Police representatives for North Eastern States and they have been given training on how to assist the victims from North Eastern States during the crisis.
- (v) IG Rank officer of Delhi Police has been appointed as Nodal Officer for North East related issues.
- (vi) As and when any case is reported, Delhi Police promptly takes action and registers FIR.

Increase in crimes against women in metropolitan cities

3741. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes against women have increased in the metropolitan cities and other urban areas during last some years;
- (b) if so, what has been done by Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of crimes against women during the last three years in major metropolitan cities of the country;
- (d) whether in the wake of crimes against women, Government proposes to recruit more women, at least 30 per cent, in the police forces and would recommend to States also accordingly; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) A total number of 33,789 cases, 36,622 cases and 53,464 were reported in the mega cities including metro cities (city having population of 10 lakh or more) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively showing a rising trend. City wise (including metropolitan cities) number of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under various crime committed against women during 2011-2013 are given in http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/AnnexuretoRSUNSQ3741_13.08.2014.pdf.

(d) and (e) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, Police is a state subject. Hence it is the responsibility of the State Governments to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a

detailed advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State Governments / UTs pertaining to the safety and security of women and control of crimes against them. One of the steps suggested in the advisory is increasing the overall representation of women in the police forces at all levels through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the representation of women in Police to 33%. The aforesaid advisory is available in Ministry of Home Affairs website http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryWomenPolice-290513.pdf.

Child trafficking

3742. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that child trafficking in the country has become quite rampant and despite pressure from judiciary and international bodies, no tangible results have been achieved so far;
- (b) how many children have been reported to be kidnapped and trafficked during the last three years;
- (c) how many of them have been rescued by Government agencies so far;
- (d) whether Government is aware that these abducted children find places in brothels and are forced for prostitution; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, a total number of 1002, 932 and 1330 cases were registered under various crimes committed under Child Trafficking (which includes buying of minor girls for prostitution, selling of minor girls for prostitution and procurement of minor girls) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. State/UT wise details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

A total number of 16607, 19586 and 32726 children (below 18 years) were kidnapped and abducted during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. States/UTs-wise details is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The information pertaining to victims rescued under child trafficking during, the year 2013 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As kidnapped and abducted children are exposed to high risk situations, they are vulnerable and fall prey to crimes of exploitations, including human trafficking.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ being State subjects under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has

adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories to all States/UTs on Human Trafficking, especially Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31st January, 2012, wherein it was specifically advised to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc. The advisory also envisages computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children. These advisories are available at MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>. Government of India has recently enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the India Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the force removal of organs.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a nationwide portal namely 'Track Child' (www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in/trackchild/index.php) in the country, which is aimed at maintaining the data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software contains details of missing children reported in Police Stations. The portal facilitates matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children.

In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs has also launched a Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking titled www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in, which is a vital IT tool for Sharing of information across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for effective implementation of Anti-Human trafficking measures. It, *inter-alia*, provides an important link to National Portal on Missing Children, 'TrackChild' which is operational in many States.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Ujjawala - A comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total crime Committed Under Child Trafficking during 2011-2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	85	8	101	120	9	34	41	7	45	55	7	42	42	1	69	64	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	142	52	1	142	52	1	122	98	1	122	98	1	129	84	4	129	84	4
4.	Bihar	185	264	13	438	463	20	60	32	11	54	49	15	196	89	6	208	127	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	14	0	18	18	0	13	15	4	18	18	2	44	25	0	32	32	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	3	0	3	3	0	19	10	2	26	25	3	2	5	0	4	5	0
8.	Haryana	4	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	4	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	22	10	0	18	62	0	28	28	0	28	28	0	24	14	0	16	16	0
12.	Karnataka	9	14	2	8	15	2	45	14	0	18	18	0	72	30	0	52	34	0
13.	Kerala	9	8	0	7	7	0	10	9	0	11	13	0	15	8	0	14	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	22	6	47	47	17	26	27	3	43	43	11	24	18	6	34	32	12
15.	Maharashtra	42	49	1	102	90	1	37	26	0	79	68	0	56	36	0	92	70	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	4	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	12	3	0	8	5	0	5	9	0	11	14	0	79	26	1	54	52	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	21	12	0	19	19	0	21	14	0	22	22	0	55	31	0	38	38	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	41	0	0	0	8	0	0	18	0
25.	Tripura	5	27	4	23	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	19	19	0	20	15	0	34	28	0	0	2	4	0	2	8
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	4	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
28.	West Bengal	385	163	19	229	166	9	428	279	1	263	265	1	556	379	0	456	470	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	997	734	58	1189	1121	82	924	623	29	823	750	40	1330	805	24	1209	1055	42
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	2	1	9	3	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTS)	5	2	1	9	3	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1002	736	59	1198	1124	83	932	623	30	829	750	41	1330	805	24	1209	1055	42

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of children (below 18 years of age group)
kidnapped and abducted during 2011 to 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	735	781	1014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	20	63
3.	Assam	29	68	80
4.	Bihar	1821	2601	2776
5.	Chhattisgarh	283	276	1634
6.	Goa	17	18	93
7.	Gujarat	607	838	1432
8.	Haryana	546	709	911
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108	122	279
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	23	35
11.	Jharkhand	81	215	339
12.	Karnataka	262	798	1135
13.	Kerala	163	176	175
14.	Madhya Pradesh	538	644	2262
15.	Maharashtra	949	958	1873
16.	Manipur	81	100	113
17.	Meghalaya	23	9	35
18.	Mizoram	4	2	3
19.	Nagaland	0	6	6
20.	Odisha	187	117	409
21.	Punjab	349	468	696
22.	Rajasthan	786	847	1426
23.	Sikkim	11	8	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	558	590	529

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
25.	Tripura	105	35	117
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3739	4249	6009
27.	Uttarakhand	39	60	182
28.	West Bengal	660	767	2630
	TOTAL (STATES)	12747	15505	26270
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	8	13
30.	Chandigarh	43	64	185
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	12	11
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	10
33.	Delhi (UT)	3789	3976	6203
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7	18	34
	TOTAL (UTs)	3860	4081	6456
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	16607	19586	32726

Source: Crime In India.

Statement-III

*State /UT-wise victims reported and victims rescued under
child trafficking during 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of Victims reported trafficked (below 18 years)	Number of Victims rescued (below 18 years)	Data not received for the month
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	16	Jan, Feb., & Oct.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	15	
3.	Assam	195	142	
4.	Bihar	95	95	July to Dec.
5.	Chhattisgarh	111	109	
6.	Goa	0	0	March, August, Sept., Dec.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	46	30	
8.	Haryana	0	0	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	NR
12.	Karnataka	0	0	Mar. to Dec.
13.	Kerala	136	136	Dec.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	Jan. to June, Nov., Dec.
15.	Maharashtra	160	158	Mar.
16.	Manipur	0	0	Except May
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	NR
18.	Mizoram	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	1	1	Mar.
20.	Odisha	380	264	
21.	Punjab	0	0	NR
22.	Rajasthan	1083	1038	Nov. - Dec.
23.	Sikkim	0	0	
24.	Tamilnadu	386	386	
25.	Tripura	0	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74	132	
27.	Uttarakhand	82	42	
28.	West Bengal	0	0	NR
	TOTAL STATES	2804	2571	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	Oct., Dec.

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	May, June, Oct. to Dec.
33.	Delhi	848	848	Feb., July, & Sep.,
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	May
TOTAL UTs		849	849	
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3653	3420	

Drug addicts, peddlers in Connaught Place

3743. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Connaught Place, particularly the place near Hanuman Temple on Baba Kharak Singh Marg has become a den of drug addicts, peddlers and substance abusers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure of the Delhi Police to prevent this menace even though such things are taking place in front of the Connaught Place police station and that too in the day light?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Police takes action as per law against the culprits who are found indulged in drug peddling, drug addicts etc. Field staff have been briefed to keep vigil in their area to ensure that such illegal activities do not take place in the area.

However, the details of cases registered by Delhi Police under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in the area around Hanuman Temple on Baba Kharak Singh Marg, P.S. Connaught Place, New Delhi, during the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.7.2014) are as under:-

Year	Reported	Person arrested
2011	21	25
2012	17	17
2013	04	04
2014 (upto 31.07.14)	03	04

Inter-State boundary dispute between Assam and its neighbouring States

3744. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of any inter-State boundary dispute between Assam and its neighbouring States, particularly, with Mizoram and if so, the details and the status thereof; and

(b) the measures taken by the Central Government to amicably solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) There are some issues relating to demarcation of boundaries between the states of Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam-Meghalaya and Assam-Mizoram. The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that inter-state boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the state Governments concerned and that the Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding. The Government of Assam had filed original Suit No. 2/88 and 1/89 in the Supreme Court of India for demarcation of boundaries between the states of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, respectively. The Supreme Court of India has appointed a Local Commission for identification of the boundaries of the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. While hearing an application filed by Government of Nagaland in Original Suit No. 2/88, the Supreme Court vide its order dated 20.08.2010, inter alia, directed that apart from continuation of the Local Commission, possibility to resolve the issue through mediation may also be explored and for this purpose appointed two Co-mediators. Co-mediators, after series of meetings with the Governments of Assam and Nagaland and other stakeholders, submitted a report to the Supreme Court of India in October, 2013. In respect of Assam-Arunachal Pradesh boundary dispute, the Local Commission has submitted its final report to the Supreme Court of India in June, 2014.

In so far as, boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya and Assam-Mizoram is concerned, the Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably.

Exodus of Reangs/Tuikuk from Mizoram

3745. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reangs/Tuikuk who exodussed from Mizoram do not want to come back to Mizoram from Tripura despite positive efforts of Government of Mizoram and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the root cause of the exodus of Reangs from Mizoram and the details of reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government for permanent solution to the plight of Reangs in Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes Sir. Despite several efforts by the Government, the repatriation process was disrupted on several occasions due to resistance by Mizo NGOs and also resistance by some Bru leaders due to their own vested interests.

(b) Due to ethnic tension between Reang tribals and Mizos, about 30,000 Reang (Bru) people (about 5000 families) from Western Mizoram migrated from October, 1997 onwards. The Bru migrants are sheltered in the six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of North Tripura .

(c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

*Measures taken by Government for permanent solution to the
plight of Reangs in Mizoram*

Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps for providing relief items like Rice, Ration/Cash *dole etc.* and to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05 .

2. Ministry of Home Affairs has released approx. ₹ 222 crore to Govt. of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps and ₹ 44 crore to Govt. of Mizoram since 2004-05 for disbursement to Bru migrant families for their rehabilitation in Mizoram.

3. As a result of regular follow-up by Ministry of Home Affairs with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, approx. 1210 Reang families (approx. 4000 people) have been repatriated so far which includes repatriation of about 173 families (889 members approx.) during June, 2014.

4. The issue of Bru repatriation is being monitored at the highest level in this Ministry and the Government of India is taking all possible steps for their early repatriation to their homes in Mizoram.

Additional forces and helicopters to Odisha to fight naxal menace

3746. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Odisha has made a request for providing additional police personnel for anti-naxal operations in the State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government has also asked for additional services of helicopters in the State to fight naxal menace; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the help that has so far been provided to the State Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Requests for additional battalion of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and services of officers of CAPFs are received from the State Governments from time to time which are considered keeping in view the requirements projected by the State as well as demands of other LWE affected States, availability of force and security situation in the particular state.

The State Government of Odisha has demanded an additional battalion of the CAPF for deployment in Odisha and has also requested for officers from CAPFs. In the past, the State Government of Odisha has requested for two dedicated military helicopters to the State.

At present, a total number of 102 coys of CAPFs which include 48 coys of Border Security Force (BSF), 48 coys of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and 6 coys of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been deployed in Odisha for assisting the State Police in undertaking anti-LWE operations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has granted 'in-principle' approval for an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore to the State Government of Odisha for the purpose of hiring helicopters on need basis, for the forces deployed in LWE affected areas.

The Central Government has also provided the officers of CAPFs on deputation to Odisha Police for utilization of their services in anti-LWE operations in the State.

Appointments on compassionate ground in Delhi Police

3747. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the laid down process for submission of requests for appointment on compassionate ground in Delhi Police;
- (b) the criteria adopted for consideration of compassionate ground appointment in Delhi Police;
- (c) the number of pending appointments under compassionate ground so far; and
- (d) by when all the pending cases will be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has adopted the provisions and criteria for compassionate appointment in Delhi Police as per the Scheme for compassionate appointments of Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and Standing Order No. Rec.-1 (previous S.O. No. 39/2010) of Delhi Police. Every representation / application for compassionate appointment is considered/ vetted by the Police Establishment Board of Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police reported that as on 31.07.2014, 155 cases are pending with them. The meeting of Police Establishment is held once in six months or earlier, if the need so arises.

Violation of norms by private school vans in Delhi

†3748. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number 840 of private vehicles are engaged for the transportation of school children in Delhi;

(b) whether most of the abovesaid vehicles are running on CNG fuel and these vehicles openly neglect the provisions prescribed from the safety point of view;

(c) whether it is observed that they carry more students than the prescribed limit, lack fire extinguishers and medical kits and there is absence of valid driving licence etc., and

(d) if so, the details of additional provisions being made by Government for the safety of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No such record is available in the Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi. However, during the enforcement drive such private vehicles found plying as school-cabs are challaned and impounded. During the period from 1.1.2014 to 7.08.2014, 387 challans were issued for 221 private vehicles for plying as school-cabs and 214 such private vehicles have been impounded.

(b) and (c) Such survey has been conducted by the Transport Department of NCT of Delhi in this regard. However, any such private vehicle found plying is challaned and impounded as per rules.

Delhi Traffic Police takes action against the traffic-rules violations whenever noticed by the traffic personnel.

(d) The additional provisions made by the Government for the safety of the students are:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Requirement of registration of the vehicles for school-cabs has been made stricter.
- (ii) Condition for Registration/Fitness has been made more stringent for ensuring safety of school-going children.
- (iii) Permit conditions for School-Cabs;

A number of permit conditions have been prescribed to ensure safety of school-going children.

Besides this, the Delhi Police has informed that the guidelines have been framed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in CWP No. 13029/85 titled M.C. Mehta, Vs. Union of India & Ors., which have been incorporated in Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993.

Plan to meet demand for drinking water in Delhi

†3749. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of potable water being supplied to South Delhi;
- (b) the details of the sources through which the supply is being made;
- (c) whether keeping in view the pressure of the rising population, any scheme is under consideration for meeting the rising demand of water and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of capacity of Sonia Vihar water plant and the quantum of water being supplied from this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The quantum of potable water supplied to South Delhi is approx. 152 C Million Gallons Daily (MGD)

- (b) The details of sources through which the supply is made are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Total Supply (in MGD)
1.	Sonia Vihar	91
2.	Haider Pur	55
3.	Chandrawal	5 (approx.)
4.	Wazirabad	1

- (c) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has pursued the upstream water storage projects on river Yamuna namely Renuka, Kishau & Lakhwar Vyasi Dams, the progress of which is monitored by Ministry of Water Resources.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Matter of early resolution for full commissioning of Munak Canal with availability of 95 MGD additional water to Delhi on account of savings in enroute seepage losses has also been pursued by Delhi with Haryana state and Government of India (GOI).

Besides this, DJB has planned to augment its ground water resources in east and north-west part of Delhi by rehabilitation and automation of ground water extracting structures.

(d) The capacity of Sonia Vihar WTP is 140 MGD and the quantum of water being supplied, is average 143 MGD.

Proposal to hand over Delhi Jal Board to private firm

†3750. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Jal Board is being handed over to private institution;

(b) if so, the details of the firm which has been handed over the said work and whether the firm is national or foreign;

(c) the details of the agreements entered into between Government and the firm and the provisions made for the distribution of water and control over it and for supplying water in view of the rising demand for water in future; and

(d) the details of measures taken for the betterment of the workers of Delhi Jal Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the projects of water management based on PPP model for improvement of water supply have been awarded to the following agencies.

- (i) M/s Malviya Nagar Water Services Private Ltd. for Malviya Nagar project area.
- (ii) M/s MW Water Utility Pvt. Ltd. for Mehrauli and Vasant Vihar project areas.
- (iii) M/s Nangloi Water Services Pvt. Ltd. for Nangloi project area. The lead partners of these firms are Indian entities.

The provisions and objectives of these projects are as under:

- (i) Enhancing the service standards: use of latest technology and management practices
- (ii) Improve quality with 24x7 scheduled availability of water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Upgradation of physical infrastructure for supplying water
- (iv) Reduction in Non-revenue water
- (v) Extension of water supply to un-served areas
- (vi) Energy conservation
- (vii) Replacement/new connection of house service line from ferrule by DJB.
- (viii) Customer care center: prompt response to complaints
- (ix) Bills as per actual use

The brief details of the agreements are as under:

1. M/s Malviya Nagar Water Services Private Ltd.

- (i) The project consists of construction of capital works in 02 years and maintenance of the entire water distribution system of the project area for 12 years from the date of handing over to the operator.
- (ii) The Operator will contribute 30% of the capital project cost and this cost will be covered under net operator rate awarded to the operator for the entire concession period.

2. M/s MVV Water Utility Pvt. Ltd.

- (i) The project consists of construction of capital works for initial 02 years and maintenance of the entire water distribution system of Mehrauli project area for 8 years after completion of rehabilitation and development period.
- (ii) The project consists of construction of capital works for initial 02 years and simultaneously maintenance of the entire water distribution system of Vasant Vihar project area for 10 years from taking over of the project by the operator.
- (iii) 100% funding will be done by DJB for Mehrauli and Vasant Vihar projects.

3. M/s Nangloi Water Services Pvt. Ltd.

- (i) The project consists of construction of capital works for 04 years and maintenance of the entire water distribution system of the project area for the 15 years from the date of handing over to the operator.
- (ii) The Operator will contribute 30% of the capital project cost and this cost will be covered under net operator rate awarded to the operator for the entire concession period.

The accepted O&M cost payable to the operator is subject to achievements of the service level benchmarks as defined in the contract.

(d) Number of employees assigned to the Project shall remain Delhi Jal Board employees and will be deputed to implement the project under this management contract without any change in service rules and conditions so that in future these water supply improvement projects can be undertaken by DJB through its own staff having gained experience and expertise.

Trafficking of newborn infants in Delhi

†3751. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the trafficking of newborn infants in the garb of adoption in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Law Commission of India had recommended for the punishment of seven years imprisonment to the guilty persons of trafficking of children and women;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government would enact a stringent legislation to prevent the trafficking of children and women; and

(e) if so, by when the legislation would be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Incidents of trafficking of new born infants in the garb of adoption in certain parts of the country have been reported.

(b) to (e) Law Commission in their 64th Report of 1975 had recommended the reforms of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1975. In their 146th Report of 1993 they had proposed the introduction of Section 373A in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for sale of women and children. The proposed sub-section (1) of Section 373A had prescribed a punishment of imprisonment up to 7 years. The Central Government had amended the IPC through the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 whereby existing Section 370 of the IPC was replaced by a new self-contained section which not only defined the concept of human trafficking based on the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementary protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women & children but also provided for stringent punishments. Under sub-section (4), trafficking of a minor would now entail a punishment of not less than 10 years imprisonment and which may extend up to life

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imprisonment, and shall also be liable to fine. This Section along with Section 370A of the IPC which deals with exploitation of minors are comprehensive and have adequate punishments prescribed for trafficking of persons. Hence there is no necessity of further amendments or the need for any new legislation.

Resentment among minority communities in Sikkim

†3752. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the people of minority groups and Bhutia-Lepcha community in the State of Sikkim have resentment against Government;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the resentment of local people is being instigated by the terrorist factions of China and North-East and a conspiracy is going on to separate the people of Bhutia-Lepcha communities from Sikkim in a planned way;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that China is funding the said activities; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No Sir. There are no such reports.

Increase in heart attack deaths among ITBP troops

3753.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of heart attack deaths have increased recently among the ITBP troops stationed at inhospitable, high altitude areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether preventive health check up has been carried out among the ITBP force for taking precautionary measures;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any advisory has been issued by Director-General of ITBP for health guide, including cutting down of high cholesterol food; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There have been 5 incidents of heart attack deaths among the troops stationed at inhospitable, high altitude areas out of a total 19 heart attack deaths in ITBP in 2014.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Preventive health check-ups are being done on regular basis for all the Force personnel and following precautionary measures are being taken regularly:-

- (i) Annual Medical examination of all personnel is conducted for screening of any disease and for treatment of disease, detected if any, follow up action is taken.
- (ii) ECG being carried out for personnel of 40 years of age and above during Annual Medical examination.
- (iii) At Leh, in co-ordination with DRDO(Defence Research and Development Organisation) and DIPAS (Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences), pulmonary function tests and Echocardiography screening is being done. So far about 4000 force personnel have undergone these tests.
- (iv) All personnel are screened for cardiac profile and further investigation.
- (v) Personnel detected, including those in high risk group, are provided necessary treatment through Army/Central Armed Police Force/other authorized Hospitals.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. Advisory Guidelines were issued by Directorate General of ITBP on 25th March, 2014. Details are given in Statement (*See* below). Besides above, DG, ITBP also issued an exhaustive "recipe book" for preparation of healthy food with the minimal use of oils, spices and salt. This is to cut down on the use of high cholesterol ghee and oil for cooking at the border out posts, battalion locations and in the other mess rooms of the Force.

Statement

Main Excerpts from the Advisory

Some important factors contributing to Cardiac diseases are (i) High blood pressure (ii) Cigarette smoking (iii) Lack of physical activity and (iv) stress. But the most important causative factor is High Cholesterol level in the Blood causing Blockages in the Coronary Arteries and sudden death. To reduce incidents of such death due to cardiac diseases (Coronary Artery Diseases, Myocardial Infarction, Heart Attack etc.) it is very much important to keep Blood Cholesterol level in check. This can be done by adopting following suggestions without altering the overall dietary pattern of troops:-

- (a) Use of hydrogenated oil like, Ghee, Butter, Dalda be restricted.
- (b) Use of Sunflower, Soya Oil, Mustard Oil and Groundnut Oil be encouraged.
- (c) Use combination/blend of two or more Vegetable oils (in rotation) Groundnut/ Sesame/Rice bran/Cotton seed/Canola/Sun Flower/Sun Flower+ Aum oil/ Palmolenic + Mustard Oil.

- (d) Re-use of heated oil should not be done which contains Trans fats, a major causative factor for developing blockage of blood vessels.
- (e) Preparation of non-veg food requires more oil, methods of preparation like grilled, roast baked be followed for which necessary arrangement can be made where ever possible.
- (f) Fish oil is healthy for heart by increasing HDL, hence fish can be included in the diet, wherever possible.
- (g) Usually Force personnel returning from leave bring with them cans of ghee and use them liberally in their meals. This practice of using extra fats (saturated), besides the normal oil/fat used as cooking medium is above the upper permissible limits for fat intake and should be discouraged and curbed.
- (h) Junk Foods such as Colas, Ketch-ups and other foods that supply empty calories should be reduced.
- (i) Salt intake should be reduced to an average of not more than 5g per day (Salt intake in India averages 15g per day). Excess salt in the form of salted Potato Wafers packaged and processed foods, Indian Pickles, Pappad, Namkeens which are properly used to enhance taste should be avoided.

Funds under SRE to maoist affected States

3754.SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much funds have been provided to different Maoist affected States under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) fund, the year-wise details thereof during last three years; and
- (b) what has been proposed for coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The State-wise detail of funds released under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States during last three years and the current year is given in Statement (*See* below).

Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs gives 'in-principle' approval to the Annual Work Plan of the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States for the purpose of reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on counter-LWE operations. However, the reimbursement of the claims of the State Governments under the Scheme is done on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by them and as per the Scheme guidelines.

Provision of budget under the SRE Scheme is made as per the Annual Work Plan of the Scheme, finalized on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments of LWE affected States.

Statement

State-wise detail of Funds released under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States during last three years and current year (as on 31.7.2014)

	(Figures in ₹ lakh)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 31.7.2014)
Andhra Pradesh	1072.77	1512.82	1798.02	509.56
Bihar	1364.91	786.83	1710.89	1344.67
Chhattisgarh	4237.08	5074.01	4214.41	1480.50
Jharkhand	7535.95	6754.94	4778.74	2471.30
Madhya Pradesh	27.50	65.05	55.75	70.00
Maharashtra	762.91	460.44	738.51	632.50
Odisha	2156.62	1531.34	4813.30	1823.31
Telangana	—	—	—	509.56
Uttar Pradesh	200.01	550.11	533.28	133.12
West Bengal	1390.68	1330.70	2065.10	713.19
TOTAL	18748.43	18066.24	20708.00	9687.71

Traffic congestion in Delhi

3755.SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of places with traffic congestion in Delhi; and
- (b) the action being taken in each case to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The details of places with traffic congestion in Delhi and action taken in each case by Delhi Police to solve the problem are given in Statement (See below).

In addition to this, Delhi Police has been constantly engaged in identifying measures/ new traffic circulation schemes for traffic improvement in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Detail of places with traffic congestion	Action being taken to solve the problem
1.	Ring Road (Brar Square to Punjabi Bagh)	Construction works relating to Phase-III expansion of DMRC are being undertaken at this stretch of Ring Road. Traffic diversions have been enforced and proper sign boards (informational and cautionary) have been installed for awareness of general public. Traffic staff has been deployed on this stretch to ensure smooth regulation of traffic.
2.	Near DTC Depot, Nangloi	PWD authority has been contacted and requested for widening of bridge over Nalla. Traffic staff has been deployed in this area to ensure proper regulation of traffic.
3.	Between Dhansa Stand to Bahadurgarh Stand (Firmi Road)	Volume of traffic during peak hours is very high because traffic coming from Chhawla Stand of circular and Dhansa Road Meet on this road. The traffic situation in Najafgarh has improved considerably in last 1 year after installing "Jersey Barricades" to segregate cross movement of traffic on the circular road, commonly known as "Firmi" road. Traffic police personnel have also been deployed at vulnerable points to ensure better traffic regulation. Challaning and towing away action is being taken against illegally / obstructively parked vehicles. A comprehensive proposal on traffic problems of Najafgarh and its solution has also been sent to the UTTIPEC/DDA to examine the matter.
4.	On Dwarka flyover	The volume of traffic remains very high during peak hours. Sufficient traffic staff is being deployed over Dwarka flyover in two shifts i.e. morning and evening peak hours for proper regulation and management of traffic. In addition, crane is also deployed to immediately remove any broken-down vehicle.

Sl. No.	Detail of places with traffic congestion	Action being taken to solve the problem
5.	Vikas Marg	Vikas Marg has large concentration of shops and commercial establishments on both sides of the road. Adequate staff, Motor Cycles and Cranes have been deployed to manage the traffic on this stretch.
6.	NH-24 Noida Mode to M.V. Phase-II	At NH-24, Samaspur bus stop is a bottleneck, UTTIPEC has already given approval for widening of this road. Consultant has been appointed. Adequate staff, Motor Cycles and Cranes have been deployed on this stretch.
7.	Telco 'T' point to ISBT Anand Vihar Road No. 56.	The Metro phase -3 works and development of Anand Vihar Bus terminal are going on at road No. 56. Adequate staff, Motor Cycles and Cranes have been deployed to ensure smooth flow of traffic.
8.	Wazirabad road at Yamuna Bridge, Bhajanpura Red Light and T-Point Wazirabad Yamuna Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During congestion, vehicles are stopped and regulated in opposite directions turn-wise at Yamuna Bridge on Wazirabad Road for ensuring proper discipline. • Bollards are used to close the cross movement during morning and evening peak hours <i>i.e.</i> 8.30 am to 11 am and 5 pm to 10 pm at Bhajanpura Red Light. • Central verge has been constructed to stop the vehicles plying against the flow of traffic at T-Point Wazirabad Yamuna Bridge. • Sufficient traffic staff is deployed on all the above locations for ensuring better traffic regulation and discipline.
9.	Chandni Chowk	This stretch of road is heavily infested with all kinds of slow moving

vehicles. In fact it is also surrounded by a hub of wholesale trading which exist all over the walled city. Adequate staff, Motor Cycles and Cranes have been deployed to ensure smooth flow of traffic.

Both these intersections are located very near the commercial areas of Subzi Mandi and Sadar Bazar. The corridor is also a major arterial road connecting New Delhi and Central Delhi areas to North District. It remains heavily congested owing to very large volume of traffic using the road throughout the day and movement of commercial vehicles during the night. Sufficient Traffic Staff is deployed till late night hours on daily basis for smooth traffic regulation and removing traffic congestion.

The entire area of Central District is very congested having narrow roads/streets. It is also a major commercial hub and trading/shopping activity is witnessed throughout the day. The volume of traffic is also very heavy. Sufficient Traffic staff along with the Traffic Motor Cycles is deployed to regulate the traffic smoothly and necessary diversions are given according to the situation.

The area is highly populated area and Road No. 41 is a major arterial road of Rohini. The movement of traffic is considerable on this road. Sufficient traffic staff has been deployed at this point for smooth flow of traffic in the area.

Traffic congestion is due to highly populated area and heavy movement of traffic. Sufficient traffic staff has been deployed at this point for smooth flow of traffic in the area.

10. Intersections at Azad Market and Barafkhana
Chowk on Rani Jhansi Road

11. Central Business District

12. Rithala Metro Station

13. "Y" Block Budh Vihar, Mangol Puri

Sl. No.	Detail of places with traffic congestion	Action being taken to solve the problem
14.	Britannia Bus Stand	The traffic congestion at this stretch is due to the works of DMRC and elevated corridor. However, adequate traffic staff is deployed to maintain smooth flow of traffic on this point.
15.	Ashok Vihar T-Point	The traffic congestion at this stretch is due to the works of DMRC and elevated corridor. However, traffic staff is deployed to maintain smooth flow of traffic on this point.
16.	Main Market Narela	One way circulation scheme has been introduced by Delhi Traffic Police. Traffic <i>i.e.</i> DTC buses and other private buses from Anaj Mandi to Ramdev Chowk are directed to move in one way direction for smooth flow of traffic in the area.
17.	Red light Mahendra Park	The traffic congestion at this point is due to civic works undertaken by PWD from Jahangir Puri to Mahendra Park. Sufficient traffic staff is deployed to maintain smooth flow of traffic in this area.
18.	H-point Azadpur	It is a major intersectional interchange formed by Ring Road and GT Karnal Road. The intersection is located close to the Azadpur wholesale Vegetable & Fruits Mandi. The corridor is also used extensively by commercial goods vehicles, both during day and night. Adequate staff is deployed at Azadpur terminal for proper regulation of traffic.
19.	Hakikat Nagar T-point	The road is narrow and various institutes are located in this area. It is also extensively surrounded by shops. However, sufficient traffic staff is deployed for smooth flow of traffic.

20. Camp Chowk to Parmanand Chowk
- There is single road & highly populated area nearby. There is no central verge on this stretch. However, sufficient number of traffic staff has been deployed for smooth flow of traffic at this stretch.
21. MGM (Ring Road)
- The Ring Road is a major arterial corridor of the city and the volume of traffic using this road is very high. The road width at Maharani Bagh Bus Stand is constricted. Ashram Chowk experiences heavy traffic flows from Ring Road and Mathura Road. Though numerous flyovers have been constructed on Ring Road between DND flyover and Dhaura Kuan to make the corridor signal free, the flyovers restrict the smooth flow of traffic due to their funnel structure. The following interventions are being done/suggested:
- Management of bus movement at bus stop reduces congestion.
 - Widening of road at this particular location by Metro by shifting central verge to northern side.
 - Widening of the pedestrian subway box and better management of bus stops will reduce congestion.
22. Gurgaon Road - NH-8 -R/A Radisson (U-turn under NH-8 flyover while coming from Dwarka)
- A well designed rotary is needed for which action is to be taken by DDA. However, traffic staff has been deployed for smooth traffic management.
23. Mehrauli - Badarpur Road - Between Khanpur T-point and Hamdard T-point (Deoli Gaon)
- Removal of encroachment and widening of road is necessary to remove the bottleneck. Traffic staff has been deployed to ensure smooth traffic regulation.

Sl. No.	Detail of places with traffic congestion	Action being taken to solve the problem
24.	Outer Ring Road Between Chirag Delhi flyover to Nehru Place flyover i. Near Savitri flyover ii. Under Nehru Place flyover	The proposal for removing these bottlenecks has been sent to PWD. However, traffic staff is being deployed for ensuring smooth traffic management.
25.	Rao Tula Ram Marg -Between Gurgaon Road and under RTR flyover i. in front of RR Hospital ii. RTR Bridge	PWD has been requested to explore the possibilities of widening the road at cited location. However, traffic staff have been deployed for ensuring smooth traffic management.
26.	Mehrauli Gurgaon Road -Between Lado Sarai and Malviya Nagar T-Point (Anuvrat T-Point)	The matter for removal of encroachment is with PWD. However, adequate assistance is provided by Delhi Traffic Police to local police and civic road agency as and when needed.

SAIL agreement with Iran

3756.SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL has entered into an agreement with Iran to supply steel worth Rs. 15,000 crores for setting up of railway network project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. SAIL has so far not entered into any agreement with Iran for supply of steel for setting up of railway network project.

(b) Does not arise.

Primary classes in iron sheet roofs in senior schools in Delhi

3757.SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior schools under Government of Delhi having primary wings;

(b) whether it is a fact that primary classes in a number of such schools are held in rooms with iron sheet roofs, whereas the students of senior classes are accommodated in pucca buildings;

(c) if so, the number of such schools, district-wise and the reasons for subjecting the students of primary classes to the vagaries of extreme weather; and

(d) the immediate and long-term steps proposed to be taken and the funds allocated, district-wise for construction of concrete roof for primary wings during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There are 420 schools under Government of NCT of Delhi having primary wings.

Delhi Cantonment Board has 06 Senior Secondary schools and one Secondary level school having primary wings.

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has 13 Senior Secondary schools having primary wings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Natural disasters

†3758. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of country had been affected by natural disasters, including heavy rains, cloud bursts, floods and cyclone during past few years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of number of people killed, loss of livestock, damages caused to crops, and private property/ infrastructure during each of last three years and current year;

(c) whether Central teams visited affected States;

(d) if so, the conclusions submitted by these teams; and

(e) the State-wise details of assistance sought by affected States along with amount allocated/ released for carrying out relief works and paying compensation, *etc.* to the affected people thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The details of the losses due to natural disasters reported by the State Governments/ Union Territories during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources are inadequate in the State, an additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the spot field visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss.

State-wise details of the assistance sought, dates of the visits of the Central Teams constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, status of teams' reports and assistance approved during the last three years, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/floods/ landslides/ earthquake etc. during the years 2011-12 to 2014-15

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Karnataka	84	51	419	-	-	-	-	-	86	286	11061	2.27	27	85	895	0.005
13.	Kerala	152	531	14222	1.18	47	619	2455	0.172	182	1366	10672	0.11	24	527	5947	0.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	1166	22816	9.25	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	2164	147369	7.49	151	53	44	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	36	2560	5253	0.97	-	2680	982	0.08	-	2860	847	0.004
20.	Odisha	87	1493	290780	4.19	4	-	522	0.02	59	5688	474250	1 1.00	27	-	1500	-
21.	Punjab	14	4	26	-	8	3034	149	0.0271	41	954	9774	4.00	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	77	1333	23903	0.14	47	105	2780	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	57	669	99904	2.12	15	90	4831	0.173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1139	0.015
26.	Uttar Pradesh	692	268	22858	5.25	17	-	1344	0.04326	380	519	54994	7.97	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	19	10	107	-	201	772	5569	0.3854	3547	9470	10625	0.36	28	60	483	-
28.	West Bengal	79	33	317481	0.09	241	4234	77981	0.02148	183	45285	169296	1.31	-	-	-	-
29.	Puducherry	12	1256	86439	0.17	-	15	27	-	01	48	694	0.003	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1600	9126	876168	18.87	984	24360	671761	15.337	5845	102998	1210227	63.74	280	3585	10920	0.37

Statement-II

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Sl. No.	State/UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought (₹ in crore)	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by (₹ in crore)	Status of approval of funds from NDRF by High Level Committee (HLC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I-Memoranda received during 2011-12					
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"> • ₹ 227.51 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹ 41.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. • Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.
HLC held on 15.12.11					
2.	West Bengal (Earthquake Sept. (2011)	525.05	11 Oct. 2011	103.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 93.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP.
					HLC held on 21.03.12
3.	Odisha (Flood 2011)	3265.37	26-30 Sept. 2011	1006.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 908.30 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. • Payment of Airbills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.
					HLC held on 15.12.11
4.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide 2011)	1427.24	20-22 Oct. 2011	225.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 225.56 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.
					HLC held on 21.03.12
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Flood 2011)	1458.37	10-12 Nov. 2011	467.74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 467.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.
					HLC held on 21.03.12.

6.	Himachal Pradesh (Flood/ landslide/ cloudburst 2011)	886.90	24-27 Nov. 2011	120.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 119.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹ 24.62 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 21.03.12</p>
7.	Tamil Nadu (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	5237.01	7-11 Jan. 2012	680.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 638.137 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹ 12.24 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 21.03.12</p>
8.	Puducherry (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	2435.66	8 Jan. , 2012	88.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 69.68 crore from UT budget, MHA <p>HLC held on 21.03.12</p>
9.	Arunachal Pradesh (flood/ landslides)	722.04	19-21 April 2012	171.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 114.55 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 12.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 12.09.12
II—Memoranda received during 2012-13					
1.	Assam (Flood/ landslide 2012)	3846.31	10-12 July, 2012	552.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 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
2.	Uttarakhand (Cloudburst/Flash Flood/ landslide 2012)	346.85	21-23 Nov. 2012	185.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 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
3.	Sikkim (landslide/ flash flood/cloudburst)	484.23	6-9 Nov. 2012	144.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 93.76 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • Air bill on actual basis. HLC held on 13.03.13
4.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide 2012)	143.54	1-3 Nov. 2012	58.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 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

5.	Himachal Pradesh (Flash Flood/ landslide/ cloudburst-12)	963.53	10-13 Dec. 2012	115.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 115.32 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13</p>
6.	Andhra Pradesh (Cyclone "Nilam"/flood-12)	3559.74	19-21 Dec. 2012	418.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 417.12 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13</p>
7.	Arunachal Pradesh (flood/ landslide 2012)	2286.07	12-16 Jan. 2013 & 1-3 March 13	319.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 147.43 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 17.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 08.05.13</p>
8.	Nagaland (flood/ landslide 2012)	167.57	1-6 April 13	44.14+NRDWP (4.65)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 44.14 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 4.65 crore from Special Component of NRDWP/HLC held on 08.05.13. <p>HLC held on 08.05.13</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
III-Memoranda received during 2013-14					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (Earthquake 1st May 2013)	609.33	26-28 May 2013	86.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 42.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 2.40 crore from Special Component of NRDWP, HLC held on 04.07.13
2.	Uttarakhand-(Cloudburst/flash Floods/ landslides 2013)	1533.48	18-21 July 2013	369.24 + 20.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 11 87.87 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 90% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 20.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 21.08.13.
3.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide - 13)	504.14	20-22 July 2013	101.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 94.47 crore (₹ 90.76 cr. 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 4.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. 	<p>HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads & bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014.</p>																																																													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 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. 																																																														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 12.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. 	<p>Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD. HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads & bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014</p>																																																													

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Maharashtra (Flood - 13)	2841.78	11-12 Sept. 2013	1443.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 921.98 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 24.10.13.</p>
6.	Karnataka (Flood - 13)	610.85	23-26 Sept. 2013	182.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 154.25 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 4.898 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 16.01.14.</p>
7.	Odisha-(cyclone "Phailin" (Floods - 13)	5832.50	28-31 Oct. 2013	1068.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ₹ 934.61 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. ₹ 18.51 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 16.01.14.</p>

8.	Madhya Pradesh-(Floods-13)	575.19	2-7 Dec. 2013	451.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 388.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD. <p>HLC held on 16.01.14.</p>
9.	Uttar Pradesh-(floods-13)	3210.19	25- 27 Nov. 2013	412.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 230.06 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 19.03.14.</p>
10.	Arunachal Pradesh (Floods/ landslides -13)	1368.54	19-21 Feb. 2014	53.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 56.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹ 5.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 19.03.14.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Andhra Pradesh (cyclone 'Phailin' boods 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.

IV-Memoranda received during 2014-15 (till date)

1.	Kerala (Flood/landslide-14)	141.65	12-15 June 2014	49.46	Report received from IMCT.
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N.B. : NRDWP stands for National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Statement-III*State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2011-12 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under SDRF					Centre's share of SDRF released					Released from NDRF				(₹ in crore)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
									(till date)						(till date)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534.28	560.99	589.04	367.26@	300.71	420.74	520.89	--	643.39	0.00	763.53	0.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	34.72	36.46	38.29	20.10	0.00	100.44	140.46	10.74			
3.	Assam	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	124.63	455.00 #	68.77	137.41 #	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00			
4.	Bihar	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	263.41	276.58	290.41	152.465	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	116.33	122.145 #*	128.25 #	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Goa	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.60	2.275#	1.165 #*	3.735 #	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	395.42 #	415.19	435.95	228.875	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Haryana	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	72.34 *	75.95 #*	235.46 #	83.740 #	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.30	144.17	151.38	158.95	123.57	129.75	136.24	71.53	42.91	45.98	95.84	1.419			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	0.00 *	77.605 #*	423.93 #	184.17 #	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11.	Jharkhand	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	204.32	214.53	225.76	118.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12.	Karnataka	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	126.76	133.10	139.75	73.37	70.23	679.54	245.68	82.77			
13.	Kerala	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	103.22	100.68 *	121.51	59.75	109.69	34.27	61.74	0.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	231.965	324.76	341.00	-	0.00	0.00	502.59	83.13
15.	Maharashtra	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	140.32	357.33 #*	567.375 #	-	0.00	1824.52	1269.11	0.00
16.	Manipur	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	6.66 #	10.57 *	7.52	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	13.52 #	14.19 #*	22.53 #	8.015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.98	9.43	9.90	10.40	7.89 #	8.30 #*	13.145 #	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	0.00 *	11.87 #*	5.18	2.72	0.00	0.00	36.60	0.00
20.	Odisha	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	308.37	323.79	419.99	-	678.65	6.19	750.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	171.34 #	272.105 #	193.55	101.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.10	698.27 *	496.67	521.50	273.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	31.74 #	22.57	23.70	12.445	200.38	74.347	1.018	0.00
24.	Tamii Nadu	308.20	323.61	339.79	356.78	231.15	121.355 *	376.19 #	-	523.98	0.00	453.87	0.00
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	251.23 @	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
26.	Tripura	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	26.94 #	9.58 *	29.70 #	10.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	303.50	318.67	334.60	175.665	189.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	123.54	129.72	136.22	143.02	0.00 *	205.595 #*	145.00 #	-	0.00	0.00	329.50	0.00
28.	West Bengal	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	240.05	252.05	264.65	138.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	6381.18	6700.22	7035.23	7387.01	4279.45	5208.29	6034.08	1857.365	2458.92	2810.29	4649.94	178.06

* Centre's share of SDRF not released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

@ The allocation of SDRF between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been divided in the ratio 60: 40 for the year 2014-15.

Culprits identified in cases of communal violence

3759.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that communal clashes are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of such cases that occurred during the last three years; and
- (c) in how many cases culprits have been identified and legal actions have been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country, State-wise, in the last three years and during the current year upto June, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*). "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments. Details like persons arrested or convicted, etc., are not maintained centrally.

Statement*State-wise details of communal incidents in the country from 2011 to 2014*

Name of State	2011 Incidents	2012 Incidents	2013 Incidents	2014 (up to June) Incidents
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	33	60	15	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	0	0	3
Bihar	26	21	63	32
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	4	3	0
Delhi	4	3	2	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	1	1	0
Gujarat	47	57	68	26
Haryana	1	2	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	4	0
Jharkhand	12	11	12	3
Karnataka	70	69	73	44
Kerala	30	56	41	6
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	81	92	84	18
Maharashtra	88	94	88	51
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	9	4	3	3
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	2	2	0
Rajasthan	42	37	52	33
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	21	14	36	13
Telangana	-	-	-	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	4	0	3	6
Uttar Pradesh	84	118	247	56
West Bengal	15	23	24	6
TOTAL	580	668	823	308

Fencing of international border

3760.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the fencing work has been completed throughout the country's international border;
- (b) if not, how much is left to be covered;
- (c) the State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) by when the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government of India has sanctioned fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders only. Fencing has also been sanctioned in a small patch along the Indo-Myanmar border. The details of border fencing along the borders are as under:

Fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(length in km)			
Name of the State	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
West Bengal	1471.00	1236.15	234.85
Assam	229.03	224.29	4.74
Meghalaya	462.23	346.66	115.57
Tripura	848.00	782.46	65.54
Mizoram	349.33	233.54	115.79
TOTAL	3359.59*	2823.10	536.49

* The Sanctioned fence work was reduced to 3326.14 km during May, 2013.

Fencing along Indo-Pakistan Border

(length in km)			
Name of the State	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
Punjab	461	462.45*	-
Rajasthan	1056.63	1048.27*	-
Jammu International Border	186	186	-
Gujarat	340	261.28	78.72
TOTAL	2043.63	1958.00	78.72

* Variation in length is due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing.

Fencing along Indo-Myanmar Border:

The fencing along the Indo-Myanmar border has been sanctioned only in the State of Manipur for a stretch of 10.00 km., out of which, about 4.00 km. of work has been completed.

(d) The fencing work sanctioned along the Indo-Bangladesh Border and Indo-Pakistan Border were targeted to be completed by 31.03.2014 and 31.05.2012 respectively. However, the work has spilled over due to various impediments like delay in land acquisition, delay in environment clearance, public protest, litigation, difficult terrain, inundated/water logged/marshy areas etc. The executing agencies are in the process of overcoming the impediments and deploying improved technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather condition. The sanctioned fencing along Indo-Myanmar Border is targeted to be completed by 2014-15.

Implementation of Madhav Menon Committee's recommendations

3761. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted a National Criminal Justice Policy for the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the recommendations made by the Madhav Menon Committee in the Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice Reforms;
- (c) whether any measures are being taken up by the Ministry to implement the recommendation relating to online registration of FIR at police stations; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhav Menon was constituted on 3rd May, 2006 to draft a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System in the country. The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:

"To prepare a draft national policy statement on criminal justice system in the country keeping in mind various prevalent laws relating to the criminal law and criminal procedure, court orders delivered by different courts in various cases, commensurate with the contemporary ethos, norms, values and cultural changes in the society; taking into account changing profile of the crime and criminals; and to constitute a justice delivery system which is closer, faster, fairer, uncomplicated and inexpensive."

The Committee has submitted the draft National Policy on Criminal Justice on 1st August, 2007.

(c) and (d) The Committee, *inter-alia*, recommended on-line registration of FIR in every police station.

Online registration of complaints are being facilitated through Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) *i.e.* Mission Mode project of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under this project, police stations across the country and all supervisory offices responsible for criminal investigation will be provided with computers and accessories with a software application built in, in order to facilitate registration and investigation of criminal cases. The project provides for an online citizen services portal through which citizens can lodge their complaints and track the status of those complaints.

Governance and law and order of Hyderabad

3762. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently the governance and law and order of Hyderabad has been given to the Governor;
- (b) if so, under which provisions of the Constitution, this arrangement has been made;
- (c) whether it is not in violation of the Constitution;
- (d) if so, the reasons for such arrangement;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that public representatives and Chief Minister of Telangana are demanding for keeping governance and law and order under the control of the Government of Telangana; and
- (f) if so, what are the reasons that Government is not accepting this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On and from the appointed day, *i.e.*, 02nd June 2014 after the new State of Telangana came into existence, for the purpose of administration of the common capital area of Hyderabad for both the States, the Governor shall have special responsibility for the security of life, liberty and property of all those who reside in such area under Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. This is in addition to the responsibility of the State Government of Telangana vested under item No.1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Norms have been specified for the transaction of business by the Governor and State of Government of Telangana.

- (c) No, Sir. This is not in violation of the Constitution.
- (d) Hence the question does not arise.
- (e) The Central Government after considering the numerous representations and the special circumstances relating to Hyderabad had drafted the Bill to propose the Section 8 on special responsibility of Governor and the Parliament had passed the

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 after considering all the aspects. Further, the special responsibility that Governor holds to protect residents of common capital area of Hyderabad as per Section 8(3) of this Act, he shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers of the State of Telangana, exercise his individual judgment as the action to be taken. Government of Telangana *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 04th June 2014 was requested to furnish their comments for amendment of Business Transaction Rules of the Government of Telangana. They had furnished their comments on 07th July 2014.

(f) In view of the above, there is no need to issue any amendments in this regard.

Norms under NDRF and SDRF for compensation to crop loss

†3763. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms fixed for the compensation accruing to the farmers for loss caused to crops due to natural calamity under National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) at present;

(b) whether Government intends to amend the rules of SDRF and NDRF for providing grant to the farmers for the crop loss upto less than 50 per cent due to the natural calamity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) There are no norms for providing the compensation to farmers for loss of their crops due to natural calamity under National Disaster Response Force and State Disaster Response Force.

However, assistance is provided to the affected farmers from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture and horticulture crop areas due to the notified natural disasters only (*i.e.* cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, flood, hailstorm, landslides, avalanche, fire, pest attack, cold waves/frost). These are ₹ 4,500/- per ha. for rainfed crops, ₹ 9,000/- per ha. for assured irrigated crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 750 and restricted to sown areas, and ₹ 12,000/- per ha. for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹1500/- and restricted to sown areas., where crop loss is more than 50% and above.

Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of assistance and is not for compensation of loss.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition to regular schemes the farmers are entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the concerned State Governments.

In this context, it is mentioned that the revision of the list of items and norms of assistance, is reviewed normally after the award of successive Finance Commissions. Taking into account various factors including the price rise, the Government of India issued order on revised items and norms of assistance under SDRF and NDRF on 16th January 2012 and was further modified on 28th September 2012. The Government of India has modified the norms of certain items related to fully damaged pucca houses, gratuitous relief, agriculture input subsidy, and fodder/ feed concentrate in cattle camps of assistance from SDRF/ NDRF on 21.6.2013 and subsequently for other types of damaged houses on 28.11.2013. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Development of border villages in Rajasthan

†3764. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any special plan for the development of villages of Rajasthan situated at international border;
- (b) whether it is being considered to provide military training to the local inhabitants living in these bordering areas;
- (c) whether firing at the border areas has caused the loss of life and property there; and
- (d) if so, the details of loss of life and compensation paid thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) There is no special plan under the consideration of this Ministry for development of villages of Rajasthan situated at the international border. However, Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in all the 17 border States, as 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. BADP is a supplemental programme to fill the gaps and is a 100% centrally funded scheme. It is being implemented in 14 border blocks of 4 border districts of Rajasthan.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) There has been no firing incident in the border areas of Rajasthan during the last three years and as such no loss of life and property reported.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Compensation for loss of crops to farmers of M.P.

†3765. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of compensation amount allocated by Government to compensate the losses to crops suffered by the farmers due to hailstorms and torrential rains in Madhya Pradesh last year;

(b) the criterion on the basis of which the loss to farmers' crops is assessed and compensation amount allocated;

(c) the crop-wise and district-wise details of disbursement of amount to Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) whether the method of assessment will be changed and the amount of compensation for losses will be increased keeping in view the present circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters, including hailstorms and floods. To supplement their efforts, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is already placed at the disposal of the State Governments for use in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources under SDRF are inadequate, an additional assistance is extended from 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. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. It is for the concerned State Government to provide relief among the natural disaster affected districts through their established District Administrative Authority *i.e.* District Magistrate, based on the magnitude of the ground situation. Likewise, allocation in the SDRF of the State is made for the entire State and it is for the State Government concerned to allocate/distribute the funds from SDRF to various districts in the wake of a natural disaster in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/ norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources and not from SDRF/ NDRF. The crop-wise and district wise disbursement of amount is not centrally maintained.

The extant norms of SDRF/ NDRF *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy for damaged crop areas due to the notified natural disasters including hailstorms and floods. The norms are revised from time-to-time in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Details of assistance admissible to farmers as per extant items and norms are under:-

Sl. No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
	Assistance to farmers for:-	
(a)	De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	₹ 8,100/- per hectare
(b)	Removal of debries on agriculture land	₹ 8,100/- per hectare
(c)	Desilting/restoration/repair of fish farms	₹ 8,100/- per hectare
(d)	Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	₹ 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
(e)	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss is 50% and above.	
1.	For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	
	(i) Rainfed crops	₹ 4,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas
	(ii) Irrigated crops	₹ 9,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.750 and restricted to sown areas.
	(iii) Perennial crops	₹ 12,000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
2.	Sericulture	₹ 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar ₹ 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.

In addition to regular schemes of crop damage, the farmers are also entitled for benefits under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the State Governments.

During 2013-14, both the installments of Central share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 170.50 crore each have been released to the State Government on 7th October and 20th December, 2013 respectively. In addition, the Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 585.72 crore (₹ 262.38 crore to respond to the floods of 2013 and ₹ 323.34 cr. in the context of response to hailstorms in 2014) from NDRF to the State Government for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters during 2013-14.

Extending visa-on-arrival scheme to more countries

3766. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether introduction of Visa-on-Arrival (VoA) Scheme has increased the number of tourists into the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has recently decided to extend the said scheme to more countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries to whom this scheme is made available; and

(d) whether Government proposes to extend this facility at more airports in the country in view of extension of the scheme to more countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Tourists from countries covered in the Tourist Visa on Arrival facility, have availed the facility as given below:

Year	No. of Tourists
2010	6549
2011	12761
2012	16084
2013	20294
2014 (Upto July 31, 2014)	14415

(b) to (d) Presently Tourist Visa on Arrival facility is available for the citizens of 12 countries (viz. Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar, Indonesia and Republic of Korea) for arrival at 8 airports

(viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin airports). The additional countries to whom the Tourist Visa on Arrival facility may be extended would be identified in a phased manner.

Immigration facilities at international cruise terminal in Mumbai

3767. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that immigration formalities are presently operational outside the entrance of Mumbai port instead of international cruise terminal;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is taking steps to undertake all formalities of immigration at international cruise terminal in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Immigration formalities are carried out within the Mumbai Port premises. Only sign on and sign off formalities are done at Immigration office at the entrance of Mumbai Port. Immigration formalities are done on board for cruise liners.

- (c) The present system of on board immigration clearance for cruise liners would continue.

Unspent balance with States under MPF scheme

3768. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is of the view that there are large unspent balances lying with State Government which are allocated for modernisation of State Police Forces;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to ascertain the reasons for this;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to persuade the States to complete the projects pertaining to modernisation of Police Forces at the earliest; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) A statement showing the details of the funds for which the utilisation certificate have fallen due as on 01.04.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*). The State Police Organisations have attributed the delay in utilisation of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme funds to lengthy tender procedures, non-receipt of

sufficient number of valid bids, court cases, non-availability/ listing of items to be procured under DGS&D Rate Contract and delay in project completion by the contractors.

(c) and (d) The funds for MPF Scheme are released only upon receipt of utilisation certificates in the prescribed form in respect of the funds released during the earlier years. Also, the State Governments are reminded periodically to expeditiously submit their utilisation certificates fallen due with a view to enable the Ministry of Home Affairs to release current year's allocation to the State Governments under the MPF Scheme.

Statement

*Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme - Status
of unspent balances as on 31.7.2014*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of States	Upto-2011-12 Unspent amount	2012-13* Unspent amount	Total
1	2	2	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.01	0.00	13.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.48	1.20	3.68
3.	Assam	62.90	13.41	76.31
4.	Bihar	13.53	8.17	21.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.67	0.00	1.67
6.	Goa	0.17	0.46	0.63
7.	Gujarat	0.00	4.71	4.71
8.	Haryana	26.76	6.06	32.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.68	0.67	4.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.14	11.73	34.87
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	10.57	7.88	18.45
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.51	0.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.36	7.01	13.37
15.	Maharashtra	22.39	24.47	46.86
16.	Manipur	2.66	2.04	4.70
17.	Meghalaya	3.67	0.37	4.04

1	2	2	4	5
18.	Mizoram	0.00	3.31	3.31
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	1.72	1.72
21.	Punjab	2.60	8.34	10.94
22.	Rajasthan	1.52	3.69	5.21
23.	Sikkim	0.75	0.00	0.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.76	0.00	9.76
25.	Tripura	3.18	1.28	4.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	20.50	20.50
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	39.77	14.68	54.45
TOTAL		250.57	142.21	392.78

*The utilisation certificates in respect of funds released during 2013-14 will fall due on 1.4.2015

Women undertrial prisoners

3769. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of women undertrial prisoners languishing in jails across the country which was 10687 in 2011, is increasing every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, during 2011, there were 10934 women undertrial prisoners in various jails of the country, and during 2012 it increased to 11802, registering an increase of 7.93% of women undertrial prisoners. State/UT wise statement of women undertrial prisoners from 2009 to 2012 is given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of women undertrial prisoners from 2009 to 2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of women undertrial prisoners year-wise			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	577	546	580	637

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	5	4
3.	Assam	205	175	207	183
4.	Bihar	917	773	795	826
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	375	392	455
6.	Goa	24	27	28	24
7.	Gujarat	341	351	328	327
8.	Haryana	354	350	385	460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17	23	33	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85	84	88	80
11.	Jharkhand	484	539	578	600
12.	Karnataka	361	300	326	368
13.	Kerala	153	162	115	145
14.	Madhya Pradesh	531	574	630	686
15.	Maharashtra	953	846	915	881
16.	Manipur	32	10	26	21
17.	Meghalaya	7	6	12	12
18.	Mizoram	45	60	52	53
19.	Nagaland	15	14	8	10
20.	Odisha	391	376	331	371
21.	Punjab	629	662	583	865
22.	Rajasthan	411	385	419	455
23.	Sikkim	6	5	1	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	575	543	574	558
25.	Tripura	16	10	20	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2041	1832	2234	2319
27.	Uttarakhand	76	58	68	81
28.	West Bengal	691	736	763	871

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	7	9
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	16	26
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	2
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1
33.	Delhi	364	401	410	415
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0
35.	Puducherry	1	4	2	1
TOTAL		10687	10252	10934	11802

Increase in cases of rapes by acquaintances

3770. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in rape cases reported in 2013, most of the victims were in the age group of 10-18 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the increase in number of rapes by acquaintances is an indication of a greater social malice;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this situation can not be dealt with merely by enacting laws and the society needs to take strong initiatives to deal with this situation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per information available, data pertaining to age group and victims in percentage during 2013 is given below.

Age group	18-30 yrs.	10-18 yrs.	30-50 yrs.	upto 10 yrs.	above 50 yrs.
Victim (%)	46.1%	34.7%	13.8%	4.7%	0.8%

(b) A total number of 22,549, 24,470 and 31,807 cases of rape were reported in which offender were known to the victims during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. However, in absence of any specific study this cannot be construed as an indicator of social malaise. Partly the increase in number of cases can be attributed to insertion of 166(A) in Indian Penal Code (IPC) of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, whereby, non-registration of FIR by a police officer has been made a penal offence.

(c) and (d) Government and society needs to work in tandem to contain crimes against women and Children. 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 Feb, 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.

The Government of India has specifically formulated a comprehensive legislation 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO Act) in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. It defines different forms of sexual abuse, and deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority *vis-a-vis* the child. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has also been made punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.

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 coordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Suicide by BSF jawan in Barmer

†3771. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a jawan of BSF, belonging to District Jalgaon of Maharashtra deployed on NRKD Border Post under Bijrad Police Station of Barmer district has committed suicide; and

(b) if so, the details of the above incident?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. No. 113997518 Constable Ahirrao Rakesh Santosh son of Shri Santosh Ahirrao, resident of Village - Khedikhurd, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Districte- Jalgaon, Maharashtra who was deployed on BOP NRKD of 171 Bn, SHQ BSF Barmer under Gujarat Frontier committed suicide by shooting himself from his personal weapon on 18th July, 2014. The BSF immediately informed the Police Station Bijrad about this incident.

All the formalities, including recording statement of deceased's colleagues and other jawans by Rajasthan Police and carrying out of post-mortem by the medical officers on the spot, have been completed. Investigation carried out so far by the Rajasthan Police reveals that Constable Ahirrao Rakesh Santosh assumed his duty on 11.07.2014 after availing 45 days leave and no personnel grievances was reported by the deceased after returning from leave. However, during the investigation, it has come to the light that after returning from leave, he was very much concerned about his parents as his father was alcoholic and mother was suffering from long sickness.

A Court of Inquiry has also been ordered by BSF to find out the circumstances under which Constable Ahirrao Rakesh Santosh committed suicide.

Extremist activities in Meghalaya

†3772. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been nearly three-fold increase in the number of fatalities and casualties due to extremist activities going on in the State of Meghalaya during the last five years;
- (b) whether it indicates the abysmal condition of the internal security in the State;
- (c) whether any efforts are being made or any concrete steps have been taken by the Central Government to tackle the extremist activities in the State of Meghalaya and to strengthen the security in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Meghalaya has continued to be affected by Garo Militancy which dominates the insurgency scenario. Several Garo outfits like the Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), United A'chik Liberation Army (UALA), A'chik Songna An'pachakgipa Kotok (ASAK) and A'chik National Liberation Army (ANLA) are active in the State and have upped the ante through a series of attacks on potential targets for extortion in the five Garo Hills districts and neighbouring areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The violence figures from 2010 onwards are as under:-

	Meghalaya				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (July 31)
Incidents	29	56	127	123	109
Civilian Killed	4	12	36	30	18
SF Killed	-	8	1	7	3

The Government has undertaken peace initiative along with counter insurgency operations in the State as well as areas bordering with Assam to check the violence in the State. The A'chik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) is under Suspension of Operation (SoO) since July 23, 2004. However, in view of wanton violence by GNLA, the Government has decided not to engage the outfit in talks but intensify operations by the Security Forces. Through diplomatic channels, the Government of India has been taking up the issue of presence of IIGs with the neighbouring countries. To supplement the efforts of the State Government, 79 Coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and 06 teams of CoBRA have been deployed in Meghalaya to check violence and extremist/insurgency activities.

Jarawa Tribes on the brink of extinction

3773. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jarawa tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being pushed to the brink of extinction due to encroachment on their land and sexual exploitation by outsiders;

(b) whether the Andaman Trunk Road which runs through their inhabitation has not been closed yet as per the Supreme Court order;

(c) whether local poaching has resulted in serious depletion of food reserves for Jarawa tribe who are solely dependant on the forest for their survival; and

(d) whether it is a fact that plans to widen the Andaman Trunk Road which lead to the Jarawa reserve and the construction of two new road bridges has been announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No Sir. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has intimated that in fact, at present the Jarawa population is 427 living in 1028 sq. km. of Jarawa Tribal Reserve compared to their population of 235 in the year 1998. Further, the A&N Administration is implementing the Jarawa policy, 2004 following the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta.

(b) The Shekhar Singh Commission appointed by the Apex Court had made various recommendations including the closure of Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) passing through the Jarawa Reserve on the ground that it badly affected the protection of the Jarawas. The Hon'ble Apex Court passed orders on 7th May, 2002 accepting those recommendations. The UT of A&N Administration had filed an affidavit in the Hon'ble Apex Court seeking review of its direction on ATR in April, 2003 in view of the fact that the ATR is a lifeline and means for transporting materials required for livelihood of about 1.5 Lakh settler population living on other side of Jarawa reserve *i.e.* Middle & North Andaman. Since then matter is subjudice. As intimated by the A&N Administration no specific order has been issued in respect of closure of the Andaman Trunk Road (ATR).

(c) No Sir. In the Jarawa Tribal Reserve area, entry of unauthorized persons has been banned. As regards poaching by outsiders (non tribals) in the Jarawa Reserve area, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken following measures: -

- (i) strict enforcement of the law *i.e.*, the A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 as further amended in 2012 which provides stringent punishment which has deterrent effect on the non-tribals committing offences under the law.
- (ii) Sensitization of settlers (non- tribals) of the villages surrounding the Jarawa Tribal Reserve/ buffer zone.
- (iii) Research led welfare policy for empowerment of the Jarawa tribe with the setting up of Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research and Training Institute (ANTRI). The above said measures resulted in saving of the food reserves for the Jarawa tribe in the Jarawa Reserve area

(d) A Consultant has been appointed by Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways (MoRTH) on 28.7.2010 for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Rehabilitation and upgrading 2-lane of NH-223 (Formerly Andaman Trunk Road) from Chidyatapu to Foothill of Saddle Peak in Diglipur. This includes preparation of DPR for two major bridges at Middle Strait & Humfrey Strait excluding 56 km. stretch of road within the Jarawa Reserve Area.

Enhancing performance of sportspersons at international level

3774. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the performance of Indian sportspersons have remained far from satisfactory in the international events;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sports in which India is yet to represent in the international events; and

(d) the details of steps proposed by Government to enhance country's performance at the international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) It is not true that performance of our sportspersons is far from satisfactory. There has been perceptible improvement in the performance of Indian sportspersons as is evident from country's performance at Commonwealth Games 2010, Asian Games 2010, London Olympics 2012 and Commonwealth Games 2014. However, it is also admitted that country's performance in major sports events has not been of the level as is expected from a country of India's size.

Sportspersons of the country have won medals in different types of international sports competitions. Medals tally of India in some the major multi-discipline sports events viz., Commonwealth Games 2010, Asian Games 2010, Para-Asian Games 2010, Olympic Games 2012, Paralympics 2012 and Commonwealth Games 2014 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the event	Number of medals won			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1.	Commonwealth Games 2010	38	27	36	101
2.	Asian Games 2010	14	17	34	65
3.	Para Asian Games 2010	1	4	9	14
4.	Olympic Games 2012	-	2	4	6
5.	Paralympics 2012	-	1	-	1
6.	Commonwealth Games 2014	15	30	19	64

(c) Indian sportspersons and teams are taking part in all major mega sports events such as Olympic Games (Summer and Winter), Paralympics, Deaflympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Para-Asian Games, Asian Indoor Games, Asian Beach Games, Youth Olympics, Commonwealth Youth Games, Asian Youth Games and World Championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships.

(d) Ministry and Sports Authority of India are providing comprehensive support in the form of coaching camps, competitive exposure, customised training within the country and abroad with backup of sports science *etc.* For further improving the performance of our sportspersons in international tournaments, inadequacies in terms of high performance centres, modern equipments, sports science and sports medicine facilities are being addressed on a regular basis.

Fencing along India-Pakistan Border

†3775. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of the barbed wire proposed to be installed along the Pakistan border adjoining Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab;
- (b) the State-wise details of total length of barbed wire fencing which has already been installed along the border of the said three States adjoining Pakistan; and
- (c) the State-wise details of length of barbed wire fencing yet to be completed and by when Government would complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The details of border fencing sanctioned and installed along the Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab, are as follows:-

Name of the State	Sanctioned length (in km)	Completed length (in km)	Balance
Punjab	461	462.45*	-
Rajasthan	1056.63	1048.27*	-
Gujarat	340	261.28	78.72
TOTAL	1857.63	1772.00	78.72

*Variation in length is due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing

The fencing works in the State of Gujarat were targeted to be completed by May, 2012. However, the works have spilled over as the balance stretches fall in the inundated/water-logged marshy areas. The executing agencies are in the process of deploying improve technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather conditions.

Intrusions of Chinese Army into Indian Territory

†3776. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times the Chinese army intruded into Indian territory during the last five years; and
- (b) Whether BSF troops have intimated to Government about frequent intrusions by Chinese army into Sikkim region and if so, 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) No intrusion has been reported or taken place on Indo-China Border including Sikkim during the last five years. However, there are cases of transgression due to difference in perception of Line of Actual Control (LAC). The transgressions by People's Liberation Army (PLA) on Indo China Border during the period from 2010-2014 (up to August 4, 2014) are as under:-

Year	No. of cases of transgressions
2010	228
2011	213
2012	426
2013	411
2014 (upto August 4, 2014)	334

(b) Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the border guarding force deployed on India-China Border, has reported 01 transgression in Dorjila in 2013 and 01 transgression in Naku area in 2014 of Sikkim State.

Smuggling of Fake Indian Currency and Intoxicating Drugs

3777. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of cases regarding smuggling of fake Indian currency and intoxicating drugs have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by the Government in this regard and the measures adopted to stop such illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available inputs received from Central Intelligence and Investigating Agencies, Fake Indian Currency Notes are being pumped into the country from neighbouring countries by creating a self-sustaining criminal network in the South and South East Asian Region via Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and UAE, in addition to the new route of China via Nepal. As per the statistics maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the state/UT-wise details of Fake Indian Currency notes (FICN) recovered and seized in the country during the last three years 2011, 2012, 2013 and the current year (upto June 30, 2014) are given in Statements I, II, III and IV (*See below*).

The statistics on seizure for various drugs during 2011-14 are given in Statement-V.

(c) To address the multidimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and intelligence agencies of the Centre and States, CBI are working in tandem to check the inflow of fake Indian currency notes.

The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence / information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) & National Investigation Agency (NIA) are the central agencies for investigation of FICN cases. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell in NIA in 2010 to focus investigation on Terror Funding and Fake currency cases.

The measures taken by the government to check smuggling of drugs at borders and within the country are as follows:

- (i) Coordination and sharing of intelligence by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with other law enforcement agencies.
- (ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (iii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iv) Empowering of border guarding forces for effective enforcement.
- (v) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (vi) Training Programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
- (vii) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers.
- (viii) India has signed bilateral agreement/MOU on drug related matters with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Yearly Report from: 1.1.2011 to: 31.12.2011*

(As per database on: 09.07.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	FIR	Total Accused
		1000		500		100		50		Others									
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	258	2636	1302	9669	771	4680	56	1150	5	82	2392	18217	20609	989000	7996440	8985440	186	195
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	1	&	20	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	21	21	&	11000	11000	2	2
4.	Assam	113	668	433	1578	199	213	3	8	0	39	748	2506	3254	349550	1479100	1828650	70	81
5.	Bihar	48	297	468	2135	991	1374	16	15019	0	93	1523	18918	20441	381900	2254425	2636325	46	52
6.	Chandigarh	2605	0	12646	0	20499	0	1476	0	38	0	37264	0	37264	11052360	0	11052360	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	53	~	330	-	581	~	31	~	35	~	1030	1030	~	278350	278350	67	61
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	2	\$	9	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	11	11	\$	6500	6500	2	0

9.	Daman and Diu	\$	1	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1	1	1	1000	1	0
10.	Delhi	16017	714	55409	3912	19333	10832	2560	1249	13	3	93332	16710	110042	45782990	3815690	49598680	42	64	
11.	Goa	-	155	-	470	-	52	~	2	~	1	~	680	680	~	395320	395320	30	19	
12.	Gujarat	311	4425	1657	7261	853	2614	67	161	3	2	2891	14463	17354	1228190	8324990	9553180	250	57	
13.	Haryana	#	1	#	176	#	560	#	46	#	0	#	783	783	#	147300	147300	14	23	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	48	#	126	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	174	174	#	111000	111000	3	4	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	212	2102	753	1990	1340	431	15	3	0	9	2320	4535	6855	723250	3140340	3863590	39	73	
16.	Jharkhand	}	178	}	148	}	139	}	0	}	1	}	466	466	}	265910	265910	22	34	
17.	Karnataka	3827	1327	10777	7790	1209	1844	88	85	4	9	15905	11055	26960	9340860	5410740	14751600	95	150	
18.	Kerala	183	1238	735	2082	58	1825	2	4	3	3	981	5152	6133	556430	2461730	3018160	53	72	
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	298	205	1756	606	2328	2974	165	167	3	0	4550	3952	8502	1417090	813750	2230840	19	27	
21.	Maharashtra	2977	3703	13265	14501	3403	2265	135	76	13	8	19793	20553	40346	9956810	11183900	21140710	331	175	
22.	Manipur	&	19	&	14	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	33	33	&	26000	26000	12	12	
23.	Meghalaya	&	60	&	453	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	513	513	&	286500	286500	14	19	
24.	Mizoram	&	0	&	6	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	6	6	&	3000	3000	1	1	
25.	Nagaland	&	44	&	163	&	9	&	0	&	0	&	216	216	&	126400	126400	8	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Odisha	126	17	850	24	1060	0	76	0	1	0	2113	41	2154	660820	29000	689820	4	7
27.	Puducherry	^	1	^	17	^	1	^	0	^	0	^	19	19	^	9600	9600	4	0
28.	Punjab	#	6439	#	7980	#	3992	#	387	#	0	#	18798	18798	#	10847550	10847550	51	91
29.	Rajasthan	2453	1284	10232	1969	6877	4406	268	70	5	207	19835	7936	27771	8270160	2715655	10985815	46	61
30.	Sikkim	@	0	@	18	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	18	18	@	9000	9000	1	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	6504	5591	30795	9986	2975	2494	109	174	14	2	40397	18247	58644	22204680	10842130	33046810	276	83
32.	Tripura	&	4	&	143	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	147	147	&	75500	75500	9	14
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4687	1774	30189	4257	20433	4561	2923	1806	35	11	58267	12409	70676	21971465	4449030	26420495	208	108
34.	Uttarakhand	%	146	%	103	%	179	%	3	%	0	%	431	431	%	215550	215550	24	19
35.	West Bengal	5398	19900	18874	40182	4584	29756	248	1872	39	14	29143	91724	120867	15306200	43060411	58366611	199	44
TOTAL		46017	53033	190141	118118	86913	75782	8207	22313	176	519	331454	269765	601219	150191755	120792811	270984566	2129	1569

Note: R - Recovered by different branches of RBI
 S: Seized by Police and information received from
 SCRBx
 Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata
 ~ - Data sent by RBI Nagpur/NvMumbai
 \$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad
 # - Data sent by RBI Chandigarh
 { - Data sent by RBI Thiruvananthapuram
 } - Data sent by RBI Patna
 & - Data sent by RBI Guwahati
 ^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai
 % - Data sent by RBI Kanpur

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Yearly Report from: 1.1.2012 to: 31.12.2012

(As per database on: 9.07.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination												No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	FIR	Total Accused
		1000		500		100		50		Others												
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	1	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	1	1	1	@	500	500	1	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	218	4306	1491	17207	626	5936	29	145	4	0	2368	27594	29962	1027630	13510350	14537980	172	246			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	16	&	0	&	33	&	0	&	0	&	49	49	&	19300	19300	2	2			
4.	Assam	121	500	497	2109	149	1059	4	122	2	300	773	4090	4863	384640	1671500	2056140	55	63			
5.	Bihar	88	2848	380	3354	174	4563	580	254	0	258	1222	11277	12499	324400	4996660	5321060	29	53			
6.	Chandigarh	3808	11	13425	143	21553	39	1854	0	43	0	40683	193	40876	12769260	86400	12855660	2	0			
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	81	~	950	~	902	~	65	~	0	~	1998	1998	~	649450	649450	55	38			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0			
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Delhi	15725	53463	41563	217647	13884	86536	2805	9127	17	48	73994	366821	440815	38035342	171397142	209432484	61	73
11.	Goa	~	62	~	143	~	20	~	114	~	0	~	339	339	~	141200	141200	16	3
12.	Gujarat	412	3044	1712	11261	487	1931	38	238	1	15	2650	16489	19139	1318620	8879660	10198280	213	133
13.	Haryana	#	859	#	2069	#	557	#	0	#	0	#	3485	3485	#	1949200	1949200	15	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	0	#	11	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	11	11	#	5500	5500	1	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	111	522	679	4034	471	1371	13	0	0	0	1274	5927	7201	498250	2676100	3174350	17	30
16.	Jharkhand	}	137	}	474)	16	}	0	}	0	}	627	627	}	375600	375600	8	7
17.	Karnataka	8680	5124	17359	14836	1697	1788	79	1055	2	1	27817	22804	50621	17533180	12773560	30306740	80	85
18.	Kerala	207	742	546	3380	50	145	0	0	30	29	833	4296	5129	485300	2446790	2932090	60	38
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	90	670	235	1961	1316	4400	0	860	0	30	1641	7921	9562	339100	2134010	2473110	19	31
21.	Maharashtra	3350	9467	12642	9556	2914	5679	113	578	2	60	19021	25340	44361	9968080	14842630	24810710	279	204
22.	Manipur	&	1	&	1	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	2	2	&	1500	1500	2	2
23.	Meghalaya	&	210	&	695	&	126	&	0	&	3	&	1034	1034	&	570150	570150	18	21
24.	Mizoram	&	397	&	710	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1107	1107	&	752000	752000	6	7
25.	Nagaland	&	24	&	663	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	687	687	&	355500	355500	7	10

26.	Odisha	148	10	480	37	319	6	21	0	1	0	969	53	1022	420970	29100	450070	6	10
27.	Puducherry	^	244	^	338	^	1	^	0	^	0	^	583	583	^	413100	413100	5	7
28.	Punjab	#	3940	#	2443	#	2167	#	0	#	0	#	8550	8550	#	5378200	5378200	28	61
29.	Rajasthan	2374	2670	8972	4634	5317	565	320	14	7	0	16990	7883	24873	7407830	5044200	12452030	49	69
30.	Sikkim	@	22	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	22	22	@	22000	22000	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	10415	7375	31857	21269	5733	3145	275	143	17	23	48297	31955	80252	26930845	18331580	45262425	373	71
32.	Tripura	&	15	&	147	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	162	162	&	88500	88500	9	17
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6918	3897	37055	7581	19106	5379	2807	782	47	7	65933	17646	83579	27497170	8264610	35761780	176	148
34.	Uttarakhand	%	78	%	110	%	186	%	3324	%	0	%	3698	3698	%	317800	317800	17	21
35.	West Bengal	7024	5009	19584	14076	4430	282	270	4	0	1	31308	19372	50680	17272500	12075410	29347910	122	35
TOTAL		59689	105744	188477	341840	78226	126832	9208	16825	173	775	335773	592016	927789	162213117	290199202	452412319	1904	1518

Note: R - Recovered by different branches of RBI
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- Data sent by RBI Chandigarh
{ - Data sent by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

} - Data sent by RBI Patna
& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati
^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai
% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) Yearly Report from: 1.01.2013 to : 31.12.2013

(As per database on: 09.07.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR	Total Accused
		1000		500		100		50		Others										
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4326	11422	11647	23381	9587	14893	153	482	9	44	25722	50222	75944	11116010	24626380	35742390	170	242	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	501	1933	1533	1503	739	589	100	218	3	0	2876	4243	7119	1346435	2754300	4100735	81	72	
5.	Bihar	2364	1169	8919	2961	4958	91	185	69	0	3150	16426	7440	23866	7328550	2693550	10022100	31	44	
6.	Chandigarh	3764	0	10404	0	20803	0	2069	0	31	0	37071	0	37071	11150240	0	11150240	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	50	~	1481	~	27	~	2	~	0	~	1560	1560	~	793300	793300	19	18	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	3	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	3	3	\$	1500	1500	1	0	

9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
10.	Delhi	20802	9656	46112	21671	19648	5817	1142	690	7	0	87711	37834	125545	45879980	21107700	66987680	29	30
11.	Goa	~	16	~	28	~	4	~	0	~	0	-	48	48	-	30400	30400	6	0
12.	Gujarat	9913	4784	20033	7092	5345	1869	224	205	11	4	35526	13954	49480	20475330	8527210	29002540	143	83
13.	Haryana	#	6000	#	17887	#	9715	#	1514	#	4	#	35120	35120	#	15990760	15990760	16	25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	50	#	195	#	675	#	0	#	0	#	920	920	#	215000	215000	5	9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	306	1292	678	2864	1511	51	34	0	1	0	2530	4207	6737	797810	2729100	3526910	26	45
16.	Jharkhand	}	30	}	25	}	5	}	0	}	0	}	60	60	}	43000	43000	3	6
17.	Karnataka	9742	5166	17640	5100	2011	1849	111	10	6	103	29510	12228	41738	18768730	7902950	26671680	53	NA
18.	Kerala	2604	418	3424	2551	274	3358	23	89	165	176	6490	6592	13082	4346770	2035800	6382570	49	35
19.	Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1966	1195	7979	3421	6444	2925	366	160	20	4	16775	7705	24480	6618440	3206060	9824500	29	63
21.	Maharashtra	21245	9287	46087	10996	8785	7137	436	577	53	18	76606	28015	104621	45189730	15527745	60717475	231	186
22.	Manipur	&	1	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1	1	&	1000	1000	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	&	235	&	477	&	50	&	.0	&	0	&	762	762	&	478500	478500	15	19
24.	Mizoram	&	600	&	564	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1164	1164	&	882000	882000	6	11
25.	Nagaland	&	888	&	25	&	69	&	1	&	2	&	985	985	&	907460	907460	5	18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Odisha		558	43	2973	222	923	147	25	2	0	0	4479	414	4893	2138050	168800	2306850	6	9
27.	Puducherry		^	11	^	138	^	0	^	0	^	1	^	150	150	^	80020	80020	5	1
28.	Punjab		#	2387	#	8825	#	350	#	0	#	0	#	11562	11562	#	6834500	6834500	17	23
29.	Rajasthan		2808	283	7989	260	6238	417	252	36	2	162	17289	1158	18447	7438940	458285	7897225	9	17
30.	Sikkim		@	2	@	105	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	107	107	@	54500	54500	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu		9404	10114	21571	14393	2030	961	109	208	8	2	33122	25678	58800	20398070	17417040	37815110	288	25
32.	Tripura		&	325	&	538	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	863	863	&	594000	594000	17	22
33.	Uttar Pradesh		6690	2859	29755	3567	19887	4856	1785	699	94	29	58211	12010	70221	23646870	5163440	28810310	124	129
34.	Uttarakhand		%	476	%	311	%	23	%	0	%	0	%	810	810	%	633800	633800	11	15
35.	West Bengal		7938	NR	19134	NR	4058	NR	191	NR	5	NR	31326	NR	31326	17920440	NR	17920440	NR	NR
TOTAL			104931	70692	255878	130584	113241	55878	7205	4962	415	3699	481670	265815	747485	244560395	141858100	386418495	1397	1149

Note: R - Recovered by different branches of RBI
 S: Seized by Police and information received from
 SCRBx
 Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1
 *-Figures are provisional

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 { - Data sent by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

} - Data sent by RBI Patna
 & - Data sent by RBI Guwahati
 ^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai
 % - Data sent by RBI Kanpur
 NR-Data not received

Statement-IV**State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Half-yearly Report from: 1.01.2014 to 30.06.2014**

(As per database on: 9.7.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination												No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR	Total Accused
		1000			500			100			50											
		(R)	(S)	@	(R)	(S)	@	(R)	(S)	@	(R)	(S)	@	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2207	3249	4224	6301	5460	5133	86	152	3	0	11980	14835	26815	4869340	6920400	11789740	72	152			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0			
4.	Assam	387	63	823	116	584	0	79	0	0	0	1873	179	2052	860850	121000	981850	11	17			
5.	Bihar	829	0	2928	5	1753	0	67	0	3	0	5580	5	5585	2471690	2500	2474190	3	7			
6.	Chandigarh	946	0	2137	0	3696	0	194	0	8	0	6981	0	6981	2393930	0	2393930	0	0			
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	9709	12932	18083	28924	10737	16728	430	1132	2	2	38961	59718	98679	19845730	29123430	48969160	31	9
11.	Goa	~	166	~	268	~	80	~	5	~	0	~	519	519	~	308250	308250	9	5
12.	Gujarat	4149	814	7412	1425	2499	475	105	13	10	0	14175	2727	16902	8110290	1574650	9684940	25	26
13.	Haryana	#	214	#	40	#	7	#	2	#	0	#	263	263	#	234800	234800	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	59	2112	103	0	0	0	0	0	169	2112	2281	46800	1056000	1102800	4	4
16.	Jharkhand	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	0	}	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	195	0	44	0	26	0	5	0	3	0	273	273	0	219880	219880	3	5
18.	Kerala	2554	88	3246	124	476	154	29	4	1	0	6306	370	6676	4226060	165600	4391660	11	13
19.	Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	0	}	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	339	371	1073	1654	1069	948	56	48	12	0	2549	3021	5570	985370	1295200	2280570	6	13
21.	Maharashtra	74	4740	189	2694	126	218	0	12	0	1	389	7665	8054	181100	6109420	6290520	77	68
22.	Manipur	&	13	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	13	13	&	13000	13000	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	&	62	&	125	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	187	187	&	124500	124500	5	0

25.	Nagaland	&	0	&	80	&	81	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	161	&	48100	2	4
26.	Odisha	242	47	1080	0	407	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1733	47	1780	822900	47000	869900
27.	Puducherry	^	4	^	10	^	0	^	2	^	0	^	0	^	16	16	^	9100	2
28.	Punjab	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	0	#	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	556	0	1373	0	1165	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	3146	0	3146	1361600	0	1361600
30.	Sikkim	@	10	@	36	@	23	@	2	@	19	@	90	@	90	90	@	30585	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	3837	308	7352	1362	968	59	58	0	1	0	12216	1729	13945	7612710	994900	8607610	8	2
32.	Tripura	&	0	&	40	&	3	&	0	&	0	&	43	&	43	&	20300	20300	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3035	457	11193	512	10798	27	662	17	46	0	25734	1013	26747	9744970	716550	10461520	10	6
34.	Uttarakhand	%	0	%	11	%	12	%	0	%	0	%	13	%	13	%	1700	1700	2
35.	West Bengal	2842	0	5936	0	2060	0	123	0	0	0	10961	0	10961	6022150	0	6022150	0	0
TOTAL:		31713	23733	67108	45873	41901	23974	1945	1394	86	25	142753	94999	237752	69555490	49136865	118692355	291	344

Note: R - Recovered by different branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and information received from

SCRBx

Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1

*-Figures are provisional

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 % - Data sent by RBI Kanpur
 NR-Data not received

Statement-V*Details of seizure of intoxicating drugs for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014*

Drugs		2011	2012	2013	2014
Opium	Seizure	2,348	3,625	2,166	417
	Cases	892	876	813	61
Morphine	Seizure	53	263	7	9
	Cases	147	140	99	55
Heroin	Seizure	528	1,033	1,401	387
	Cases	2,944	3,155	4,165	417
Ganja	Seizure	122,711	77,149	91,608	26,285
	Cases	4,174	4,468	4,581	828
Hashish	Seizure	3,872	3,385	4,397	720
	Cases	2,263	2,031	2,402	595
Cocaine	Seizure	14	44	47	3
	Cases	80	72	78	14
Methaqualone	Seizure	72	216	3,205	0
	Cases	5	14	30	2
Ephedrine	Seizure	7,208	4,393	6,655	503
	Cases	20	17	66	15
L.S.D. (in grams)	Seizure	6	21	2	26
	Cases	5	5	3	5
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	62	363	243	22
	Cases	3	3	7	1
ATS	Seizure	474	41	85	25
	Cases	4	15	23	4

Wages to labourers as per their skills

†3778. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to ensure payment of wages to labourers/ workers in accordance with their skills to safeguard their interests;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the status of policy and implementation for providing same salary, allowances, facility for same work to workers employed in industrial institutions on regular and contract basis;

(c) the details of amendments made in the rules during last ten years for promoting the interest of labourers/workers to improve their working conditions; and

(d) the special measures Government proposes for protecting, safeguarding and promoting interests of labourers/workers and the details of the labour policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Under the provision of Section 3 (3) (a) (ii) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum rates of wages are fixed for different categories of work in the same scheduled employment. Under the said Act, in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is ensured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured by the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct inspections, during which due emphasis is given to ensure that the employers make payment of wages to the workers/labourers in accordance with their skills.

(b) There is a provision under section 25(2)(V)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Rules, 1971 that in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workman of the contractor, shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the Principal Employer of the establishment on the same for similar kind of work.

(c) Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted with the objective to provide social security and welfare measures to the workers in the unorganised sector. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 was amended in 2010 which *inter-alia* covers safety and occupational health of workers working in plantations.

(d) In order to protect, safeguard and promote interests of labourers/workers, various welfare policies/schemes have been formulated in the fields of Health, Social Security, Education, Housing, Recreation and Water Supply.

Conditions of ESI hospital in West Bengal

3779. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise, State-wise and capacity-wise details of total number of ESI hospitals in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of number of patients admitted and discharged per hospital for the last three years;

(c) what is the population to ESI hospital ratio in each State;

(d) whether Government is aware of the deplorable condition of the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital in Kolkata; and

(e) if so, the steps taken, if any to resolve various deficiencies so that the workers covered under ESI and their families can get the best of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The State-wise and location-wise details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals in the country along with bed capacity are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of patient admitted and discharged in ESI Hospitals for the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of Insured Persons Population, to ESI hospitals ratio are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) There are 05 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)/ESI Hospitals in Kolkata, West Bengal. The condition of these hospitals and their working is generally satisfactory.

ESI Corporation has approved up-gradation/renovation of all the 5 ESIC/ESI Hospitals with an estimated cost of Rs.748.41 crores.

Besides, ESIC provides funds for day to day maintenance, annual repair & maintenance of these; hospitals.

Statement-I

The State-wise and location wise ESI hospitals in the country along with capacity

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	Location	Bed capacity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Visakhapatnam	125
			Vijayawada	110
			Rajamundry	50
			Adhoni	10
			Tirupathi	50
2.	Telangana	7	Ramchandrapuram	100
			Warangal	50
			Sanathnagar	310

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	Location	Bed capacity
3.	Gujarat	12	Sirpurkaganagar	62
			Nizamabad	20
			Nacharam	200
			S.S. Sanathnagar	100
			Rajpur Hirpur	50
			Kalol	50
			Baroda	200
			Surat	100
			Rajkot	50
			Bhavnagar	30
			Jamnagar	50
			Bapunagar	136
			Naroda	30
			Vapi	50
			Alankeshwar	25
4.	Haryana	7	Baroda (Chest)	100
			Jagadhari	80
			Panipat	75
			Ballabgarh	50
			Bhiwani	50
			Faridabad	200
			Gurgaon	126
5.	Goa	1	Manesar	100
			Margao	50
6.	Karnataka	10	Indiranagar	Under Renovation & up-gradation
				270

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	Location	Bed capacity
			Dandeli	25
			Devangare	50
			Hubli	50
			Mysore	100
			Miingalore	100
			Belgaum	50
			Rajajinagar	500
			Peenya	100
			Shahbad	50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Indore (T.B.)	75
			Ujjain	50
			Gwalior	100
			Bhopal	100
			Dewas	50
			Nagda	50
			Indore	300
8.	Odisha	6	Kansbahal	50
			Choudwar	100
			Jaykapur	25
			Brajrajnagar	50
			Bhubaneswar	50
			Rourkela	50
9.	Tamil Nadu	10	Chennai	616
			Madurai	209
			Vellore	50
			Sivakasi	100
			Salem	50
			Hosure	50

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	Location	Bed capacity
			Tirucharapally	50
			ODC K.K. Nagar	330
			Coimbatore	506
			Tirunelveli	50
10.	Puducherry	1	Gorimedu	75
11.	Punjab	8	Amritsar	125
			Jalandhar	100
			Mohali	30
			Phagwara	50
			Hoshiarpur	50
			Mandi Gobindgar	30
			Ludhiana	262
			Rajpura	30
12.	Uttar Pradesh	16	Kanpur	312
			Kanpur (Chest)	180
			Modinagar	100
			Naini Allahabad	100
			Kanpur (MAT)	144
			Lucknow	100
			Sahibabad	100
			Agra	100
			Saharanpur	50
			Kidwainagar	100
			Bareilly	50
			Jajmau-Kanpur	100
			Aligarh	60
			Pipri	60
			Varanasi	60
			Noida	300
13.	Delhi	4	Basaidarapur	600

			Rohini	300
			Okhla (under renovation)	216
			Jhilmil	300
14.	Chandigarh	1	Ramdarbar	50
15.	Kerala	13	Allepy	60
			Ernakulam	65
			Mulamkunnathukavu	110
			Olarikara	102
			Palakkad	50
			Perookada	128
			Vadavathur	65
			Feroke	100
			Thottada	50
			Asramam	200
			Ezhukone	138
			Paripally	100
			Udyogmandal	100
16.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Parwanoo	50
			Baddi	90
17.	Maharashtra	13	Ulhasnagar	100
			Thane	100
			Mulund	400
			MGM	330
			Washi	100
			Worli	300
			Kandivali	85
			Sholapur	150
			Nasik	100
			Nagpur	200
			Aurangabad	100
			Chinchwad	100
			Andheri	330

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	Location	Bed capacity
18.	Rajasthan	6	Kota	60
			Jodhpur	50
			Bhilwara	50
			Pali	50
			Jaipur	46
			Bhiwadi	50
19.	West Bengal	14	Asansol	100
			Bellur Belly	200
			Baltikuri	230
			Gourhati	216
			Budge-Budge	300
			Kalyani	250
			Manicktola	412
			Kamarhati	348
			Sealdah	254
			Uluberia	216
			Serampore	216
			Bandel	250
			Durgapur	150
			ODC Thakurpur	300
20.	Jharkhand	3	Maithan	110
			Adityapur	50
			Ranchi	50
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Bari Brahmana	50
22.	Assam	1	Beltola	50
23.	Bihar	3	Phulwarisharif	50
			Munger	30
			Dalmiyanagar	72

Total ESI Hospital-151.

Statement-II

State-wise number of patients admitted and discharged
per hospital for last three years*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	7668	1930	5564
2.	Telangana	7	13151	3365	9699
3.	Assam	1	6947	5160	8488
4.	Bihar	3	794	950	664
5.	Chandigarh	1	4379	4202	4962
6.	Delhi	4	8384	9116	9622
7.	Goa#	1	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	12	870	823	877
9.	Haryana	7	3037	3814	2925
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	NA	NA	NA
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	NA	7	NA
12.	Jharkhand	3	2310	684	721
13.	Karnataka	10	5759	6251	6841
14.	Kerala	13	1426	1348	2019
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	2615	3358	3107
16.	Maharashtra	13	1073	1519	2579
17.	Odisha	6	1552	1320	1513
18.	Puducherry	1	1924	1671	1740
19.	Punjab	8	1185	NA	NA
20.	Rajasthan	6	2820	2016	1928
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	3576	4091	5059
22.	Uttar Pradesh	16	1119	-	-
23.	West Bengal	14	1075	8260	1084

- Hospital under renovation.

NA- Data not available

* The number of cases admitted and discharged are almost equal. (The death cases are not counted in the figure of total discharges.)

Statement-III*State-wise IP Population to ESI hospital ratio during year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospitals	IP population to hospital ration	No. of beds	IP population to bed ratio
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	511480	345	1483
2.	Telangana	7	992920	842	1179
3.	Assam	1	90480	50	1810
4.	Bihar	3	105400	152	693
5.	Chandigarh	1	92800	50	1856
6.	Delhi	4	1164300	1416	822
7.	Goa	1	156500	50	3130
8.	Gujarat	12	837600	871	962
9.	Haryana	7	1368400	681	2009
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	207100	140	1479
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	76000	50	1520
12.	Jharkhand	3	249100	210	1186
13.	Karnataka	10	2069900	1295	1598
14.	Kerala	13	725100	1268	572
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	450100	725	621
16.	Maharashtra	13	2395800	2395	1000
17.	Odisha	6	329400	325	1014
18.	Puducherry	1	98200	75	1309
19.	Punjab	8	781000	677	1154
20.	Rajasthan	6	629000	306	2056
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	2402600	2011	1195
22.	Uttar Pradesh	16	1121300	1916	585
23.	West Bengal	14	1147500	3442	333

Vocational training centres in rural areas

†3780. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Vocational Training Centres located in rural areas at present;
- (b) whether the Ministry would grant special relaxation in the criteria for opening up such centres in the backward and hilly States of the country; and
- (c) the State-wise details of locations for which decisions have been taken for opening new centres in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country including rural areas are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE & T), Ministry of Labour and Employment has formulated two centrally sponsored schemes titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" and "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim" to support setting up of 48 new ITIs and 68 new Skill Development Centres. Details of location are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Number of ITIs in various States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt.	Number of Pvt.	Total no. of
		ITIs	ITIs	ITIs
1.	Chandigarh	2	0	2
2.	Delhi	16	62	78
3.	Haryana	90	108	198
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	131	206
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	1	38
6.	Punjab	98	251	349
7.	Rajasthan	115	990	1105
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	1462	1777
9.	Uttarakhand	59	52	111

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of State UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Total no. of ITIs
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	594	742
11.	Karnataka	179	1291	1470
12.	Kerala	40	488	528
13.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
14.	Puducherry	8	9	17
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	656	717
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	6
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
18.	Assam	30	4	34
19.	Bihar	34	657	691
20.	Jharkhand	20	166	186
21.	Manipur	7	0	7
22.	Meghalaya	5	2	7
23.	Mizoram	1	0	1
24.	Nagaland	8	0	8
25.	Odisha	29	590	619
26.	Sikkim	4	0	4
27.	Tripura	12	1	13
28.	West Bengal	52	60	112
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	62	154
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
31.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
32.	Goa	10	5	15
33.	Gujarat	157	394	551
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	268	441
35.	Maharashtra	390	419	809
GRAND TOTAL		2277	8724	11001

Statement-II*Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism*

One ITI and Two SDCs are in the process of establishment in each of the following districts under the scheme:

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Khammam
2.	Bihar (6)	Arwal
		Gaya
		Jamui
		Jehanabad
		Aurangabad
		Rohtas
3.	Jharkhand (10)	Chatra
		West Singhbhum
		Palamau
		Garhwa
		East Singhbhum
		Bokaro
		Lohardaga
		Gumla
		Latehar
		Hazaribagh
4.	Madhya Pradesh (1)	Balaghat
5.	Maharashtra (2)	Gadchiroli
		Gondia
6.	Odisha (5)	Gajapati
		Malkangiri
		Rayagada

Sl. No.	State	District
		Deogarh
		Sambalpur
7.	Uttar Pradesh (1)	Sonebhadra
8.	West Bengal (1)	Paschim Midnapur
9.	Chhattisgarh (7)	Dantewada
		Bastar
		Kanker
		Surguja
		Rajnandgaon
		Bijapur
		Narayanpur

*State-wise details of ITIs to be established under the Enhancing Skill
Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim scheme*

Sl. No.	State	No. of new ITIs to be established
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
2.	Nagaland	1
3.	Manipur	1
4.	Mizoram	2
5.	Meghalaya	1
6.	Assam	4
7.	Tripura	2
TOTAL		14

Corruption cases against officers of DGMS

3781. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several corruption cases against officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) are pending in the Ministry and if so, the details thereof and since when these are pending and the reasons for such pendency;

(b) the officer-wise and post-wise details of action taken by Government so far in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers/officials violating these policies of DGMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) As per records in the Ministry, at present there are 6 cases reported by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) which are at various stages of disposal. Details about these cases, along with the action taken are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the corruption cases against officers of DGMS

Sl. No.	Name and designation of the officer	Charges in brief	Date of initiation of Disciplinary proceedings	Present status/ Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Subhasis Roy Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Eastern Zone	The charge relates to demanding ₹ 2000/- as illegal gratification.	26.4.2010	Case sent to Inquiry Officer for fresh inquiry.
2.	Shri M.M. Sharma Retired Director General of Mines Safety	Approval for Raksha Kavach, used by workmen in gassy coal Mines	25.5.2010	Inquiry has been initiated as per the provisions contained in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
3.	Shri S.J. Sibal Retired Director General of Mines Safety	Procedural lapses in granting approval.	8.10.2012	Inquiry has been initiated as per the provisions contained in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
4.	Shri B.P. Singh Director of Mines Safety (CMC), Dhanbad	Procedural lapses in granting approval.	8.10.2012	Inquiry has been initiated as per the provisions contained in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Shri Uttam Kumar Saha Dy. Director of Mines Safety, Surat Region	Procedural lapses in granting approval.	8.10.2012	Inquiry has been initiated as per the provisions contained in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
6.	Shri M. Narsaih Director of Mines Safety, Bengaluru	CBI has arrested him for collecting money from query owner.	9.04.2013	Request of CBI for sanction for prosecution has been sent to Central Vigilance Commission for first advice.

Vocational training teachers

3782. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of any mismatch between demand and supply of vocational training teachers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof
- (c) whether Government took any measures to ensure adequate availability and timely appointment of vocational training teachers in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the gross seating capacity at present in the country for training in ITIs under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) is around 15 lakhs, which requires around 75,000 qualified instructors, out of which approximately 12000 are trained under Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS).

(c) and (d) Currently DGE and T operates 24 institutions, where Instructor Training Courses are being run under Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS). All these institutes put together can train at the most 4000 trainers per annum.

Government has taken following measures to ensure adequate availability of Vocational Training Instructors:

- (i) Upgradation of 4 Model Industrial Training Institutes (MITIs) to Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs).
- (ii) Expansion of existing DGE and T Institutes.

Setting up of ATIs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is also under consideration.

State Governments are taking steps for recruitment of Instructors either on permanent basis or on contract basis to meet the shortfall of instructors in ITIs.

Funds to Chhattisgarh under NCLP

†3783. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Durg, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Korba and Rajnandgaon from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under the head of centrally implemented National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the pending amount to be paid out of the said sanctioned amount;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the said pending amount would be paid in the interest of the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The amount sanctioned and released to the District Child Labour Project Societies at Durg, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Korba and Rajnandgaon from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No sanctioned amount is pending for release to any of the above stated Societies. The claim of District Project Society, Raigarh for release of outstanding liability could not be settled for want of requisite documents from the Project Society.

Statement

Funds sanctioned and released to the District Child Labour Project Societies at Durg, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Korba and Rajnandgaon from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.

(In ₹)

Name of District	Funds Sanction and released				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Durg	59,79,521	61,74,520	71,60,000	1,15,48,998	1,09,00,719
Raigarh	0	16,27,000	18,00,000	0	57,91,753
Bilaspur	45,62,800	35,00,000	67,00,000	1,60,49,672	1,18,51,634
Korba	20,42,158	19,70,731	16,54,056	57,38,614	10,00,000
Rajnandgaon	19,09,900	21,51,900	21,00,000	32,00,000	61,00,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

An amount of ₹ 65,77,828/- has been released to the District Project Society, Rajnandgaon separately during the current financial year to meet the outstanding liabilities from 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Accidents in industrial factories

†3784. SHRI RAM DAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the accidents which took place in the industrial factories of the country during the last three years till date;
- (b) the number of labourers who got injured/killed in these accidents;
- (c) whether the Central Government has taken any steps to prevent accidents in the industrial factories; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per the information collected from the Chief Inspectors of Factories through Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), the State-wise fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation *i.e.* the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health & welfare issues of the workers employed in manufacturing sector. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to the health, safety, welfare, provisions related to hazardous process, working hours, penal provisions etc. and the Rules prescribed there under are sufficient to ensure safety of the workers as far as the manufacturing sector is concerned. The Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed there under are enforced by the respective States/UTs.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment declared the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace (NPSHEW) on 20th February, 2009. The purpose of this National Policy is to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidents of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country. The salient features of the Policy are as below:

- (i) It recognizes safe and healthy working environment as a fundamental human right.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) It aims at enhancing the well-being of the employees and the society at large by eliminating work related injuries, diseases etc. It enumerates the goals to be achieved and brings into focus the objective of continuous reduction in the incidence of work related injuries and diseases.

Statement

Fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	2010		2011		2012	
		Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	188	923	154	898	156	526
3.	Assam	6	46	8	69	8	70
4.	Bihar	1	15	3	91	9	126
5.	Chandigarh	Nil	2	8	6	1	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	84	341	92	308	110	321
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	31	17	38	14	31
8.	Delhi	15	39	29	43	6	18
9.	Goa	12	97	11	92	8	85
10.	Gujarat	221	2430	249	3014	216	2781
11.	Haryana	38	51	64	62	15	28
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5	11	17	25	10	11
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	99	4	4	8	5
14.	Jharkhand	43	149	—	—	33	149
15.	Karnataka	92	779	86	813	76	682
16.	Kerala	7	79	19	73	29	87
17.	Madhya Pradesh	68	848	53	1264	45	791
18.	Maharashtra	225	2540	183	2266	215	2333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	2	12	Nil	1	1	Nil
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Odisha	103	457	60	418	78	335
23.	Puducherry	10	46	10	45	8	30
24.	Punjab	14	212	22	198	34	142
25.	Rajasthan	65	534	59	531	34	699
26.	Tamil Nadu	75	860	117	624	110	314
27.	Tripura	1	5	Nil	1	2	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	64	152	63	78	72	102
29.	Uttarakhand	9	24	19	78	23	76
30.	West Bengal	97	19264	86	17364	62	18693
TOTAL		1459	30046	1433	28404	1383	28441

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.
(ii) Not Available

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Requirement of skilled labour force in textile and clothing sector

3785. 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 262 lakh skilled labour force in the textile and clothing sector of the country by 2020;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Ministry proposes to provide the above skill labour force in this sector;

(c) whether Government proposes to start any special scheme; 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) According to the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) report, the working group on Textiles and Jute industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have projected human resource requirement of 6 to 6.2 crore persons in Textile and Clothing sector by the year 2022.

(b) to (d) During Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government has set a target to skill 5 crore persons. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14. In addition, to address the requirement of skilled manpower in Textiles and related segments the Ministry of Textiles has launched Integrated Skilled Development Scheme (ISDS) as a pilot scheme in the last two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹ 272 crore with a physical target to train 2.56 lakh persons. The Scheme has been scaled up during Twelfth Plan with an allocation of ₹ 1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons during the plan period. The programme emphasizes on placement of the trainees in the related occupations after completion of the training. To incentivize placement after the training a provision of bonus equal to 5% of the financial support sanctioned through the Scheme will be given to the Implementing Agencies, if at least 75% of such trainees (50% in pilot phase) become employed/ self-employed within 3 months of receiving the training. The Scheme is being implemented under following three components.

- (i) Component I for Training Institutions and Textiles Research Associations under Ministry of Textiles.
- (ii) Component II for private bodies in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- (iii) Component III for State Government Agencies.

Lack of job opportunities in Odisha

3786. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of lack of job opportunities for rural masses in Odisha, the people, especially the labourers are moving out of the State to some other greener pastures in the adjoining regions;

(b) whether Government is aware that poverty-stricken Odisha cannot handle this gigantic situation within its own resources; and

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to work-out a strategy to help Odisha, to create adequate job facilities for such families to control their migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. The details of Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) for Odisha is as under:

Year	Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) in% for Odisha			
	State/ All-India	Rural	Urban	Total
2009-10	Odisha	41.0	35.0	40.2
	All India	40.8	35.0	39.2
2011-12	Odisha	41.7	38.1	41.2
	ALL INDIA	39.9	35.5	38.6

The above table indicates that Workforce Participation Rate for rural areas in Odisha increased from 41.0% in 2009-10 to 41.7% in 2011-12 while the All India Workforce Participation Rate for rural areas decreased from 40.8% in 2009-10 to 39.9% in 2011-2012.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments including Odisha, two major programmes for generation of employment opportunities namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self employment. MGNREGA and NRLM are aimed at employment generation and creation employment opportunities for the rural people including rural areas in Odisha.

In addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India is also implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme to create additional job opportunities for rural unemployed in the country.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. The 12th 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 improve 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.

Implementation of the Unorganised Workers's Social Security Act, 2008

3787. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008;

- (b) the number of people who have benefited from this legislation; and
- (c) the State-wise break-up of beneficiaries under the Act?

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. The functions of National Board, *inter alia*, include:

1. to recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganised workers;
2. monitor the implementation of schemes; and
3. advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

There is also a provision for constitution of similar Boards at the State level. The Status of Implementation of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 at the State Level is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The list of the schemes and number of beneficiaries are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (c) State-wise data of unorganized workers is not maintained.

Statement-I

Status of Implementation of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 at State Level

So far 14 States have set up the State Social Security Board and framed Rules. Other States are being consistently pursued. State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Board set up	Rules Framed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Board set up	Rules Framed
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Board set up	Rules Framed
3.	Punjab	Board set up	Rules Framed
4.	Assam	Board set up	Rules Framed

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Board set up	Rules Framed
5.	Chhattisgarh	Board set up	Rules Framed
6.	Jharkhand	Board set up	Rules not framed
7.	Gujarat	Board set up	Rules Framed
8.	Meghalaya	Board set up	Rules Framed
9.	Karnataka	Board set up	Rules Framed
10.	Kerala	Board set up	Rules Framed
11.	Odisha	Board set up	Rules Framed
12.	Rajasthan	Board set up	Rules Framed
13.	Tripura	Board set up	Rules Framed
14.	West Bengal	Board set up	Rules Framed

Note : Madhya Pradesh has an enacted State Legislation 'Madhya Pradesh Unorganized Welfare Act, 2008.

Statement-II

Names of Schemes and Number of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)	21839761
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)	231858
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)	10648000
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)	599236
5.	Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)	821480
6.	Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)	Not maintained at central level
7.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)	Not maintained at central level
8.	Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services).	45415082
9.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour and Employment)	3.85 cr

Child Labour

3788. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest figures of the number of children engaged in child labour under the purview of the Child Labour Act;
- (b) the amount spent till date by the Ministry to rehabilitate the said children; and
- (c) the number of children rescued during the last three years and so far in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per Census 2011, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years is 43.53 lakh.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. The scheme seeks educational rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres which have the provisions of bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

₹ 1593.23 crore has been released by the Ministry for rehabilitation of child labour since 1995-96.

As per the information received from the States the number of child labourers rehabilitated and mainstreamed into formal education system under NCLP Scheme during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	No. of children mainstreamed
2011-2012	125716
2012-2013	72976
2013-2014	64050
2014-2015 (upto June, 2014)	12096

Workers in the unorganised sector

3789. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed about the growing unemployment of youth in the organised sector in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the unorganised sector employment has increased in the country during last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the service conditions including wages is protected in the new unorganised sector and the steps taken by Government to protect the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2004-05, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 45.9 crore. Out of this, about 43.30 (94.34%) crore in the unorganized sector. According to the survey conducted during 2009-10, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 46.5 crore, out of this number of workers in the unorganized sector was about 43.67 crores (93.91%). So, there is an increase in number of the unorganised workers of about 0.37 crores during this period but the percentage has come down by 0.42%.

(d) As per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, the implementation of the Act is carried out by the centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspection and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under payment of Minimum Wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions-against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Bonded labourers in Odisha

3790. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of bonded labourers identified in Odisha;

(b) the district-wise number of bonded migrant labourers identified and rehabilitated in Odisha; and

(c) the numbers of persons identified in both above categories and not rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) District-wise number of bonded labourers identified, rehabilitated and yet to be rehabilitated upto June, 2014 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of bonded labour identified	No. of bonded labour rehabilitated	No. of bonded labour yet to be rehabilitated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Angul	0	0	0
2.	Bolangir	484	226	258
3.	Balasore	0	0	0
4.	Baragarh	314	66	248
5.	Bhadrak	0	0	0
6.	Boudh	0	0	0
7.	Cuttack	48	0	48
8.	Deogarh	0	0	0
9.	Dhenkanal	0	0	0
10.	Gajpati	10	10	0
11.	Ganjam	0	0	0
12.	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0
13.	Jajpur	13	0	13
14.	Jharsuguda	0	0	0
15.	Kalahandi	42	3	39
16.	Kandhamal	0	0	0
17.	Kendrapada	0	0	0
18.	Keonjhar	0	0	0
19.	Khorda	0	0	0
20.	Koraput	0	0	0
21.	Malkangiri	46	13	33
22.	Mayurbhanj	0	0	0
23.	Nawarangpur	46	23	23
24.	Nuapada	0	0	0
25.	Nayagarh	289	192	97

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Puri	274	17	257
27.	Rayagada	23	16	7
28.	Sambalpur	14	0	14
29.	Subarnapur	17	17	0
30.	Sundargarh	0	0	0
TOTAL		1520	483	1037

The data relating to number of bonded migrant labourers identified and rehabilitated in Odisha is not available.

Minimum wages in mini cement plant

3791. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of mini cement factories in the country;
- (b) the State-wise total number of workers employed in the mini cement plants;
- (c) whether the employment in the mini cement plants are scheduled employment;
- (d) if so, the rate of notified minimum wage in this sector as on 1 July, 2014; and
- (e) if not, how their wages are being regulated and whether Government is having any urge to declare the employment as scheduled employment and notify minimum wages in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of mini cement factories and total number of workers employed in the mini cement plants are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The workers employed in various mini cement plants/factories are not included in the scheduled employment under Central Sphere under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The State Governments are the appropriate authority for such workers and these rates are not maintained centrally.

(e) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The appropriate Governments have been empowered to notify any employment in the

schedule where the number of employees is 1000 or more in a State and fix the rates of minimum wages in respect of the employees employed therein. Presently, there are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere as given in Statement (*See below*).

The proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is under consideration.

Statement

*Scheduled employments for which Central Government has fixed
minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture.
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations.
3.	Maintenance of buildings.
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways.
5.	Gypsum mines.
6.	Barites mines.
7.	Bauxite mines.
8.	Manganese mines.
9.	China Clay mines.
10.	Kyanite mines.
11.	Copper mines.
12.	Clay mines.
13.	Stone mines.
14.	White Clay mines.
15.	Orchire mines.
16.	Fire Clay mines.
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) Mines.
18.	Asbestos mines.
19.	Chromite mines.
20.	Quartzite Mines
21.	Quartz mines

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
22.	Silica mines.
23.	Magnesite mines.
24.	Graphite mines.
25.	Felspar mines.
26.	Red oxide mines.
27.	Laterite mines.
28.	Dolomite mines.
29.	Iron Ore mines.
30.	Granite mines.
31.	Wolfram mines.
32.	Magnetite mines.
33.	Rock phosphate mines.
34.	Hematite mines.
35.	Marble and Calcite Mines.
36.	Uranium mines.
37.	Mica mines.
38.	Employment in Lignite Mines
39.	Employment in Gravel Mines
40.	Employment in the Slate Mines
41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
45.	Watch and Ward

Reform of Minimum Wages Act

3792. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to reform the Minimum Wages Act of different jobs as per NSSO's expenditure survey;
- (b) if so, the details of reforms plan; and
- (c) whether this will help to eliminate the economic imbalance in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Revision in minimum wages takes place based on Consumer Price Index numbers which is based on Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

- (c) Minimum wages would help to reduce poverty and the national floor level minimum wage (NFLMW) is one way to ensuring that workers are paid wages that do not fall below subsistence level.

Beneficiary of RSBY and AABY in Maharashtra

3793. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for BPL families in the country;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra, who have been covered under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY); and
- (c) the total funds allocated to the beneficiaries in that State under the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is currently active in 26 States and Union Territories. As on date more than 3.85 crore families are enrolled under the scheme.

- (b) Aam Admi Bima Yojana and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana are being run separately by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labour & Employment respectively. The number of lives covered under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana in Maharashtra is 72,18,147. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is presently not active in Maharashtra.

- (c) Under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana no funds are allocated to the beneficiaries.

Illegal mining of mica in Bihar and Jharkhand

3794.SHRI DHRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in illegal mining of mica in Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the step taken to check the illegal mining of minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. State Governments submit quarterly returns on illegal mining to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines). These returns are not mineral specific; hence separate information in respect of Mica is not available.

(b) The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to cur md check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) Regular monitoring of framing of rules by the State Governments to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 20 States have framed the rules under Section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining);
- (ii) Regular monitoring of setting up of Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 States have reported to have constituted the Task Forces);
- (iii) Regular monitoring of setting up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee);
- (iv) Regular follow up with State Governments to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, rather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cases etc;
- (v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 and reconstituted on 20.10.2011 holds quarterly meeting to consider all the mining related

issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining;

- (vi) Ministry of Railways have instituted a mechanism on 16.4.2010 to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings;
- (vii) Department of Revenue (Customs) has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on iron ore exports with the State Governments;
- (viii) Ministry of Shipping has directed all major Ports in the country to streamline the verification procedures for movement of iron ore, and to check whether royalty has been paid for the consignment;
- (ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals; and
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines has constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.

**MOU with countries having excellent track
record in mining sector**

3795. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with those countries who have excellent track record in mining sector with a view to give impetus to domestic mining sector; and

(b) if so, the details of MoU signed during last three years and progress made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Mines, Government of India has signed or renewed MoUs in the mining sector with Government of different countries during the last three years. The details are as follows:

SL. No.	Name of Country with which MoU is signed
1.	Colombia
2.	Afghanistan
3.	Mali
4.	Peru
5.	Canada

Meetings of Steering Committee have been held with Canada to enhance bilateral cooperation in mining and geology.

Study group on rate of royalty on minerals

3796. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the summary of the recommendations made by the recent study group for revising the rates of royalty on minerals and dead rent;
- (b) the amount due to State of Odisha on the basis of above study group report; and
- (c) the period in which the above arrears shall be disbursed to State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The most recent Study Group Report to make recommendations on revision of royalty rates received by the Government on 28.6.2013 is under examination by the Central Government. As approval of the Central Government is yet to be accorded, it is not possible to give the details of either the recommendations of the Study Group or the proposed revised rates of royalty.

(c) The question of arrears does not arise as the new rates of royalty will be with prospective effect *i.e.* from the date of notification in the Gazette of India.

Curb on illegal mining

†3797. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illegal mining activities have been curbed after formulation of new mining policy in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is proposed to facilitate the people engaged in mining on a small scale under this new mining policy, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Even before a new National Mineral Policy (NMP) was enunciated in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2008, the regulation of illegal mining was within the legislative domain of the State Governments. As per Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, the state governments are empowered to frame rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. So far, 20 State Governments have framed the rules under section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining. Regulation and control of illegal mining are matters which are completely in the domain of the States.

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 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is examining the need for carrying out changes to the MMDR Act, 1957, in consultation with stakeholders *inter alia* to facilitate implementation of the NMP. In this regard, the Government has written to all States/ UTs. Based on the response received from the States/UTs the Government will chart the further course of action in this regard.

Statement

Year-wise and State wise cases of illegal mining for both major and minor minerals (combined)

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Quarter ending December, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	n.r.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19913	16592	5137
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2946	3238	3089
5.	Goa	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	3485	6023	3217
7.	Haryana	2022	3517	2218
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1289	0	n.r.
9.	Jharkhand	364	663	688

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	6691	6677	6291
11.	Kerala	3175	4550	3166
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7147	7169	4471
13.	Maharashtra	40642	42918	23217
14.	Mizoram	2	16	15
15.	Odisha	309	314	76
16.	Punjab	314	19	n.r.
17.	Rajasthan	1201	2861	1991
18.	Tamil Nadu	123	295	1041
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4708	3266	4504
20.	West Bengal	269	479	n.r.
GRAND TOTAL		94604	98597	59122

Black marketing of kerosene

3798. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large quantity of kerosene to be distributed through the PDS is sold in the black market; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to check this criminal practice and save the scarce public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in its report in October, 2005, have estimated that siphoning off of kerosene for non-household purpose is 18.1%, diversion of kerosene from PDS to open market is 17.9% and diversion of kerosene to no card households is 2.6%. Total leakage is thus estimated at 38.6% of total sale of PDS kerosene.

PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene Dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further Distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities ensure that the product uplifted is delivered to the fair price shops and to the intended beneficiaries.

In order to check the black marketing/adulteration of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as per which dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Further, PDS kerosene released is dyed with blue dye to facilitate detection of PDS kerosene in non-PDS uses. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Field Officers of OMCs inspect the Kerosene Dealerships and check for irregularities like non-observance of Government/OMCs regulations, over charging, unauthorized purchase and stock variation. In case of any irregularities, action is taken as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

OMCs hosted a web portal which enables public access to the movement of PDS Kerosene tank trucks. It provides details of the tank truck movement carrying PDS Kerosene from their Dispatch Units/Depots/ Installations to the various dealers along with their names, invoice number, quantity of product, time of dispatch, tank truck number, etc. on the websites on real time basis.

Adverse findings of CAG on oil firms overcharging customers

3799. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has castigated the public sector oil firms for overcharging customers by ₹ 26,626 crore in five years by charging national levies like customs duty on fuel they sold; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the report and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has stated that the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) ought to have benefited by ₹ 26,626 crore due to the pricing methodology adopted during the period from 2007 to 2012. In this regard it is pointed out that as against the so called benefit of ₹ 26,626 crore, OMCs were asked to bear under-recoveries amounting to ₹ 28,680 crore during the said period. Hence, no undue benefit was available to OMCs in the existing pricing mechanism. Refining is a cyclical

industry characterized by very volatile prices. Providing some level of protection and thereby adequate refining margins is necessary for encouraging investment in expansion, and more importantly in modernization of our domestic refineries. Failure on this count can impede our quest for energy security. Further, many of the public sector refineries are very old (built between 1901 to 1985) and located in sub economic zone (such as the North-East refineries) with low economies of scale and therefore often have very low GRMs. Removing Customs Duty protection or implementation of EPP based pricing for refineries would render some of them financially unviable. It is also pointed out that the profit as a percentage of turnover of OMCs is around 1% which are barely enough to meet their fund requirements for modernization and upgradation.

Provisional bills sent by IGL arbitrarily

†3800. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that without taking reading, the provisional bills are being sent by Indraprastha Gas Limited in Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether Indraprastha Gas Limited has shortage of staff; and
- (c) the steps Government is going to take to prevent Indraprastha Gas Limited from sending bills arbitrarily and preventing the collection of amount from consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The process of raising bills on domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) consumers at Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has been adopted as prescribed in Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) (Code of Practice for Quality of Service for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2010. According to these Regulations, the bill on customer is raised at bi-monthly frequency on the basis of meter reading collected from the PNG meter installed at customer's premises.

In case the meter is not read during any billing cycle due to reasons attributable to domestic consumer, like unavailability at home at the time of visit etc. IGL sends a provisional bill based on average consumption of last six billing cycles as per Clause 6, Sub-Clause (1), Section G of said Regulations.

(b) The activity of meter reading has been out sourced. As informed by IGL, vendors have deployed sufficient manpower to complete the task within defined time frame for each billing cycle.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) IGL sends bills to domestic PNG customers as per the Regulations prescribed by PNGRB.

Irregularities in weighing LPG cylinders

3801.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued strict guidelines to petroleum companies to maintain the approved weight of subsidized LPG cylinders, as irregularities have been found in weight of LPG cylinders; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered within last three years as on date in this regard and the corrective action taken to avoid under weighing of LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has instructed Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to direct their LPG distributors to check the weight of LPG cylinders at their godowns. All the distributors are under instruction to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys so that weight of the cylinder can be checked before delivery to the customers.

Details of established cases of supply of underweight cylinders/ pilferage of gas from LPG cylinders during the last three years and from April-May, 2014 are as under:

Year	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
2011-12	12	4	4	20
2012-13	20	1	5	26
2013-14	7	6	5	18
April-May 2014	3	1	2	6

In all established cases, action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per the provisions of MDG.

Cases of pilferage of oil during transportation

3802.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the cases of oil pilferage during transportation;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise and OMC-wise details thereof and the number of such cases which have come to the light during the current year and the last three years;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check oil pilferage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported 477 cases of oil pilferage during transportation during the last three years and current year (April-June). State/UT-wise and OMC-wise details for the said period is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) OMC-wise details of the action taken are given below:

IOCL: 4 employees of Guwahati Refinery have been suspended. FIR has been lodged in all cases of oil pilferage from pipelines and in two cases the court has ordered conviction. In case of Depot and Terminals, FIR has been lodged against 3 officers for oil pilferage. In 233 cases, Tank Trucks (TTs) have been blacklisted along with crew, 19 transport contracts have been terminated and FIR has been lodged in 8 cases. IOCL takes action as per Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (ITDG) in all the case of oil pilferage from TTs.

BPCL: TTs and transporters in all the cases of oil pilferage have been black listed on Industry basis. FIR has been lodged in all the cases of oil pilferage from pipelines.

HPCL: All the TTs who involved in pilferage or an attempt to pilfer product during road transportation were blacklisted on Industry basis. In case of repetition of the pilferage attempt by the TT crew of the same transporter, the transport contract has been terminated as per ITDG. In case of oil pilferage from pipeline, FIR has been lodged in all the cases.

(d) Government has amended the P&MP Act 1962 *vide* Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. Part II-Section-1 dated 13.01.2012, containing provisions of stringent action against the culprits.

In addition, OMCs have taken certain measures such as round-the-clock monitoring, including daily foot patrolling and night patrolling, Monitoring of Repeater-cum-Cathodic Protection Stations through CCTV based surveillance and Monitoring of movement of Line Patrolmen / DGR guards through Global Positioning System enabled devices. Further, OMCs have introduced robust locking system, vehicle tracking system and frequent inspection to check pilferage of products during transportation.

Statement

State/OMC-wise details of no. of cases of oil pilferage detected during transportation during the last three years and current year (April-June)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (April-June)			Total		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	1	3	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Assam	10	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	32	1	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	1
6.	Delhi	1	2	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	15	2	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Gujarat	4	0	1	18	0	1	16	0	0	1	0	0	39	0	2
9.	Haryana	15	3	1	15	0	4	25	1	2	9	0	1	64	4	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	1
12.	Karnataka	8	2	0	4	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	0	26	2	6

13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	3	6	3	3	0	3	10	2	6	0	1	1	16	9	13			
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
19.	Odisha	9	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
20.	Punjab	12	0	1	10	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	1
21.	Rajasthan	7	0	1	12	0	0	12	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	32	1	3
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1	8	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1
26.	West Bengal	2	0	0	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	2	0
ALL INDIA :		86	26	10	103	5	13	163	6	25	34	3	3	386	40	51			

Setting up of National Data Repository

3803. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is in the process of setting up a National Data Repository (NDR) centre as part of making hydrocarbons prospecting more flexible;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Centre would have legacy data dating back to 1947; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the process of setting up a National Data Repository (NDR) at Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) office, NOIDA for centralized storage and upkeep of Exploration and Production data of the country. NDR is expected to store and maintain hydrocarbon exploration & production data in a safe and reusable manner, in perpetuity.

(c) and (d) The NDR would be capable of loading legacy data which are in readable formats and can be digitized. Exploration & Production data obtained from National Oil Companies and available with DGH will be uploaded and stored in the NDR.

Black marketing and artificial shortage of LPG

†3804. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the black marketing and artificial shortage of domestic LPG in the country particularly in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to tackle the problem of black marketing and artificial shortage of domestic LPG; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The possibility of malpractice/ irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis a vis* the market price for commercial LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(OMCs) are always maintaining vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders.

OMCs also carry regular surprise inspections at distributor's premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises and en-route checking of delivery vehicles. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Moreover, various initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal and KYC exercise which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Details of established cases of black marketing (overcharging and diversion) for last three years and from April-May, 2014 are as under:

Year	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
2011-12	338	43	321	702
2012-13	317	60	251	628
2013-14	155	35	287	477
April-May, 2014	20	15	72	107

In all established cases of black marketing action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per the provisions of MDG.

**Sharing losses on sale of LPG and kerosene by
OMCs with private refineries**

†3805. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to put some burden of the loss being incurred by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) from selling of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene upon other private refineries including Reliance Industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Lack of supply of gas from ONGC in North-Eastern States

3806.SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of huge gas reserve in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Tripura, the industries are starving for gas due to lack of supply of gas from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that ONGC is not employing resources for exploring the gas to its fullest capacity; and

(c) the status of supply of gas to Monarchak Power Generation plant in the State of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is making all out efforts to provide gas to various industries in Tripura. ONGC is supplying gas to Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited(TSECL), North Eastern Energy Power Corporation (NEEPCO) Ltd., Tripura Natural Gas Company (TNGC) Ltd. In addition, a 740 Megawatt (MW) power plant ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC) Ltd. has been established jointly by ONGC, Government of Tripura and others. Gas is also being supplied to OTPC.

The average gas supply by ONGC in Tripura during 2013-14 was 2.23 MMSCMD, which further increased to 2.87 MMSCMD during first quarter of 2014-15 (April, 2014-June-2014).

(b) ONGC is utilising all its resources judiciously for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in the NE States, including in the State of Tripura.

In first two years (2012-14) of XII Five Year Plan till 01.04.2014, ONGC has acquired 409 LK of 2D, 143 SK of 3D seismic data and drilled 32 exploratory wells. During the same period, 5.44 MMtoe in-place and 7.80 MMtoe Ultimate Reserves were accreted in total North-Eastern states.

(c) Gas supply to NEEPCO's Monarchak Power Generation Plant in Tripura by ONGC is yet to commence. The Consortium whom the job was awarded for the associated project failed to carry out the work in prescribed time-frame. Subsequently, the contract was terminated on 01.03.2014. Now, M/s Engineers India Limited(EIL) has been engaged for executing engineering and Project Management for completion of the balance jobs.

Decline in bulk HSD sales

3807. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual implementation of market determined pricing policy for bulk consumers of High Speed Diesel (HSD) has raised some concerns for Government;

(b) whether the share of bulk HSD sales to the total HSD sales has declined substantially from 19 per cent to 9 per cent during the second quarter of 2013; and

(c) whether the slump in HSD bulk sales was mainly due to lower upliftment of HSD by bulk consumers like State Transport Undertaking and industrial sector who chose the retail outlets thereby diluting the positive impact of market pricing for bulk consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received representations from various State Governments highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. However, it is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs.

(b) and (c) The share of bulk Diesel in total sales of Diesel has declined from 16% in 2012-13 to 10% during 2013-14. Due to implementation of dual pricing of Diesel, the major customers like STUs who were earlier taking bulk supplies from depots of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have shifted to purchase of Diesel from retail outlets of OMCs.

However, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that with the recent reduction in gap between prices for direct bulk consumers and retail outlet, few STUs have started to uplift Diesel directly from IOCL effective June, 2014.

Grabbing of petrol pumps allotted to SCs/STs and other categories

†3808. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that some influential persons have grabbed the petrol pumps and gas agencies, by fraudulent means, originally allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other categories;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the State/category-wise number of such cases taken into cognizance by Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the punitive action taken by Government against the persons found guilty;

(d) whether Government has prepared any policy to safeguard the interests of SCs/STs and other categories and put a check on such transactions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have detected some cases of benami operation of Retail Outlets Dealership/LPG Distributorship related to various categories including SCs/STs during the last three years and the current year, which have been terminated, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Action has been taken as per the terms and conditions of Dealership Agreement according to which, any Retail Outlet Dealership/LPG Distributorship found operated by benami, the same is liable for termination.

(d) and (e) It has been mandated through Policy Guidelines that every year the Retail Outlet Dealers and LPG Distributors have to establish that the operation of their dealership/distributorship is in sync with approved constitution. The onus to provide documents to establish operation of dealership/distributorship is upon the dealer/distributor.

A web portal has been created where dealer/distributor will provide the relevant data, declaration and upload documents in support of the claim of constitution status. This system driven monitoring would facilitate early identification of such cases. Documents to be uploaded by the Dealers/Distributors as applicable include:

1. Copy of PAN Card.
2. Relevant pages of audited balance sheet.
3. Letter from Bank confirming names of account holder.
4. Copy of Showroom and Go-down Land details.
5. Copy of Retail Selling Licence, etc.
6. Copy of Explosive licence.
7. First and Last page of distributorship agreement.

Statement
State/Category-wise Number of Terminated Benami Cases

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Retail Outlet Dealers						LPG Distributors					
		IOCL			BPCL			IOCL			BPCL		
		SC	ST	Oth.	SC	ST	Oth.	SC	ST	Oth.	SC	ST	Oth.
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2			1						
2.	Bihar			1									
3.	Delhi	1*											
4.	Haryana			2			1						
5.	Jammu and Kashmir						1						
6.	Jharkhand									1			
7.	Karnataka			3			2						
8.	Kerala			4									
9.	Madhya Pradesh						1						
10.	Maharashtra			2							1		1
11.	Orissa			2									
12.	Punjab			16			1			1			
13.	Rajasthan			2	1		1			1			1
14.	Sikkim												
15.	Tamil Nadu			2			1			3			
16.	Uttar Pradesh			1			2						
17.	West Bengal			1							1		

* Termination approved by competent authority in July, 2014, yet to be effected. Matter *sub-judice*

General marketing scheme for setting up LPG distributorship

3809. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the general marketing scheme for setting up of LPG distributorship at various places in rural and urban areas has not been finalized;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the number of places identified under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The appointment of LPG distributorship is a continuous process. Locations for setting up LPG distributorships are identified based on available refill sale potential that can sustain economically viable operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate and economic prosperity of the area.

During the last three years, *i.e.* for the years 2011-2014, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised 4943 no. of locations for appointment of Regular LPG distributorships and 6108 for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLVs) in the Country.

Setting up of National Gas Grid

3810. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Gas Grid on the lines of Power Grid;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the benefits likely to be accrued by setting up of such a grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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. Presently the country is having 15,340 km of natural gas pipeline infrastructure and establishment of a national gas grid would require commissioning of additional about 15,000 km of pipelines. PNGRB has been requested to prepare a road map for development of the gas grid.

Exploitation of shale gas reserves

3811. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken /is planning to undertake any extraction and exploitation of shale gas reserves in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any private corporations have been permitted to do so; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has on 14.10.2013 notified policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil by National Oil Companies (NOC) in their onland Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/ Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) blocks awarded under the nomination regimes.

As per the policy, the NOCs will undertake a mandatory minimum work programme in a fixed time frame for shale gas and oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum accretion and development of shale gas and oil resources.

(b) At present, ONGC has identified 50 nomination PEL / PML and OIL has identified 5 nomination PEL / PML for shale oil and gas exploration under this policy.

ONGC has drilled 1 well where coring has been completed and has also collected cores from 7 other wells.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Revision of diesel, kerosene and cooking gas prices

3812. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had revised diesel prices and capped subsidized LPG cylinders to contain fiscal burden of subsidies in September, 2012 and allowed oil companies to raise diesel prices periodically;
- (b) if so, how many times prices of diesel, kerosene and cooking gas were raised, the rate-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether such measures helped reduce the growth in domestic oil consumption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during 2012-13 on account of high international crude oil prices and sharp depreciation of Indian Rupee against US Dollar, the Government took the following decisions on 13th September, 2012:

- (i) Increase in price of Diesel by ₹ 5 per litre excluding VAT. Out of this, ₹ 1.50 per litre was on account of increase in Excise Duty.
- (ii) Restrict the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to each consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum. Any cylinders over and above the cap of 6 cylinders would be given at market rate.

Later, the Government 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), and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Simultaneously, the Government decided to increase the cap on subsidized domestic LPG to 9 cylinders. This limit was further increased to 12 cylinders per annum to each household on 30th January 2014.

(b) The details of revision in the retail selling price of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since September 2012 and onwards are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The month wise consumption and growth in consumption of Diesel, SKO and LPG since September 2012 and onwards is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of revision in Retail Selling Price of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG at Delhi, since September, 2012

Date	Diesel (in retail)	PDS Kerosene	Subsidized Domestic LPG
	(₹/litre)		(₹/Cyl.)
1	2	3	4
1.09.2012	46.95	14.83	399.00
3.10.2012		14.79	

1	2	3	4
7.10.2012			410.50
27.10.2012	47.15		
18.01.2013	47.65		
28.01.2013		14.96	
16.02.2013	48.16		
23.03.2013	48.67		
1.04.2013	48.63		
16.04.2013	48.67		
11.05.2013	49.69		
1.06.2013	50.25		
1.07.2013	50.26		
2.07.2013	50.84		
1.08.2013	51.40		
1.09.2013	51.97		
1.10.2013	52.54		
1.11.2013	53.10		
1.12.2013	53.67		
11.12.2013			414.00
21.12.2013	53.78		
5.01.2014	54.34		
1.02.2014	54.91		
1.03.2014	55.48		
1.04.2014	55.49		
13.05.2014	56.71		
1.06.2014	57.28		
1.07.2014	57.84		
1.08.2014	58.40		
	58.40	14.96	414.00

Statement-II

*Details of consumptions of Diesel, Kerosene (SKO)
and LPG since September, 2012*

Month	HSD		SKO		LPG	
	Consumption in TMT	Growth% (MoM)	Consumption in TMT	Growth% (MoM)	Consumption in TMT	Growth% (MoM)
Sep-12	4939	7.4	622	-5.3	1271	-0.9
Oct-12	5700	6.7	621	-7.5	1298	5.0
Nov-12	5793	1.6	625	-7.9	1279	-3.3
Dec-12	6120	4.3	625	-8.2	1305	-7.5
Jan-13	5798	7.9	623	-9.3	1318	0.1
Feb-13	5383	-2.1	626	-7.5	1281	-4.2
Mar-13	6199	2.4	622	-5.9	1355	0.8
Apr-13	6152	4.1	593	-1.8	1233	0.0
May-13	6394	0.3	610	-2.0	1254	-4.7
Jun-13	5943	-2.1	594	-5.8	1214	-5.8
Jul-13	5400	-6.0	603	-8.0	1363	3.1
Aug-13	5048	-0.1	601	-3.8	1329	-0.3
Sep-13	4908	-0.6	580	-6.9	1344	5.7
Oct-13	5624	-1.3	609	-2.0	1402	8.0
Nov-13	5826	0.6	597	-4.5	1378	7.7
Dec-13	5972	-2.4	592	-5.3	1426	9.2
Jan-14	5639	-2.8	604	-3.1	1466	11.3
Feb-14	5379	-0.1	589	-6.0	1398	9.1
Mar-14	6085	-1.8	593	-4.5	1530	12.9
Apr-14	5929	-3.6	584	-1.5	1352	9.6
May-14	6480	1.3	591	-3.2	1432	14.2
Jun-14	6144	3.4	595	0.2	1352	11.4

Source : Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

TMT : Thousand Metric Tonne

MoM : Month over Month

Expansion of gas pipeline network

3813. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is expanding gas pipeline network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including Telangana compared to other States during the last three years and the parameters adopted therefor; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 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. Prior to the formation of Telangana, PNGRB during the period 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, has granted authorization through the competitive bidding route for five natural gas pipeline networks. The details of these pipelines are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of upcoming/under-developed natural gas pipelines
authorized in last 3 years*

Sl. No.	Name of the natural gas pipeline	Name of the entity	States covered
1.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat
2.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
3.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Surat-Paradip	GAIL (India) Limited	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
5.	Shadol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Expert committee for Auto Fuel Vision and Policy, 2025

3814.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted an Expert Committee to draft Auto Fuel Vision and Policy, 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the Terms of Reference of the Committee;
- (c) whether the Committee has submitted the report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Soumitra Choudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, to draft Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 with the following Terms of Reference:

- (i) Recommend road map for auto fuel quality till 2025 for the country, taking into account the achievement under the last Auto Fuel Policy, emission reduction of in-use vehicles, growth of vehicles and supply and availability of fuels.
- (ii) Recommend suitable mix of auto fuels including gas and its specifications, considering the following:
 - (a) Availability of infrastructure and logistics of fuel supplies,
 - (b) The processing economics of Auto fuels, and
 - (c) Improvement in the quality of fuel *vis-a-vis* improvement in vehicle engine technology.
- (iii) Recommend vehicular emission norms for various categories of vehicles and roadmap for their implementation.
- (iv) Recommend use of alternate fuels to minimize impact on environment.
- (v) Recommend fiscal measures for funding requisite upgradation of Oil Refineries, logistics and removal of Inter-fuel distortions.

(c) to (e) The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government on 2nd May, 2014. Government has circulated the Report among all Ministries/Departments/States/

Union Territories to elicit their views on the Report. The report has also been uploaded on website of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The Committee has recommended a phased programme for upgradation of fuel quality norms across the country.

LPG distributors in Madhya Pradesh

†3815. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

- (a) the district-wise number of LPG distributors in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as compared to other States, the number of LPG distributors in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is less;
- (c) the details of the parameters for appointing LPG distributors in the country; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to appoint more distributors to meet the demand of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) District-wise number of LPG distributors of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) in the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorship of IOC, BPCL & HPCL as on 1.06.2014 serving rural areas are given in Statement-IV, V and VI (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The appointment of LPG distributorship is a continuous process. Locations for setting up LPG distributorships are identified based on available refill sale potential that can sustain economically viable operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate and economic prosperity in the area.

As on 01.06.2014, the details of LPG distributorships under various stages of selection process is as under:

Type of Distributorship	No. of Pending LoI for commissioning	No of locations advertised pending for issuance of LoI
Regular LPG Distributorship (Against various Marketing Plan)	520	4533
RGGLV	1477	3107

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*District-wise no. of distributors of IOCL in Madhya Pradesh*

Name of the District	Total no. of Distributors
Agar	1
Alirajpur	2
Anuppur	6
Ashoknagar	5
Badwani	4
Balaghat	6
Betul	11
Bhind	9
Bhopal	25
Burhanpur	3
Chhattarpur	16
Chhindwada	11
Damoh	3
Datia	3
Dewas	8
Dhar	3
Dindori	3
Guna	10
Gwalior	26
Harda	1
Hoshangabad	15
Indore	29
Jabalpur	18
Jhabua	4
Katni	2

Name of the District	Total no. of Distributors
Khandwa	2
Khargon	5
Mandala	2
Mandsaur	10
Morena	11
Narsinghpur	3
Neemach	11
Panna	8
Raisen	9
Rajgarh	8
Ratlam	14
Rewa	13
Sagar	16
Satna	13
Sehore	9
Seoni	3
Shahdol	5
Shajapur	14
Sheopur	4
Shivpuri	9
Sidhi	6
Singrauli	8
Tikamgarh	7
Ujjain	16
Umariya	2
Vidisha	7
GRAND TOTAL :	439

Statement-II*District-wise no. of distributors of BPCL in Madhya Pradesh*

Name of the District	No. of Distributors
Gwalior	7
Tikamgarh	6
Sheopur	1
Datia	5
Shivpuri	3
Bhind	2
Morena	2
Alirajpur	3
Anuppur	1
Balaghat	3
Barwani	3
Betul	4
Bhopal	11
Bhuranpur	2
Chhattarpur	2
Chhindwara	5
Damoh	6
Dewas	6
Dhar	15
Guna	3
Harda	2
Hoshangabad	1
Indore	12
Jabalpur	13
Jhabua	2
Katni	7
Khandwa	5

Name of the District	No. of Distributors
Khargone	12
Mandasaur	1
Mandla	1
Narsimhapur	3
Neemuch	1
Panna	4
Raisen	2
Rajgarh	3
Ratlam	5
Rewa	3
Sagar	7
Satna	3
Sehore	6
Seoni	6
Shahdol	3
Shajapur	4
Sidhi	7
Ujjain	11
Umaria	2
Vidisha	2
TOTAL :	218

Statement-III*District-wise no. of distributors of HPCL in Madhya Pradesh*

Name of the District	No. of Distributors
Alirajpur	1
Anuppur	5
Balaghat	5
Barwani	4
Betul	2

Name of the District	No. of Distributors
Bhind	3
Bhopal	9
Bhuranpur	4
Chhattarpur	1
Chhindwara	10
Damoh	3
Datia	1
Dewas	13
Dhar	12
Dindori	3
Guna	1
Gwalior	4
Harda	4
Hoshangabad	3
Indore	25
Jabalpur	12
Jhabua	2
Katni	5
Khandwa	4
Khargone	7
Mandasaur	5
Mandla	10
Morena	1
Neemuch	1
Panna	1
Raisen	3
Rajgarh	5
Ratlam	5
Rewa	6

Name of the District	No. of Distributors
Sagar	7
Satna	5
Sehore	4
Seoni	2
Shahdol	6
Shajapur	2
Shivpuri	3
Sidhi	1
Tikamgarh	2
Ujjain	7
Umaria	5
Vidisha	3
GRAND TOTAL	227

Statement-IV

*State-wise no. of distributors serving rural
area as on 1.6.2014*

Name of the Company - IOCL			(Fig. in Nos.)	
State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Haryana	37	11	42	90
Himachal Pradesh	3	40	15	58
Jammu and Kashmir	11	3	8	22
Punjab	35	28	40	103
Rajasthan	50	29	123	202
Uttar Pradesh	208	75	244	527
Uttarakhand	17	10	5	32
SUB TOTAL NORTH	361	196	477	1034

(Fig in Nos)

State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	5	24	9	38
Assam	66	67	34	167
Bihar	41	56	146	243
Jharkhand	9	10	61	80
Manipur	16	14	13	43
Meghalaya	4	9	0	13
Mizoram	7	11	17	35
Nagaland	17	10	2	29
Odisha	29	12	57	98
Sikkim	0	2	2	4
Tripura	13	10	9	32
West Bengal	22	58	97	177
SUB TOTAL EAST	229	285	447	961
Chhattisgarh	24	16	34	74
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	27	34	22	83
Madhya Pradesh	97	26	114	237
Maharashtra	37	48	81	166
SUB TOTAL WEST	185	126	251	562
Andhra Pradesh	44	147	108	299
Karnataka	57	12	73	142
Kerala	24	51	13	88
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	98	52	106	256
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	224	262	300	786
ALL INDIA	999	869	1475	3343

Statement-V

*State-wise number of distributors serving rural
area as on 01.06.2014*

Name of the Company - BPCL				(Fig. in Nos.)
State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Haryana	14	2	22	38
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	4	8
Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	1	4
Punjab	17	19	34	70
Rajasthan	27	18	73	118
Uttar Pradesh	95	41	191	327
Uttaranchal	3	6	5	14
SUB TOTAL NORTH	157	92	330	579
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
Assam	17	8	2	27
Bihar	27	31	89	147
Jharkhand	7	1	22	30
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	1
Odisha	20	7	34	61
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	8	18	38	64
SUB TOTAL EAST	80	65	186	331

State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Chhattisgarh	9	2	12	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	3	0	4
Gujarat	12	21	11	44
Madhya Pradesh	50	5	71	126
Maharashtra	13	23	117	153
SUB TOTAL WEST	85	54	211	350
Andhra Pradesh	23	72	64	159
Karnataka	23	12	37	72
Kerala	28	20	10	58
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	1	1	2
Tamil Nadu	59	21	32	112
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	133	126	144	403

Statement-VI

*State-wise number of distributors serving rural
area as on 1.06.2014*

Name of the Company - HPCL			(Fig in Nos.)	
State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Haryana	13	11	10	34
Himachal Pradesh	0	11	1	12
Jammu and Kashmir	7	17	3	27
Punjab	7	24	17	48
Rajasthan	31	21	89	141
Uttar Pradesh	67	63	146	276
Uttarakhand	4	4	0	8
SUB TOTAL NORTH	129	151	266	546

State/UT	Urban/Rural	Rural	RGGLV	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	6	9	5	20
Bihar	38	13	98	149
Jharkhand	6	3	36	45
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	17	7	46	70
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	15	8	31	54
SUB TOTAL EAST	82	40	216	338
Chhattisgarh	22	2	28	52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	13	40	11	64
Madhya Pradesh	53	10	62	125
Maharashtra	27	83	120	230
SUB TOTAL WEST	115	135	221	471
Andhra Pradesh	57	146	50	253
Karnataka	15	45	40	100
Kerala	13	45	8	66
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	1	0	3
Tamil Nadu	36	42	33	111
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	123	279	131	533

Non-functioning of IGL gas pipeline in Rohini, Delhi

†3816. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inspite of laying the Indraprastha Gas Pipeline in Rohini, Delhi, it has still not started functioning;
- (b) the names of the places where this work is going on;
- (c) whether Government is aware that pipeline is yet to be laid in C-1, Muskan Apartments, Rohini, Delhi; and
- (d) by when the pipeline will be laid in this area and would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indraprastha Gas pipeline has already been laid in Sectors 1 to 9, 11 to 25 and 28 in Rohini, Delhi. Over 31,000 households in Rohini are already using Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL).

(b) At present, the work of laying underground pipeline is in progress in parts of Sectors 4, 5, 8 and Libaspur area of Rohini.

(c) and (d) Technical feasibility for providing PNG connections in Blocks C-1 and C-2 in Sector-17, Rohini has already been completed. IGL has already applied for permission for laying Medium Density Poly Ethylene (MDPE) gas pipeline to the local civic authority and has also paid road restoration charges for the same. Currently, the digging permissions are held up due to monsoon season.

Black marketing of domestic LPG

3817. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

- (a) whether any rule has been prescribed by Government to check the black marketing of domestic LPG meant for the residential use by the distributors/ vendors of distributors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (d) the number of cases of black marketing of LPG detected during each of the last three years and the current year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the action taken so far against the erring distributors/ vendors of distributors during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In order to stop black marketing (overcharging and diversion) of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in various irregularities in marketing of LPG.

(d) and (e) Details of established cases of black marketing for last three years and from April-May, 2014 are as under:

Year	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
2011-12	338	43	321	702
2012-13	317	60	251	628
2013-14	155	35	287	477
April-May' 2014	20	15	72	107

In all established cases of black marketing action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per the provisions of MDG.

Pollution from GAIL plant in Auraiya, U.P.

†3818. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas emitted from the plant of the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in Auraiya District of Uttar Pradesh is immensely polluting that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many persons have died due to this emitted gas from GAIL plant mixes with water and air, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for prevention of deaths and other type of damages by this pollution, particularly in Auraiya region of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Natural gas is being used as feedstock and fuel throughout the petrochemical plant with environment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

management measures. The extensive greenbelt developed inside and along the periphery of the complex helps in maintaining ambient air quality. The air pollution is consistently maintained below the stipulated norms. Regular inspections are also carried out by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Stringent control over the systems are in place to ensure that the emitted gas and effluent water meets the prescribed norms and standards. An elaborate and comprehensive waste water treatment plant within the premises takes care of the waste water generated.

Besides, occupational health check-up of contract workers and employees is carried out every year and no signs of any specific disease or problem, have been observed.

Development of CNG pipeline network in Gujarat

3819. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is fast development of CNG pipeline network in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that proposal of laying of CNG pipeline are same as other proposals for which general approval can be accorded by the State with certain conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government intends to include CNG pipeline proposals along with other underground service lines for general approval by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) forms part of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network. As per information available with Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), CGD networks are at present being developed in 14 Geographical Areas in Gujarat as per details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government of India has enacted the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act 2006, under which the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), has been established which *inter alia* grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulation, 2008.

Statement*List of CGD networks in the State of Gujarat as on 1.06.2014*

Sl. No.	CGD Network
1.	Ghandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha
2.	Hazira
3.	Valsad
4.	Palej
5.	Rajkot
6.	Navsari
7.	Surendranagar
8.	Nadiad
9.	Ahmedabad
10.	Vadodara
11.	Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar
12.	Anand
13.	Jamnagar
14.	Bhavnagar

Reduction in import of crude oil from Iraq

3820. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of oil from Iraq, which is the second largest exporter of crude oil in Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has reduced drastically due to unrest in that country; and

(b) if so, the quantum of crude oil imported from Iraq since 1 June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no significant impact on import of crude oil from Iraq due to the prevailing political crisis in that country.

(b) The details of import of crude oil from Iraq during June 2014 and 1st quarter of 2014-15 are given below:

Import of crude oil during June 2014 and 2014-15 (April-June) (P)

Figures in MMT)

Sl. No	Country	Jun-2014	Import of crude as % of Total	2014-15 (April-June) (P)	% to Total
1	Iraq	2.02	2.65	6.15	12.84
TOTAL CRUDE IMPORTS		15.95	100	47.86	100

Source: Oil companies (P): Provisional*Note:* 1. During April 2014, no crude imports by RIL SEZ from Iraq and data is not available for the month of May and June 2014.

2. HMEI data for June 2014 is provisional.

Crude oil import data from oil companies for July 2014 is awaited.

Workers employed at petrol pumps

3821. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and company-wise number of petroleum product outlets (petrol pump) in the country;
- (b) the State-wise and company-wise total number of workers employed at the outlets;
- (c) whether the employment in the outlets are scheduled employment;
- (d) if so, the rate of notified minimum wage in this sector as on 1 July, 2014; and
- (e) if not, how their wages are being regulated and whether Government proposes to declare the employment as scheduled employment and notify minimum wages in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State-wise/Company-wise number of Retail Outlets (Petrol Pumps) in the country is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not maintain any data of workers employed at Retail Outlets in as much as they are employed by the dealers/service providers.

(c) to (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that the employment in Petrol Pumps (Retail Outlets) is not a scheduled employment. The workers at Retail Outlets of OMCs are employed by the dealers/service providers. The

dealers are required to abide by the applicable laws including minimum wages to be paid to their employees and all statutory obligations in terms of the Dealership agreement between OMCs and Dealers.

Statement

State-wise total retail outlets - as on 1/7/2014

Sl. No.	State/ UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1173	646	862
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	7	0
3.	Assam	500	115	84
4.	Bihar	1270	553	415
5.	Chhattisgarh	438	247	290
6.	Delhi	199	107	97
7.	Goa	27	46	34
8.	Gujarat	1182	628	664
9.	Haryana	1254	361	629
10.	Himachal Pradesh	197	59	99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	126	129
12.	Jharkhand	473	295	233
13.	Karnataka	1756	872	849
14.	Kerala	836	439	558
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1174	808	721
16.	Maharashtra	1746	1529	1456
17.	Manipur	68	7	0
18.	Meghalaya	112	32	21
19.	Mizoram	27	1	3
20.	Nagaland	47	6	3
21.	Odisha	697	380	286
22.	Punjab	1666	588	854

Sl. No.	State/ UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
23.	Rajasthan	1474	727	923
24.	Sikkim	15	21	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	1993	1241	1134
26.	Telengana	790	488	575
27.	Tripura	59	1	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3180	1214	152
29.	Uttaranchal	231	101	1295
30.	West Bengal	1133	519	466
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	20	10	11
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	3	10
4.	Daman and Diu	11	7	10
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	79	31	39
TOTAL :		24111	12215	12909

Russian mega energy pipeline project with India

3822. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has mooted mega energy pipeline project with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is also a fact that if the proposed pipeline project becomes a reality, it would be the biggest ever energy project in the history; and

(d) whether Government has given any opinion to Russia on the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government is exploring

various options for transport of hydrocarbon, including through pipelines. At present, there is no concrete proposal for a pipeline from Russia.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Setting up of gas pipeline with BRICS member countries

3823. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up giant gas pipeline with the core members of BRICS country group; and

(b) if so, the details of proposal and the feasibility report therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is exploring various options for transport of hydrocarbon, including through pipelines. At present there is no concrete proposal for a pipeline with the core members of the BRICS country group.

Reserve replacement ratio of ONGC and OIL

3824. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly reserve replacement ratio of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) over the last ten years;

(b) whether it is a fact that oil and gas production is not increasing in proportion to the replacement ratio being reported by these companies, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that all discovered resources are produced within ten years from their discovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Reserve Replacement Ratio (RRR) for ONGC and OIL over the last ten years are given as under:

Year	ONGC	OIL
2004-05	0.99	1.78
2005-06	1.10	1.12
2006-07	1.35	4.24

Year	ONGC	OIL
2007-08	1.32	2.14
2008-09	1.44	1.78
2009-10	1.74	1.74
2010-11	1.76	1.50
2011-12	1.79	1.37
2012-13	1.84	1.63
2013-14	1.87	1.29

(b) ONGC's fields are old and matured. These fields have crossed their plateau period of production and entered the natural decline phase (a natural process in the production life of oil fields). The rate of production decline from old and matured field varies from field to field and in ONGC, average decline is about 7-8% of production. However, this natural decline has been to a great extent compensated through redevelopment of producing fields through various IOR/EOR schemes and application of new technologies.

Most of the recent reserve accretions are in offshore deep water, marginal pools and prospects in offshore/onshore area are currently under appraisal. ONGC is engaged in such discoveries.

The reserves replacement ratios under 2P category for OIL operated fields are consistently more than 1 (one) over the last ten years. The Company's hydrocarbon production is showing an increasing trend through the years with the exception of last two years due to increasing nos. of operational issues.

(c) The maximum timelines specified for crude oil and associated natural gas discoveries from notification of discovery to approval of Field Development Plan (FDP) by the Management Committee (MC)/Government is about 54 months and 20 days, whereas in case of non-associated natural gas the above timeline is about 74 months. Further, the Government has given the time line of maximum 10 years in the PSCs to the contractors to commence the development of non-associated gas discovery from the date of first discovery well.

Storage of oil in wake of civil war in gulf countries

†3825. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan is being chalked out for storage of oil in the wake of ongoing civil war in the gulf countries, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Central Government has issued any directives to all the oil companies in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such directives have also been issued to private sector companies, if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There is no such plan.

(b) and (c) Supply of crude oil from the gulf countries have by and large remained unaffected. However, in the light of possible disruptions of supplies and/or a spike in oil prices, the Government has issued directives to the Public Sector Oil Companies to draw up contingency plans and also make medium and long term plans including diversification of their sources for import of crude oil in order to minimize the impact of any geopolitical instability.

Anti-doping regulations on sportspersons

3826. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any anti-doping regulations on sportspersons in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the regulations are in accordance with international norms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Ministry's plan of action for monitoring cases of doping that brought ignominy to the nation; and

(d) the number of sportspersons tested positive at international tournaments in the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Anti Doping Rules 2010 of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) are in place in India to regulate anti-doping activities of sportspersons in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. The regulations of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) are in accordance with World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Code 2009 which came into operation with effect from 1st January, 2010.

(c) The Government and National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) are working towards "Dope Free" Sports in the country in co-ordination with stakeholders to rid sports of this menace and create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India. NADA

is taking stringent measures against doping in sports by conducting dope tests during in-competition and out-of-competition on sportspersons. The Government has repeatedly announced zero tolerance for violators of the anti doping regulations.

NADA has conducted outreach programs at various centres and over 10,000 sports persons, including supporting staff attended such programs. The technical officials of NADA are regularly visiting Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centres and other places (wherever training camps are held) and educating the athletes on doping in sports and harmful side effects of the dope substances by conducting lectures/seminars/workshops etc. on regular basis with the help of dope control hand books printed in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bengali and Punjabi.

NADA has constituted a panel of experts comprising of medical doctors, legal members and eminent sports-persons to advise on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign. The expert group will formulate anti-doping education plan in line with the objectives of the Campaign. The group will develop the education-cum-awareness materials for various stakeholders in sports. The experts will customize all relevant awareness materials developed by World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) to meet Indian clientele and to develop education material through print and electronic media.

To help the competing athletes, need-based awareness-cum-education materials will be prepared in association with National Sports Federations. In addition, NADA has proposed to conduct 50 anti-doping awareness workshops/seminars for all stakeholders in current financial year. Out of this, 13 workshops are already conducted till date.

(d) During International tournaments, results of dope tests conducted on sportspersons are managed by concerned International Federations or Tournament Organizing Committees.

Operationalisation of schemes for youth through NGOs

3827. DR. KANWAR DEEPSINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few schemes for the youth development and training are being operationalised through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the same field;

(b) the State-wise number of NGOs working in the area of youth development and training in the country; and

(c) the State-wise amount of funds allocated to NGOs for various youth development programmes/ schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes Sir. Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports are implementing the Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) and Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled respectively, under which funds are also allocated to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the area of youth development and training in the country. Under the Department of Youth Affairs, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), an Institute of National Importance located in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu is also conducting several programmes/activities in collaboration with NGOs.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of NGOs and the funds allocated to them in the year 2013-14 under the NPYAD Scheme, Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled and by RGNIYD are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise funds released under NPYAD Scheme during the year 2013-14.

(Amount in Rupees)		
Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	16	27,51,850
Bihar	1	2,28,000
Chhattisgarh	-	-
Chandigarh	1	10,00,000
Delhi	5	3,43,09,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Goa	-	-
Gujarat	-	-
Haryana	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1,44,81,421
Jharkhand	1	4,68,750
Kerala	-	-
Karnataka	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Maharashtra	12	18,11,528
Manipur	10	31,66,000
Meghalaya	-	-
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	8	15,70,475
Odisha	52	1,00,13,389
Punjab	1	1,78,36,376
Puducherry	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-
Sikkim	1	1,17,000
Tamil Nadu	-	-
Tripura	-	-
Telangana	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	10	19,29,225
Uttarakhand	2	9,46,475
West Bengal	17	1,45,72,003
TOTAL	138	10,52,01,492

The grants are not released State-wise but organization-wise. For the above table, the grant to an organization has been shown for the State/U.T., where the headquarters of the organization is situated. Most of the All India Level Organizations are situated in Delhi, but their activities are carried out in all parts of the country.

Statement-II

*Grants released under the scheme of sports & games for
persons with disabilities during the year 2013-14*

(Amount in ₹)

Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	1	194250
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	3	595310
Bihar	5	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-
Chandigarh	1	180000
Delhi	3	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Goa	2	187706
Gujarat	1	305000
Haryana	2	-
Himachal Pradesh	5	1104844
Jammu and Kashmir	2	-
Jharkhand	3	587017
Kerala	3	-
Karnataka	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	1051060
Maharashtra	3	123440
Manipur	5	1563500

(Amount in ₹)

Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Meghalaya	3	545656
Mizoram	2	305920
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	3	754165
Punjab	4	976274
Puducherry	2	630000
Rajasthan	5	1157448
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3	461038
Tripura	-	-
Telangana	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2	505140
Uttarakhand	1	119508
West Bengal	5	37995315
TOTAL	74	49342591

Statement-III*State-wise funds released by RGNIYD to NGOs during the year 2013-14.*

(Amount in ₹)

Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	326424
Assam	2	283635
Bihar	1	427879
Chhattisgarh	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-
Delhi	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

Name of State Govt./U.Ts.	No. of NGOs	Funds released during 2013-14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Goa	-	-
Gujarat	-	-
Haryana	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	2	547270
Jharkhand	2	1808119
Kerala	2	589199
Karnataka	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1	284301
Maharashtra	-	-
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	1	90625
Odisha	3	301590
Punjab	-	-
Puducherry	-	-
Rajasthan	1	155660
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7	1233541
Tripura	-	-
Telangana	1	138700
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-
West Bengal	1	367400
TOTAL	25	6554343

Training to sportspersons from rural areas

†3828. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan of Government with regard to giving encouragement and training to the talented sportspersons of rural areas;
- (b) the amount of money spent under this head during the last five years;
- (c) whether there is any special provision for North-Eastern States in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) In order to encourage sports persons of rural areas the Central Government was implementing a scheme called PYKKA under which sports infrastructure was being developed at Panchayat & Block levels. The scheme has since been revised *w.e.f.* 01 April 2014 and named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Under RGKA it is proposed to construct sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor & indoor sports discipline. Details of RGKA scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The amount of money spent under PYKKA scheme during last five years are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. To encourage and promote tribal and traditional sports in North Eastern region, North Eastern Games are organized at district, State and National level. A 100% central grant is given to the North Eastern States for organizing these games.

Statement-I***Details of the RGKA Scheme***

Under the RGKA scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total Rs. 1.60 crore). There is also provision of Rs. 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 converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Statement-II

Details of fund under PYKKA for development of Infrastructure

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	25.98	25.98	10.63	7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.44	10.51	0	0	0
3.	Assam	3.85	0	0	10.28	0
4.	Bihar	5.02	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.06	0	0	25.27	0
6.	Goa	0.18	0	0	0.18	0
7.	Gujarat	7.1	2.55	13.43	0	0
8.	Haryana	3.25	14.43	5.09	0	3.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	8.8	3.66	6.34	2.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.1	0	0.56	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	2.39	0	2.4	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3.12	14.86	0	9.61	10.2
13.	Kerala	0.8	11.17	0	10.36	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	39.99	0	32.55
15.	Maharashtra	4.86	41.94	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.22	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1.06	1.19	1.72	0	0.44
18.	Mizoram	0.21	2.27	2.07	2.07	4.1
19.	Nagaland	0.3	2.96	4.7	0	6
20.	Odisha	8.05	5.98	7.34	19.21	7.53
21.	Punjab	6.27	26.66	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4.72	0	2.75	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0.13	2.02	1.66	2.51	0.79
24.	Tamilnadu	1.91	0	0	0	6.58
25.	Tripura	0	3.24	4.09	0	4.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.96	62.27	18.39	9.03	4.92
27.	Uttarakhand	5.9	19.43	0	3.38	22.84
28.	West Bengal	2.32	2.32	0	0	0
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1.06	0	0	0
30.	Chndigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.14	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0.51	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0.69	0	0	0
	NSDF PYKKA	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105	260.84	134.05	109.01	113.85

Statement-III*Details of fund under PYKKA for Sports Competition of Infrastructure*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10 (Through SAI)	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
			Rural		Women		Rural		Women		Rural		Women		Rural		Women	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.95	11.26	0	0	0	0	11.16	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	2.96	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	3.42	6.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.17	2.01	0	1.95	0.28	0	1.99	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0.18	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	2.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1.1	1.5	0.31	1.51	0.09	0	0.62	0.23	0	1.6	0.21	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	1.18	0.15	1.11	0.13	0	1.12	0.14	0	0.7	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	2.81	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(₹ in crores)

[illegible]

UTs																	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NSDF PYKKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		24.91	72.92	4.6	24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32	22.12	2.64	0.31				
National Level Competitions released to SAI		0	0	0	2.6	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0				
TOTAL		24.91	72.92	4.6	26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32	24.62	2.64	0.31				

Sports promotion schemes by SAI

3829. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sports promotion schemes being implemented by the Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

(b) the stadium-wise funds spent by SAI on the maintenance of stadia during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements various Sports Promotional Schemes, the details of which are as under:

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)
3. SAI Training Centre (STC)
4. Special Area Games (SAG)
5. Extension Centres of STC/SAG
6. Centres of Excellence (COE)

The trainees selected under SAI Schemes are provided boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational allowance, medical and insurance as per scheme norms.

(b) The stadium-wise funds spent by SAI on the maintenance of stadia during the last three years is 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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov.)
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Swimming Pool Complex	528.55	624.71	733.28
Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	259.57	373.75	384.90
TOTAL	4597.78	4406.98	4613.05

Funds spent for development of sports

†3830. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds proposed to be spent for the development of sports during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) the year-wise quantum of funds actually spent in the country; and

(c) the year-wise quantum of funds proposed to be spent in Gujarat and the actual amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the Department of Sports during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry does not allocate funds year-wise to the States including Gujarat. The grants are given to States under the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which has since been revised and been replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in 2014-15 and the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Grant of Rs. 13.43 crore was released to Gujarat under the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 under various Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the Department of Sports

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2011-12				2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A: Plan Schemes									
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)[Erst while Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, PYKKA]	165.20	165.20	155.00	154.98	200.00	147.42		
2.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	40.50	40.50	23.00	23.00	50.00	36.35		
3.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.23	160.00	175		(Rs. 160 crore + Rs. 15 crore in the 3rd batch of supplementary grant)
4.	Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (Erstwhile Talent Search & Training)	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.84		
5.	National Sports Development Fund	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
6.	Promotion of sports among disabled	4.40	4.40	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00		

7.	Special Cash awards to medal winners in international sports events	14.00	11.74	4.40	4.40	5.00	4.04
8.	Pension to meritorious sportspersons	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.63
9.	Sports Authority of India	250.90	250.90	275.00	275.00	312.00	327.00 (₹ 312 crore + ₹ 15 crore in the 3rd batch of supply - mentary grant
10.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	40
11.	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.24
12.	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.70	1.91
13.	Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60
14.	Commonwealth Games, 2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
	New Schemes:						
15.	National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine			0.40	0.06	2.00	0.00
16.	National Institute of Sports Coaching, Patiala			0.10	0.10	1.00	0.00
17.	National Physical Fitness Plan- Setting up of Resource Centre at LNUPE, Gwalior			0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Scheme for identification and nurturing of sporting talent in the country (INSTAL)- Sports Schools at District level				5.60		0.00
19.	Enhancement of sports facilities in Jammu and Kashmir						
20.	Setting up national sports university in Manipur						
21.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme						
	TOTAL	609.00	606.74	600.00	598.24	809.00	753.03
B: Non-Plan Schemes							
1.	Arjuna Award	1.10	1.03	1.50	1.43	1.10	0.00
2.	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
3.	Dronacharya Award	0.32	0.32	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.00
4.	Sports Authority of India	40.17	40.17	47.32	47.32	50.18	25.00
5.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education	8.87	8.87	9.60	9.60	11.82	2.93
6.	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00
7.	Grants to NCC/Physical Education and other expenditure	0.10	0.00	0.38	0.11	0.38	0.07
8	Commonwealth Games 2010	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	51.29	50.93	60.00	59.66	65.00	28.00

Huge demand for long steel in international market

3831. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand for long steel in the international market and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Japan and South Korea are increasing the export of steel to India under the Free Trade Agreement and if so, the quantum of steel exported to India by these countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The export of long products from India to the international market during the last three years is shown below:

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)	
Year	Long Products Exports
2011-2012	548.66
2012-2013	692.23
2013-2014*	878.83

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC). * Provisional

From the above table, it appears that the demand for long products in the International market is increasing.

(b) Yes, Sir. Exports of steel from Japan and South Korea to India have increased. The quantum of Steel exported to India by these countries during the last three years is shown below:

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)			
Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Japan	917	1545	1356
South Korea	1239	1577	1312

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC). * Provisional

Including representative of State Government in NMDC Board

†3832. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state whether in view of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) located in Dantewada district of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh and playing an important role in the economic development of the tribals of Bastar region, Government felt it necessary to include the representative of the State Government on the Board?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): No, Sir. Appointment to the Board of NMDC is made as per the policy guidelines of Government of India.

Steps taken to arrest rise in steel price

3833. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the average price of steel, particularly needed for construction for each year starting from 2008-09;
- (b) how much of increase in the prices each year is attributable to royalty on iron ore, manganese, dolomite and limestone; and
- (c) the steps, if any, taken to arrest the rise in steel price to make it affordable for the housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The average indicative retail market prices of major steel items like TMT bars and GP sheets needed for construction since 2008-09 are given below:

(₹ tonne)		
Mumbai	TMT	GP Sheets
2008-2009	40929	49403
2009-2010	34001	42992
2010-2011	38407	50226
2011-2012	45325	54768
2012-2013	49539	56055
2013-2014	47725	55447
2014-2015	48169	53583

Source: JPC

Note:

- Prices in Mumbai market.
- The prices are collected on a monthly basis on the 15th of each month and are inclusive of excise duty and sales tax.
- The yearly average has been arrived by dividing the sum of twelve monthly figures between April to March each year.

(b) and (c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Accordingly, the price of steel in the country is decided by various market conditions including demand supply scenario, cost of raw materials, landed cost of the imported steel and other input costs. The rates of royalty on various minerals are not changed on annual basis. However, rate of royalties are normally

on sales prices which keep on changing as per market conditions. But, the overall impact of royalty on the pricing of finished products of steel is minimal.

Increase in tourists inflow in LWE affected States

3834. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic tourist visits in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States reported an increase in footfall generating revenue of ₹ 62.43 crores in 2013 from 59.23 crore in the previous year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foreign tourist visits have also increased to 88 lakhs against 66 lakhs during the same period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that overall, the domestic tourist visits across the country also reported a rise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States during 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/Union Territory (UT)-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism. However, FEEs through tourism in India during 2012 and 2013 were ₹ 94,487 crore and ₹ 1,07,671 crore, respectively.

(b) The number of FTVs to LWE affected States has increased to 88.42 lakh in 2013 from 76.32 lakh in 2012.

(c) and (d) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) to the States/UTs during 2012 and 2013 were 1045 million and 1145 million (provisional), respectively.

Statement

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States during 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	LWE affected State	2012		2013	
		DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	20,72,17,952	2,92,822	15,21,02,150	2,23,518
2.	Bihar	2,14,47,099	10,96,933	2,15,88,306	7,65,835

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,50,36,530	4,172	2,28,01,031	3,886
4.	Jharkhand	2,04,21,016	31,909	2,05,11,160	45,995
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5,31,97,209	2,75,930	6,31,10,709	2,80,333
6.	Maharashtra	7,48,16,051	26,51,889	8,27,00,556	41,56,343
7.	Odisha	90,52,871	64,719	98,00,135	66,675
8.	Uttar Pradesh	16,83,81,276	19,94,495	22,65,31,091	20,54,420
9.	West Bengal	2,27,30,205	12,19,610	2,55,47,300	12,45,230
TOTAL		59,23,00,209	76,32,479	62,46,92,438	88,42,235

Providing weather conditions to tourists

3835. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the action taken as on date by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments and Indian Meteorological Department to provide probable weather conditions to tourists for major tourist destinations of the country and keeping in view that many developed nations have already developed such mechanism for tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): India Meteorological Department (IMD) has recently started to issue special weather forecasts for tourists. IMD is issuing weather forecasts (Maximum, Minimum temperatures and their Departure, Rainfall and Sky conditions and weather) of 5 days validity period for 221 important cities and towns in all the States and Union Territories of India. In addition, 5-day weather forecasts and warnings are also issued by IMD for 88 main tourist places across the country. Nowcast with a validity for next 6 hours is also issued for 125 stations.

Special forecasts are also issued for pilgrim tourists for Char Dham Yatra, Mansarovar Yatra, Kumbh Mela and Amarnath Yatra etc. All the forecasts and the warnings are available on the National and Regional websites of IMD.

Development of tourism circuits in A.P.

3836. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the tourist circuits identified by national level consultant appointed by the Ministry in respect of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps the Ministry has taken or proposes to take to develop the identified tourist circuits in Andhra Pradesh in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The list of circuits in the State of Andhra Pradesh identified by National Level Consultant (NLC) engaged by the Ministry of Tourism is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier. The number of projects and amount sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh during first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan namely, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as below:

	2012-13	2013-14
No. of projects	10	14
Amount sanctioned (In Rs. Crore)	104.97	49.36

The list of Tourism Circuits/Destinations prioritized for development during 2014-15 by Ministry of Tourism in consultation with State Government of Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*The circuits identified by National Level Consultant (NLC)
in Andhra Pradesh*

Circuit 1: Vishakhapatnam - Vizianagaram - Srikakulan

Circuit 2: Hyderabad-Nalgonda -Warangal- Karimnagar - Adilabad

Circuit 3: East Godavari - Khammam - West Godavari - Krishna - Guntur

Circuit 4: Chittoor -Nellore-Anantapur- Kadapa

Statement-II

*List of Tourism Circuits/Destinations prioritized for
development during 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh*

Mega Circuit

- (a) Kondapalli - Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas

Circuit

- (a) Guttikonda Bilam Cave - Pidugurali - Kondaveedu Fort - Kotappa Konda Temple Circuit, Guntur District
- (b) Buddhist Circuit Srikakulam.

Destinations

- (a) Development of Nagarjunasagar
- (b) Sound & Light Show and area development in Srikalahasti
- (c) Development of Perupalem Beach in West Godavari

Braille tourist information boards

3837. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the express facilities for people with vision impairment in National Heritage monuments;
- (b) whether the Ministry has ever considered deploying braille tourist information boards on all National Heritage monuments; 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) Providing of basic facilities/amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, *etc.*), facilities for tourist including physically challenged people with vision impairment at centrally protected monuments are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per need and resources. The list of monuments/sites showing different basic tourist facilities are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has provided braille information board on important monuments. The details of which are at Statement.

Statement
Status of visitors facilities at Centrally Protected Monuments

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Category	Facilities Provided				
			Ramp	Wheel Chair	Toilet	Drinking Water	Braille Signage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra Circle							
1.	Taj Mahal	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Agra fort.	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
4.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
5.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6.	Itimad-ud-Daulah	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
7.	Ram Bagh	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8.	Mehtab Bagh	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aurangabad Circle							
9.	Ajanta Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10.	Ellora Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Blbi ka Maqbara	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Daulatabad Fort	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Category	Ramp	Wheel Chair	Toilet	Drinking Water	Braille Signage
13.	Pandulena Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	Yes	No
14.	Aurangabad Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	Yes	No
Bangalore Circle							
15.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
17.	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18.	Tippu Palace, Bangalore	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
19.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
20.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bhopal Circle							
21.	Buddhist Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
22.	The Palace Situated, Burhanpur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	No	No	No
23.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No

24.	Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
25.	Royal Palaces, Mandu	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	No	No	No
26.	Roopmati Pavilion	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
27.	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	No	No	No
28.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Gwalior Fort.	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
30.	Group of Monuments at Amarkantak	Not Ticketed	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bhubaneswar Circle							
31.	Sun Temple, Konark	Ticketed Monument	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
32.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
33.	Rajarani Temple	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	Yes	No
34.	Ratnagiri	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
35.	Lalitagiri Monument	Ticketed Monument	No	No	yes	yes	No
Chennai Circle							
36.	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Front Museum, Thirumayam	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
39.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
40.	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
41.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanasal	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
42.	Natural Caven with Inscription Eladipattam, Sittannaval	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
Chandigarh Circle							
43.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
44.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dharwad Circle							
45.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
46.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
47.	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
48.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
49.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

50.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes
Delhi Circle						
51.	Jantar Mantar	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52.	Khan-I-Khana	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53.	Purana Qila	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
54.	Sultanghari Tomb	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
55.	Tughluqabad	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
56.	Kotla Feroz Shah	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
57.	Safdarjung Tomb	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
58.	Red fort	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
59.	Humayun's Tomb	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
60.	Qutub Minar	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guwahati Circle						
61.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgon, Distt. Sivasagar	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes
62.	Talatalghar, Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sivasagar	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	Ranghar, Jaisagar	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
64.	Bishnudol, Jaysagar	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
65.	Group of four Maidams at Charaideo, Distt.	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hyderabad Circle							
66.	Golconda Fort, Golconda	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
67.	Charminar, Hyderabad	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
68.	Ancient remains, Nagarjunakonda	Ticketed Monument	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
69.	Buddhist Stupa, Amaravathi	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
70.	Rock- Cut temple, Undavalli	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
71.	Guntupalle Cave, West Godavari	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
72.	Warangal Fort, Warangal	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
73.	Lower fort(Raja & Rani Mahal) Chandragiri Fort, Chittoor	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Jodhpur Circle							
74.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chittaurgarh	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

75.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Distt. Kumbhalgarh	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jaipur							
76.	Deeg Palace Deeg Distt. Bhartpur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
77.	Ranthambhor Fort	Not Ticketed	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
78.	Kalibanga Museum	Not Ticketed	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kolkata Circle							
79.	Koch Bihar Palace, Koch Bihar	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
80.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
81.	Bishnupur Gr. of Temples, Bishnupur	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lucknow Circle							
82.	Sahet Stravasti, Sravasti	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
83.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
84.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
85.	Residency, Lucknow	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mumbai Circle							
86.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
87.	Elephanta Caves	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
88.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
89.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
90.	Caves, Temple & inscription, Junnar, Pune	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
91.	Caves, Temple and inscription Karla	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
92.	Caves, Temple and inscription Bhaja	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
93.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
94.	Hirakota Old Fort, Agarkot, Raigad	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
95.	Old Fort, Sholapur	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
Patna Circle							
96.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
97.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
98.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
99.	Excavated Remains, Antichak (Vikramshila), Distt. Bhagalpur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

100.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
101.	Tomb of Lord Cornwallis, Ghazipur, Ghazipur (U.P)	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
102.	Old Fort (Shahi Fort), Jaunpur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
103.	Excavated Remains at Samath	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
104.	Observatory of Man Singh, Varanasi	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Raipur Circle							
105.	Laxman Temple	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shimla Circle							
106.	Kangra Fort Kangra	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
107.	Rock- Cut Temple, Masrur	Ticketed Monument	No	No	No	No	No
Srinagar Circle							
108.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
109.	Group of Temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
110.	Awantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111.	Ancient Palace at Leh, District Leh	Ticketed Monument	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Thrissur Circle							
112.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
113.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Distt. Ernakulam	Ticketed Monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vadodara Circle							
114.	Sun Temple, Modhera	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
115.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
116.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
117.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
118.	Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
119.	Jami Masjid, Champaner- Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid Champaner Pavagadh	Ticketed Monument	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Potential of tourism sector to stimulate economic growth

3838. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tourism has good potential to stimulate economic growth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how far tourism sector in the country has helped in generating employment and income during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) whether the expected growth of tourism sector is inadequate both in terms of its contribution to the overall economic growth and its potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The tourism sector has a major role to play to promote faster, sustainable and more inclusive economic growth. It has better prospects for promoting pro-poor growth than many other sectors. This is because tourism is labour intensive and involves a collection of activities, services and industries comprising transportation, accommodation, eating establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses and other hospitality services provided to individuals or groups traveling away from home for leisure, business or other purposes. The broad scope of economic activities involved enables wide participation in its growth, including participation by the informal sector.

(c) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India 2009-10, the contribution of Tourism in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment generation in the country in 2009-10, has been estimated to be 6.8% and 10.2%, respectively. The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) during the years 2002-2012 were ₹ 5, 22,206 Crore.

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has continuously shown a better growth than the world average of International Tourist Arrivals during the last four years. Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) have also shown significantly high growth during the same period.

(d) Although the tourism sector in India has grown in recent years, it is felt that with India's vast bounties of nature, its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thought, its rich cultural heritage, its varied rural countryside and wildlife, age - old practices of Yoga, Siddha, etc. spread across different States/Union Territories (UTs), there is immense tourism potential to tap, which can lead to further growth in tourism.

To boost this growth rate further, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical & Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives Conference and Exhibitions (MICE), Eco-Tourism, Development of Camp Sites, Caravan Tourism, Campaign Parks, Film Tourism, etc. This is done in order

to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' to promote India as a 365 day destination, attract tourists with specific interests and to ensure repeat visits for the products in which India has a comparative advantage.

Promotion of tourism in Odisha

3839. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government considers that tourism would be the main source of income after agriculture;
- (b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Eastern India including North-Eastern States have not been focused by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof particularly in the context of Odisha which is a tourist State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the GDP Estimates of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the contribution of various industries to the total GDP at factor cost during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Since Tourism is not included in the industry classification according to System of National Accounts (SNA) therefore the Ministry of Tourism through a separate exercise called "Tourism Satellite Account" estimates the contribution of Tourism Sector in the GDP of the Country. As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India - 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next two years, namely 2010-11 and 2011-12, the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 6.77%, 6.76% and 6.76%, respectively.

- (c) No, Sir.

Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs including Eastern and North Eastern States as well as Odisha for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

- (d) The details of the projects sanctioned/released and utilised amount for the development and promotion of tourism to the State of Odisha during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Provisional Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity (At current price)*

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12 (2nd RE)		2011-12 (1st RE)		2013-14 (PE)	
		Rs. crore	% share	Rs. crore	% share	Rs. crore	% share
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	753,832	14.37	764,510	13.95	800,548	13.94
2	Mining and Quarrying	110,725	2.11	108,328	1.98	106,838	1.86
3	Manufacturing	854,098	16.28	863,876	15.76	857,705	14.94
4	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	100,646	1.92	102,922	1.88	109,018	1.90
5	Construction	415,188	7.91	419,795	7.66	426,664	7.43
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	1,402,261	26.72	1,473,353	26.88	1,517,826	26.43
7	Financing, Insurance, Realestate and Business Services	945,534	18.02	1,048,748	19.13	1,183,714	20.62
8	Community, Social and Personal Services	665,246	12.68	700,579	12.78	739,477	12.88
		5,247,530		5,482,111		5,741,791	

2nd RE: Second Revised Estimate; 1st RE: First Revised Estimate; PE: Provisional Estimate

Source: Press Release dated 30th May, 2014 by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Statement-II*Details of the projects sanctioned/released and utilised amount for the development and promotion of tourism to the State of Odisha during 2012-13 and 2013-14.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13				
1.	Celebration of Toshali Craft Mela hold from 15th to 27th December, 2011 Odisha	16.30	16.30	16.30

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Celebration of Konark Festival and Toshali National Craft Mela, 2012	45.00	45.00	45.00
2013-14				
1.	Celebration of Konark Festival 1st -5th December, 2013	20.00	20.00	0
2.	Toshali National Craft Mela 15th - 27th December, 2013	25.00	25.00	0
3.	Mukteswar Dance Festival 14th - 16th January, 2014	5.00	5.00	0
4.	Puri-Bhubanswar-Chilka Mega circuit Phase-II.	1957.33	*391.46	0
5.	Destination of Chandrabhaga	500.00	* 100.00	0
6.	Varaha Pitha - Dhabaleswara-Mata Matha Nau Vihar	800.00	*43.65	0
7.	Development of Ekamra Bhubaneswar	500.00	* 100.00	0
8.	Development of Talsari-Chandipur-Dagara under Beach Circuit Development Scheme	760.39	*152.08	0
9.	Multimedia Show at Udayagiri-Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	500.00	* 100.00	0
10.	Multimedia Show at Konark Sun Temple, Konark Puri, Odisha	500.00	* 100.00	0
11.	Multimedia Show at Dhauli - Bhubaneswar-Odisha	500.00	* 100.00	0
12.	Development of Atharnalla in the District of Puri, Odisha	475.36	*95.07	0

* Adjustment against unspent balance lying with State Government.

Review of tourism policy

3840. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Tourism Policy formulated by Government is more

than one decade old and needs to be reviewed for taking into consideration various aspects with the changing times in tourism sector;

(b) if so, whether any consultations with stakeholders have been held to revisit the Tourism Policy, 2012;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(d) in the light of (b) and (c) above, what Government proposes to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The current National 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 main objective of the tourism policy of the Government 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 Tourism Policy provides a 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 National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC), which consists of stakeholders and experts, has been constituted by the Government in November, 2002 under the Chairpersonship of the 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.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy.

Development of tourist places of M.P.

†3841. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of foreign as well as Indian tourists who have visited Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise and site-wise details of the funds given for the development of infrastructure at various tourist sites in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the details of new steps being taken by Government to develop tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) to the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given below:

Year	FTVs	DTVs
2011	2,69,559	4,41,19,820
2012	2,75,930	5,31,97,209
2013	2,80,333	6,31,10,709

(b) The details of tourism projects sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) A list of Tourism Circuits/Destinations prioritized by the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for development during 2014-15 is given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of funds given for the development of infrastructure at various tourist sites in Madhya Pradesh during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount				(₹ in lakhs)	
		Sanctioned	Released	UC Received	UC pending		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Eleventh Five Year Plan							
2011-12							
1.	Development of Way side facilities on National/State Highways as a tourist circuit in Madhya Pradesh	755.29	604.23	604.23	0.00		
2.	Integrated Development of Vindhya Region (Rewa and Singroli Districts) as a tourist Circuit in Madhya Pradesh	798.00	638.40	638.40	0.00		
3.	Destination Development of Chambal Circuit (Sheopur, Morena & Bhind Districts) as a Tourist Circuit in Madhya Pradesh	710.00	568.00	568.00	0.00		
4.	Destination Development of Dewas (Phase II) in Madhya Pradesh.	379.42	303.53	303.53	0.00		
5.	Destination Development of Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh	447.48	357.98	357.98	0.00		
6.	Integrated Development of Bhopal Phase-II (Distt. Bhopal) as a Tourist Destination in Madhya Pradesh	450.46	360.37	355.57	4.80		
7.	Celebration of World Tourism Day, Event Sharad Utsav and Mandu Festival in Madhya Pradesh	27.25	27.25	27.25	0.00		
TOTAL		3567.90	2859.76	2854.96	4.80		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Twelfth Five Year Plan					
2012-13					
1.	Development of Ujjain as a tourist destination in Madhya Pradesh	420.80	336.70	190.00	146.70
2.	Integrated Development of wayside amenities at various locations as circuits in Madhya Pradesh	763.61	610.89	271.80	339.09
3.	Development of Khandwa (Distt. Khandwa) as a tourist destination in Madhya Pradesh	444.67	355.73	355.70	0.03
4.	Integrated Development of Bhimbetka -Bhojpur- and Ashapuri as tourist circuit in Madhya Pradesh	721.35	577.08	150.00	427.08
5.	Development of Jabalpur as Mega Circuit in MP	4937.10	2468.55	2050.00	418.55
6.	CFA for Development of Narmada Circuit (Phase-III), in MP	798.00	159.60	187.20	0.00
7.	CFA for Development of Buddhist Circuit (Sonari, Satdhara and Mural Khurd etc.) in MP	794.84	158.97	160.00	0.00
8.	CFA for Development of Wayside Amenities for Jabalpur, Hoshangabad & Rewa Division in MP	759.00	151.80	154.45	0.00
9.	CFA for Development of Chhindwara as a Circuit in MP	799.29	159.85	0.00	159.85
10.	CFA for Development of Wayside Amenities for Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain Division in MP (Part-I)	759.00	151.80	0.00	151.80
11.	CFA for Dest. Development of Khargone, Distt. Khargone in MP	484.82	96.96	133.00	0.00
12.	Destination Development of Chanderi in MP	473.48	94.70	160.00	0.00
13.	CFA for Development of Wayside Amenities for Gwalior, Chamal and Sagar Division in MP(Part-II)	759.00	151.80	0.00	151.80

14.	Destination Development of Sironj, Dist. Vidisha in MP	440.79	88.16	230.00	0.00
15.	Dev. of Mega Circuit Bundelkhand comprising Chhatarpur, Damoh, Sagar, Panna and Tikamgarh in MP	3600.00	720.00	896.00	0.00
16.	Dev. of Ujjain Mega Circuit in MP	4000.00	800.00	1200.00	0.00
17.	CFA for Bhagoria Utsav during 2011-12	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
18.	CFA for World Tourism Day (Event) in Madhya Pradesh	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
19.	CFA for Burhanpur Utsav, Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh	4.75	4.75	0.00	4.75
20.	CFA for Sharad Utsav, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh	5.25	5.25	0.00	5.25
	TOTAL	20989.75	7116.59	6138.15	1828.90
2013-14					
1.	CFA for Fair and Festival in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2013-14	33.00	33.00	33.00	0.00
2.	CFA for Fair and Festivals in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2012-13	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
3.	Dev. of Panchmarhi (Matkuli- Pipariya and Suhagpur) as Tourist Circuit in Madhya Pradesh	767.02	153.40	0.00	153.40
4.	Circuit Dev. of Vindhya Circuit Phase-II in MP	724.50	144.90	50.00	94.90
5.	Destination Development of Nemawar in MP	481.77	96.35	96.50	0.00
6.	Development of Bhopal as a Mega Circuit in MP	4616.85	923.37	0.00	923.37
7.	Development Indore as a Mega Destination in MP	2387.61	477.52	277.31	200.21
8.	Destination Development of Nurabad (Morena) in MP	492.95	98.59	0.00	98.59
9.	Destination Development of Nagod Maihar Part-II Satna in MP	492.59	98.51	166.60	0.00
	TOTAL	10021.29	2050.64	623.41	1495.47

Statement-II*List of Prioritized Projects for the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects
PIDDC Projects:	
1.	Mega Circuit Development Project-Rewa
2.	Mega Destination Development Project-Gwalior
3.	Circuit development Datia
4.	Facility development for renewable energy
5.	Circuit development Shajapur-Agar
6.	Destination development-Jhabua
7.	Destination development -Alirajpur
8.	FCI Ujjain & Khajuraho (Resubmitted)
Fairs & Festivals:	
(World Tourism Day (Bhopal), Bhagoria Utsav (Alirajpur), Nimar Utsav (Mafeshwar), Sharad Utsav (Mandu), Ramayan Mahotsav (Chitrakoot).	

Development of roads to tourist destinations in Jammu and Kashmir

3842. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) can get boost by developing the quality of roads to existing and new destinations in the State;

(b) whether Government would consider a major programme of development of roads to tourist destinations in J&K; and

(c) whether Government would intervene to regulate airfares to Srinagar during peak tourist season and ensure that no arbitrary fares are charged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per J&K Government, tourism sector is the backbone of the economy of J&K State. The development and upgradation of roads leading to existing and new destinations can give boost to the tourism industry in J&K State.

(b) Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for improving last mile connectivity to tourist destinations. As per the State Government of J&K, the State Government has taken up a massive programme of development and upgradation of road infrastructure in J&K State particularly the National Highways.

The following roads have been declared as National Highways by the Government, which would definitely give boost to the tourism potential of the State of Jammu and Kashmir :

1. Highway starting from its junction with NH No.44 near Domail connecting Katra, Reasi and terminating at Pouni in the State of J&K. (New No. 144).
2. Highway starting from its junction with NH-44 near Srinagar connecting Badgam, Pulwama, Shopian, Kulgam and terminating at its junction with new NH No. 44 near Qazigund in the State of J&K. (New No. 444)
3. Highway starting from its junction with NH-44 near Jammu connecting Akhnoor, Nowshera, Rajouri and terminating at Poonch in the State of J&K. (New No. 144 A).
4. Highway connecting Atari (India/Pakistan Border), Amritsar, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur in the State of Punjab, Naduan, Hamirpur, Toni Devi, Awa Devi, Mandi, Kullu, Manali, Gramphoo, Kyelong in the State of Himachal Pradesh and terminating at Leh in the State of J&K. (New No.3).
5. The development and upgradation of existing Batote-Kishtwar National Highway IB would give boost to tourism spots along the road viz Sinthen, Daksun, Anantnag etc. and Kargil Zaskar road.

(c) As per the Ministry of Civil Aviation, air fares are fixed by the airlines based on interplay of market forces and are not determined by the Government. Airlines are free to fix tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airline remains compliant with the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937 as long as the fare charged by them are within the fare bucket and does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

Funds for development of tourism

†3843. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds spent/proposed to be spent for development of tourism in the country during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14;
- (b) the year-wise amount of funds spent; and
- (c) the number of new tourism centres developed and the details of States and locations thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism including new tourism centres 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 prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate along with Expenditure by the Ministry of Tourism for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 under various Plan Heads is given below:

Year	Budget Estimate (BE) (₹ in crore)	Revised Estimate (RE) (₹ in crore)	Expenditure
2012-2013	1210.00	950.00	865.96
2013-2014	1282.00	980.00	971.23 (Provisional)

(c) The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for various States/UTs during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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).

Regulating flow of tourist to pilgrim places

3844. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a study to assess the carrying capacity of all the major and lesser known tourist hot spots, including places of pilgrim, across the country to regulate the flow of tourists and ensure a climate resilient to tourism in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for better planning in construction of infrastructure and other operational developmental activities at all the tourist hot spots and places of pilgrim to ensure their sustainable development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism organized a national conference of all State and Union Territory Tourism Ministers on 18.07.2013 in New Delhi and the main subject discussed was Sustainable Tourism and Carrying Capacity of Destinations. Further, based on the recommendation made by Inter-Ministerial Group on Uttarakhand in its meeting held on 02.08.2013, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has decided to conduct a study on Tourism Carrying Capacity of existing and potential destinations with planning of infrastructure development in Uttarakhand.

Ministry of Tourism has recently formulated Sustainable Tourism Criteria and Indicators, which are applicable to Accommodation Sector and Tour Operators. These are available on the Ministry of Tourism's website www.tourism.gov.in.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism including construction of infrastructure and other operational developmental activities at all the tourist hot spots and places of pilgrim is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates.

Refresher course for tourist guides

3845. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide a refresher course for tourist guides;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the attacks on foreign tourists and molestation, etc. have really brought down the image of the country drastically and India has become a less favoured destination for foreign tourists; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Organizing Refresher Courses for Tourist Guides is an ongoing process and it is done as per the Guidelines for the selection and grant of guide licence to Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG) - 2011. This programme is conducted by Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management or the approved/designated Institute of the Ministry of Tourism.

The Refresher Courses are conducted every year and Regional level Tourist Guides have to participate in Refresher Course within three years after/from the issuance of Guide license to him/her and thereafter, once in five years. Licensed guides are required to successfully pass the Refresher Courses for Renewal of their licenses.

(c) and (d) There has not been any negative growth of tourist arrivals in the country in the recent past. Instead healthy Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) continue to show a positive growth. During 2013, 6.97 million foreign tourists visited India registering a growth of 5.9%, as compared to the year 2012 wherein 6.58 million tourists had visited the country. FTAs during the period January-May 2014 were 30.52 lakh with a growth of 6.6%, as compared to the FTAs of 28.63 lakh with a growth of 2.6% during January-May 2013 over the corresponding period of 2012.

However, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following measures to ensure safety of tourists:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism organized a national conference of all State and Union Territory Tourism Ministers on 18.07.2013 in New Delhi. The meeting passed a unanimous resolution that the Departments of Tourism of all States and Union Territories will work for ensuring safety and security of tourists.
- (ii) Prevention of crime, including crime against tourists/foreign tourists is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy adequate Tourist Police.

- (iii) In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted a 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism', which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक) : महोदय,...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसे ले कर दीजिए।

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : महोदय, मैं सदन में 'स्मारकों से प्राप्त राजस्व' के संबंध में 6 अगस्त, 2014 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2953 के दिए गए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 518 (E), dated the 21st July, 2014, publishing the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 690/16/14]

I. MoU between GAIL and GAIL Gas Limited**II. MoU between Government of India and GAIL**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. Memorandum of Understanding between the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and GAIL Gas Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 677/16/14]

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 678/16/14]

Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 692/1/14]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of KMRCL, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 763/16/14]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—
 - (1) S.O. 580 (E), dated the 27th February, 2014, regarding appointment of Shri Dharmesh Kumar Sharma, first Additional Sessions Judge, New Delhi, Patiala House Court, as the first Additional Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for New Delhi.

- (2) S.O. 888 (E), dated the 25th March, 2014, regarding appointment of Shri K.M. Balachandran, Special Judge (SPE/CBI) - II/Additional District Judge II, Ernakulam as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for the State of Kerala.
- (3) S.O. 1075 (E), dated the 11th April, 2014, regarding appointment of Shri K.K. Bhatt, Principal Judge, City Civil and Sessions Court, Ahmedabad as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for the State of Gujarat.
- (4) S.O. 1404 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, regarding appointment of Shri Rajesh Garg, Senior Most Additional Sessions Judge, Panchkula as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 700/16/14]

- (5) G.S.R. 540 (E), dated the 25th July, 2014, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Senior Private Secretary and Stenographer Grade-I Recruitment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 702/16/14]

- (6) S.O. 1914 (E), dated the 28th July, 2014, regarding appointment of Thiru M. Mony, Sessions Judge as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 700/16/14]

- (7) S.O. 1915 (E), dated the 28th July, 2014, regarding appointment of Shri R. Thanga District and Sessions Judge, Aizwal as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for the State of Mizoram.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 700/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 742 (E), dated 12th March, 2014, empowering the Director General, NIA to arrest a person or search a building, conveyance or a place or to authorize any officer subordinate to him to arrest such person or search such building, conveyance or place, under Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 701/16/14]

Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2014-15) of ESIC, New Delhi

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय) : महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ई.एस.आई.सी.), नई दिल्ली के वित्तीय प्राक्कलन और निष्पादन बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 683/16/14]

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION: (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding updated Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on “Welfare of Small Weavers of Mau and Adjoining Area - A Case Study” pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas

And

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-Third Report of Department-related Parliamentary standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) ‘तेल संस्थानों की सुरक्षा’ के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति।
 - (ii) ‘तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड का कार्यकरण’ के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति।
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RE. DEMAND TO REVISE SOME UNPARLIAMENTARY WORDS

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, पार्लियामेंटरी स्ट्रीट थाने में डेढ़ सौ लड़के 'सी सैट' के विषय को लेकर उपवास पर हैं। उन्हें पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया है। उनका कहना है कि 24 तारीख से पहले सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाकर सरकार उनके मसले पर विचार क्यों नहीं करती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in this.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is a very serious matter. Government should look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have no objection to it. Government can always examine it. What is your point of order, Shri Tyagi?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, रूल 261 में यह दिया है कि, "if the Chairman is of the opinion..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Rule No. ?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, Rule 261. Rule 261 says, "Expunction of words from proceedings: If the Chairman is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate, which is or are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may in his discretion, order that such word or words be expunged from the proceedings of the Council."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you reading? That is not the Rule book.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरिएट की छपी हुई किताब है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इसमें इन्होंने नामी गिरामी जस्टिस एम.सी. सेतलवाड को कोट किया है, regarding this Administrative Reforms Committee जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है, "The situation has considerably deteriorated, at least, two Members of the ruling party who were to resign from the office of Minister following judicial strictures against them were, subsequently, appointed as Governors. For example, * of our province and *."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your point? अपना प्वाइंट क्या है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि जब मैंने अपनी यह बात दण्डवते जी को कोट करते हुए अपने भाषण में कही, तो सर, आपने एक नहीं काफी नाम निकाल दिए, उसमें * का नाम था जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के हमारे कॉमरेड की दिक्कतों से कैसे तंग हुए, उसके बाद * का था। सर, उसके बाद * का नाम था, जिनसे हमारे तेलुगू देशम के साथियों के प्रोटेस्ट थे। सर, ये सारे नाम आपने निकाल दिए। नम्बर-दो, एक कमेटी है जो सरकार की बनाई हुई है, जिसमें तीन डी.जी.पी. हैं, तमिलनाडु की डी.जी.पी., यू.पी. का डी.जी.पी. और महाराष्ट्र का डी.जी.पी.,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आपने इन डी.जी.पी.जे. के नाम निकाल दिए, जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि माइनॉरिटी के लोग हम लोगों की तरह अच्छी तरह से नहीं देखते हैं, and they must be given free proportionate representation in the force. वह भी आने निकाल दिया और बिल्कुल किसी मतलब का मेरा वक्तव्य नहीं बचा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. अब सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान)... I come to your point.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, नाम को जोड़ने ...(व्यवधान)... सर, लोक सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स की जो पब्लिकेशन है और जो राज्य सभा की है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : लोक सभा के बारे में इधर क्यों बोलते हैं, राज्य सभा के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : प्रोसीडिंग्स जब इसमें एलाउड है और इतना बड़ा नेता मधु दण्डवते जब कह रहा है, उनकी बातों का संज्ञान नहीं ले रहे हैं, नम्बर-एक, नम्बर-दो, there is an English word 'exploitation.' When people speak in English regarding exploitation, it is Parliamentary. But, when I say 'loot', it becomes unparliamentary! यानी कि अंग्रेजी में तो सही है और हिन्दी में लूट वर्ड हो तो सही नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी आप बैठिए। Tyagi ji, the matter is regarding unparliamentary words and expressions. Of course, I agree that the comments or opinion of the Chair may be subjective. It is correct. It need not be objective; it can be subjective. But, what happens is that there are already rulings of the hon. Chairman or who were in the Chair on various occasions and all those have been compiled in the form of a book and it is available here. So, usually, we go by that. But I can tell you that personally I have sometimes felt that some words are not unparliamentary or they may be allowed. I also feel. But, still, I go by the rulings of my predecessors who were, certainly, more well-versed than me, I believe. So, I go by that. I can give an example. I don't mind giving an example. The other day, a word 'horse trading' came. It was reported unparliamentary. Then, I thought what is the word that can replace the word 'horse trading.' I could not find any alternative. I thought that it is a proper word, a political word which can express horse trading. Horse trading can be expressed only by horse trading. I thought like that. But, yet, my predecessors who were, certainly, more learned than me expunged it. And that compelled me. Therefore, I also expunged it. Now, this is the practice I do. Any Member sitting in the Chair can do the same thing. However, I agree, even my decision may be subjective sometimes. Since you raised it, I will re-look into it. I really look into it. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you have a re-look. But, I suggest you also look at the language variation, because, in Hindi 'horse trading' could be 'घोड़े की सौदागिरी'। Is it unparliamentary? So, if you are re-looking into that, be careful. A lot of problems will come when you translate them into our national languages.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, one second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is enough. There is no discussion on that. It is not a discussion on the...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, एक्सप्लॉएटेशन में और लूट में क्या फर्क है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not an expert. I am not a linguist. I am not an expert.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the word 'loot' owes its origin to Hindi and Sanskrit. 'Loot' is not an English word.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion on that subject. I am not an expert in languages. I am nobody to give a judgment on that. I already said that even my own decisions are subjective; they may not be objective. However, I will try my level-best to be objective.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): After revisiting all these words, I request the Chairman that Rajya Sabha should publish a new book which comprises the words containing Parliamentary and un-Parliamentary words.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion and that can be looked into.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There, you have to fix the time-limit, Sir.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to continue with the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The time allotted is five hours. Already 33 minutes are consumed. In any case, we are not going to allow even a minute more. Therefore, every Member is requested to adhere to his party time. Hon. Member, Shri Satish Chandra Misra was speaking earlier and he may continue now. But, since he is an initiator, he has a little more time. But I ask him to be brief.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will try to be as brief as I can today. Yesterday, I was speaking about the category of vulnerable women. But, today I would start with children. If we see children in this country, we have 43 crore children who are between 0-18 years of age. देश में 45 करोड़ बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जो जीरो से अठारह साल की उम्र के हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन बच्चों के बारे में हम लोगों को और खासतौर से इस मंत्रालय को गंभीरता से देखने की जरूरत है कि इन बच्चों के अपलिफ्टमेंट के लिए, इनकी पढ़ाई के लिए, इनकी देखभाल के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं और क्या करना चाहिए, क्योंकि

इस नेशन को बनाने वाले यही बच्चे होते हैं। इसलिए इसको बहुत ही गंभीरता से देखने की जरूरत है। इस बारे में डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जो कहा, in the Constitution where he says with respect to woman and child both; while framing the Constitution he has taken care of this and it fits in today more properly. He says that the best religion in the world is one which teaches liberty, equality and fraternity. These are undoubtedly true in today's context, especially in the context of children and women. Dr. Ambedkar, while framing the Constitution, had even ensured to bring forth at least four specific Articles to take care of this category of people, specially. In Article 15, he provided that there shall not be any discrimination on the basis of caste or on the basis of religion and on the basis of sex. But, at the same time, in the very same Article, he provided that you can discriminate positively in favour of women. For doing so, he makes a special provision enabling the States to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women and children under which the Government can pass special laws for women and children. Sir, this we should take note of. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar took special care, while making fundamental rights, to provide for a provision to say that there shall not be any discrimination. He said, affirmative discrimination laws should be framed, can be framed by the States in favour of women and children.

In Article 42, he further provides that the State can make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work for women and maternity relief. This is also contained in Article 42 which is the second provision which is specifically dealing with women. Thereafter, Article 45 requires the Government to endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children below six years. Now, above all, the Constitution imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen, through article 51A(e) to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Sir, yesterday, when I was referring to the television channels and also the soap operas which are going on therein, and especially a celebrity hero giving a nude picture and posters being made thereof, I said that this should be taken seriously by the Government. The Government itself should take the initiative and take action against such things. If the Government is silent, then, the message goes differently. यह मैसेज जाता है कि हां, आप कर सकते हैं, आप तो सेलिब्रिटी हैं। वैसे आप बड़े भारी सोशल वर्कर बनते हैं और अपनी फिल्म चलाने के लिए आपको पैसा कमाना है आजकल जब फिल्म बनती है, तो उसके बाद फिल्म को केवल इस बात से क्रेडिट दिया जाता है कि उसने दो सौ करोड़ कमा लिया या तीन सौ करोड़ कमा लिया। यह क्रेडिट दिया जाता है। The money does not go to the poor people. It goes into the pockets of those who are producing the film. तो इसको देखने की जरूरत है। जब आई.पी.सी. में प्रोविजन प्रोवाइड किया गया है, Section 292(A) and

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

Section 294 of the IPC, there is a specific provision that this is an offence, and this is prohibited. और इस प्रोहिबिशन के अगेन्स्ट में एक्शन होना चाहिए, उसमें तीन साल की सज़ा है, सज़ा दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन कौन एक्शन लेगा? इसमें गवर्नमेंट को आगे आना चाहिए, मिनिस्ट्री को आगे आना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को इस चीज़ के लिए पैनल्टी इम्पोज़ करनी चाहिए, फाइन इम्पोज़ करना चाहिए। जो आमदनी इनकी इस फिल्म से हो रही है, जिसमें इस तरह की चीज़ दिखा रहे हैं, समाज को इस तरह से दूषित कर रहे हैं, तो उसको इम्पाउंड कर लेगा चाहिए, उस पैसे को भी अपने कब्जे में लेकर सोशल वेलफेयर में लगाना चाहिए, चाहे वह तीन सौ करोड़ कमाए, चाहे चार सौ करोड़ कमाए। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और इसको देखकर अगर कानून में किसी बदलाव की जरूरत है, फिल्म और टेलीविजन के बारे में, तो गवर्नमेंट को उसे कंसिडर करना चाहिए और विमेन एंड चाइल्ड वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उन्हें इस पर जरूर ध्यान देकर, अपने सजेशन देकर इसको एनफोर्स कराने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, कंस्टीट्यूशन में डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने जितने भी लॉज़ प्रोवाइड किए हैं, उनका सही इंप्लिमेंटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, यह भी देखने की जरूरत है। आज देश में उनका सही इंप्लिमेंटेशन बिल्कुल भी नहीं हो रहा है। आज भी देश में दहेज प्रथा खत्म नहीं हुई है, कानून तो बन गए, लेकिन दहेज प्रथा अभी भी चल रही है। लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, जलाया जा रहा है। आज जब लड़की पैदा होती है, तो शुरू से ही लोगों के दिमाग में परेशानियां आने लगती हैं। इसको कैसे पालेंगे, कहां से दहेज लाएंगे? इस तरह की अनेकों चीज़ें उनके दिमाग में आती हैं, तो इस तरह की मानसिकता बदलनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए आपको gender sensitization करना पड़ेगा। जो male children हैं, जो लड़के हैं, उनको भी पढ़ाई करानी पड़ेगी, उनको भी समझाना पड़ेगा। स्कूल से ही उनको gender sensitization करना पड़ेगा और जो लड़कियां हैं, उनके बारे में उनकी सोच बदलनी पड़ेगी। उस सोच को बदलने के लिए जो भी आवश्यक है, वह करने की जरूरत है, जिससे कि आगे चलकर जब मानसिकता बदलती है, वे उस मानसिकता में न आएँ और उनको यह ध्यान रहे कि ये हमारी मां-बहन और बेटी की तरह हैं और अगर ऐसा है, तो हमें उनकी रक्षा, उनकी सुरक्षा करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ बाल-विवाह, भ्रूण हत्या और बलात्कार ये सबसे बड़ी समस्याएं आज इस देश में हैं। बाल-विवाह को रोकने के लिए अनेकों कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन कई लोग इसको अच्छे तरीके से पिक्चराइज़ करते हैं। तो टेलीविजन में यह दिखाने के बजाय कि बाल-विवाह हो रहा है और उसको एक्सेप्ट किया जा रहा है, उसकी जगह अगर हम लोग रिवर्स दिखाएं, तो शायद कुछ डिफरेंट टाइप की एजुकेशन मिले, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि आज जब हम लोग टेलीविजन सीरियल्स देखते हैं, तो बाल-विवाह को पहले तो खराब दिखाते हैं, फिर पिक्चराइज़ करके उसको अच्छा दिखा देते हैं। हमें इस तरह की योजना बनानी चाहिए कि बाल-विवाह को रोकने के लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाए जाएँ और जो लोग बाल-विवाह के लिए फोर्स करते हैं, उनको एन्फोर्समेंट के द्वारा पनिश किया जाए। भ्रूण हत्या क्यों होती है? वह इसलिए होती है, क्योंकि एक मानसिकता रहती है कि कहीं लड़की तो पैदा नहीं होगी? और अगर लड़की

पैदा होने वाली है, तो उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, उसको पहले ही मार दिया जाता है। गर्भ में भी अगर लड़की की हत्या होती है, तो यह भ्रूण हत्या भी एक हत्या ही है। इसके लिए पनिशमेंट बढ़ाकर अगर हम लोग इसको हत्या के equivalent ले जाएं, तो शायद लोगों के मन में थोड़ा सा डर पैदा हो और डर के साथ-साथ हमें लोगों को यह भी शिक्षित करना पड़ेगा कि लड़कियां सब कुछ कर सकती हैं, लड़कियां हमसे एक कदम आगे बढ़ सकती हैं। लड़कियों के अंदर वह शक्ति है, जो शायद पुरुषों में नहीं है। आज शायद हम लोगों को जरूरत है ऐसी लड़कियों की, जो लोगों को रास्ता दिखा सकें। उनके पास डेवलपमेंट की शक्ति है, उनके पास मेंटेनेंस की शक्ति है। उन्हें प्रभु ने एक अलग तरह की शक्ति दी है, जो शायद मर्दों को नहीं दी। मर्द तो खाली अपनी मर्दानगी वहां दिखा सकते हैं जहां उन्हें नहीं दिखानी चाहिए और जहां एकवुअली दिखानी होती है, वहां वे कहते हैं कि सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरा लगा था, उसमें यह हत्या पकड़ ली गयी है, उसमें एक्शन पकड़ लिया गया है। फिर यहां पर आकर होम मिनिस्टर साहब बयान दे देंगे कि देखिए, हमने बहुत जल्दी एक्शन ले लिया, सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरा लगा हुआ था, उसके तहत हमने यह एक्शन लिया और जिसने घटना को अंजाम दिया, उसे पकड़ लिया। बात यह नहीं है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक्शन हो ही क्यों रहा है, यह इंसिडेंट होने ही न पाए, हमें इसकी तैयारी करनी चाहिए। हमें इस तरह की योजना बनानी चाहिए कि इंसिडेंट होने से पहले हम उसे कैसे रोकें। आज प्रदेश में और देश में जो पुलिस है, सबको मालूम है कि चालीस परसेंट जो एक्सांस होते हैं, चाहे वे हत्या के हों, लूट के हों या बलात्कार के हों, इसमें उन्हें छोड़ने और छुड़वाने का पुलिस करती है और ज्यादातर मामलों में पुलिस को पहले से ही ज्ञान होता है कि यहां पर यह-यह कार्यवाही होने वाली है, इसलिए वे वहां से लोग हट जाते हैं। हमें ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए, इस तरह का सिस्टम बनाना चाहिए, जहां पर जो lawenforcementagencies हैं, अगर वे गलती करती हैं, अगर उनके क्षेत्र में इस तरह का कोई एक्शन होता है तो उन्हें सजा दी जाए। उन्हें खाली सस्पेंड कर देने से या ट्रांसफर कर देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, उससे उन्हें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। वे दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर होकर जाएंगे, सस्पेंशन को कोर्ट से रुकवा लेंगे और उसके बाद फिर दूसरी जगह एक्शन करने का काम करेंगे। इसलिए उन पर कोई punitive एक्शन होना चाहिए, उनके ऊपर penal एक्शन होना चाहिए, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए, इस बात की सख्त जरूरत है। यह तभी हो सकता है, जब, जो वे कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे प्रदेश हों या देश हो, उन्हें अपनी क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सही मायने में enforcement करना चाहिए। अगर enforcement करने की ताकत होगी, अगर निडर होकर enforcement किया जाएगा, किसी का पक्षपात किए बगैर enforcement किया जाएगा तो ऐसा नहीं है कि कानून-व्यवस्था नहीं संभल सकती। हम लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है। बहन मायावती जी की पांच साल की सरकार रही। किस तरह से वहां पर जो कानून-व्यवस्था पहले बिगड़ी हुई थी, महिलाएं घर से निकलने में डरती थीं, घर से बाहर निकलने में हिचकती थीं, बच्चे नहीं निकलते थे, लड़कियां नहीं निकलती थीं, लेकिन पांच साल में जो सरकार बहन मायावती जी ने चलाई, उसमें चाहे उन्हें अपने ही मेंबर्स या मंत्रियों को जेल भेजना पड़ा, उन्होंने उन्हें जेल भेजा, लेकिन कानून के साथ कोई खिलवाड़ नहीं होने दिया, उन्होंने उसमें कोई कंप्रोमाइज नहीं किया। उसी का नतीजा है कि आज पूरे प्रदेश ही नहीं, पूरे देश में भी मायावती जी का जो कानून का राज है, उसको मान रहे हैं। आज जो उत्तर प्रदेश की बहन-बेटियां हैं, वे बहन मायावती जी के राज को याद कर रही हैं, जब वे सुरक्षित थीं अभी रक्षा बंधन का मौका था, उस मौके पर सब लोग अपनी बहन से राखियां

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

बंधवाते हैं। हम लोग भी बहन मायावती जी के पास राखी पर गए, हम हर बार वहां राखी बंधवाने जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर सिलसिला जरा सा उलटा चलता है। वहां पर जो प्रदेशवासी हैं, वे बहन मायावती जी को राखी बांधने का काम करते हैं क्योंकि आप हमारी रक्षा कर रही हैं, आप हमारी सुरक्षा कर रही हैं, आप प्रदेशवासियों की सुरक्षा कर रही हैं।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh) : Shame on them. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : बिल्कुल सही बात है। Shame on such people who are of this category, जिन्हें आज सुरक्षा देने की जगह सुरक्षा लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है। जया जी, आप बिल्कुल सही बात कह रही हैं। आज इसी तरह की जरूरत है, आज झांसी की रानी की तरह की मर्दानगी की जरूरत है। आज ऐसे मर्दों की जरूरत नहीं है जो अपनी बहन बेटियों को लुटते हुए देखें।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : I object to this word 'mardangi'. झांसी की रानी को 'मर्दानगी' कहना, I object to this word, Sir. I am sorry, Misraji. *...(Interruptions)...* I am extremely sorry for doing this.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, इसकी जगह जो शब्द जया जी कहें, आप उसे इसमें incorporate कर दीजिएगा। वह हम इनके ऊपर छोड़ देते हैं कि झांसी की रानी *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उसकी जगह बहादुरी कर दीजिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : 'बहादुरी' शब्द कर दें या अन्य कोई उचित शब्द कर दें। जया जी पहले जया भादुड़ी थीं, आप उसे 'बहादुर' शब्द कर दीजिए, तब ठीक रहेगा, मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। जो हमारा कहने का मकसद है, वह शायद आप भी समझ गयी हैं और सदन भी समझ रहा है कि झांसी की रानी का जब हम जिक्र कर रहे हैं तो हम क्या बात कर रहे हैं। आज देश और प्रदेश को इस तरह के लोगों की जरूरत है, जिनके रहते लोग स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें, हमारी बहन-बेटियां स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें। ऐसा न हो कि वे लोग परेशान होकर प्रदेश छोड़ने की बात करने लगें, जैसा आज उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है। इसी के साथ बच्चों का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस देश में 43 करोड़ बच्चे हैं, जो 0 से लेकर 18 वर्ष तक की उम्र के हैं। उनके बारे में हम लोगों को सोचने की जरूरत है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंड करके राइट टू एजुकेशन लाया गया है और 14 वर्ष की उम्र तक के बच्चों के लिए राइट टू एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी कर दिया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि इन बच्चों को एजुकेशन दी जाए। मैंने अभी पढ़ा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है कि यह फंडामेंटल ड्यूटी है कि हम लोग ऐसा प्रोविजन लाएं कि जो बच्चे हैं, उनको पढ़ाया जा सके, उनको कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन दी जा सके। एजुकेशन के बगैर हम लोग कुछ नहीं कर सकते। अगर बच्चे एजुकेट नहीं होंगे, तो वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन को राइट टू एजुकेशन के संबंध में अमेंड किए हुए एक-डेढ़ वर्ष हो चुका है, लेकिन उसको हम अभी तक इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसके बारे में बजट में भी कोई खास प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है जिससे कि इसको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा सके। आज इसकी बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। इसको एनफोर्स करने के लिए, जो भी फंड की जरूरत है, उसका इंतजाम केन्द्र की सरकार को जरूर करना चाहिए।

जो बच्चे वर्किंग वुमेन के हैं, जो गरीब वुमेन के बच्चे हैं, उनके बारे में खासतौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उनको किस तरह से पढ़ाया जाए, उनका किस तरह से रिहेबिलिटेशन किया जाए, इसके बारे में देखने की जरूरत है। बच्चे कई establishments में काम कर रहे हैं, रेस्टोरेंट्स में काम कर रहे हैं। यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है कि चाइल्ड लेबर एक्ट के prohibition के बावजूद भी सारे देश में बच्चे काम कर रहे हैं। वे कम उम्र में काम कर रहे हैं, चाहे establishments हों, चाहे रेस्टोरेंट्स हों, चाहे चाय की दुकानें हों, चाहे रेलवे स्टेशन हो, चाहे बस स्टैंड हो, डोमेस्टिक चाइल्ड वर्कर्स हों, स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स हों, वहां पर इनको काम करना पड़ रहा है और private establishments, जो कि dangerous hazardous establishments कहलाते हैं, वहां पर भी बच्चे काम करते हैं। जो सरकार के आंकड़े हैं, उनके हिसाब से लगभग एक करोड़ 25 लाख बच्चे 06 से 14 साल की उम्र के हैं, जो उनमें काम कर रहे हैं और अपना जीवन खराब कर रहे हैं। ऐसे बच्चों के बारे में आपको सोचने की जरूरत है। उनको क्या सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं, इसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। हो सकता है कि कई जगह पर parents मजबूरी में अपने बच्चों से वहां पर काम करा रहे हों, लेकिन उसके बारे में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उनके लिए प्रोविजन करना चाहिए, जिससे कि ऐसे बच्चों को फोर्स करके उनके parents उनसे काम न लें या एम्प्लायमेंट न दिलवाएं और ऐसी जगह पर न दिलाएं जहां एक करोड़ 25 लाख बच्चे आज hazardous work में लगे हुए हैं। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है, हम सब के लिए शर्म की बात है और इस देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। यही पीढ़ी है जो आगे चलकर देश को बनाने का काम करेगी। ये हम लोगों की जगह यहां पर होंगे। अगर हम उनके लिए सुविधा नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो इसके मायने यह है कि जो हम लोगों को काम दिया गया है, उसमें हम लोग पूरी तरह से फेल हो रहे हैं।

आज sex ratio decline होता जा रहा है, girl child ratio decline होता जा रहा है और बहुत ही alarming तरीके से decline हो रहा है। वर्ष 2001 से 2011 के बीच में जीरो से छह साल की उम्र में 12 प्वाइंट का decline हो गया है, जो कि 2001 में 927 प्रति 1000 था, वह आज घटकर 914 प्रति 1000 हो गया है, 914 लड़कियां और 1000 लड़के का ratio रह गया है। जहां तक पंजाब की बात है, वहां तो और भी alarming स्थिति है। वहां पर तो 832 लड़कियां 1000 लड़कों में हैं। इस तरह से वहां पर decline हो रहा है, इसलिए इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है कि आखिर ऐसा किसलिए हो रहा है? ऐसा पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों में हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very alarming and very serious.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is 832, as against 1000. Therefore, we should look into this. If it keeps on declining like this, where will we be reaching? Malnutrition of poor mothers, resulting in death of infants, is also shocking. हर बीस बच्चों में से एक बच्चे की डेथ हो रही है। यह malnutrition की वजह से हो रही है और एक साल के अंदर वह बच्चा मर जाता है। वह malnutrition की वजह से मर जाता है। इसके बारे में आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, किस तरह से व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, इसको देखने की जरूरत है। मैं कल vulnerable women की बात कर रहा था और मैं आगे चलकर अपनी बात इसी में conclude भी करूंगा। मैंने कल vulnerable women में बाकी सब कैटेगरीज़ की women की बात

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रखी थी, उसमें कुछ केटेगरीज़ रह गई थीं, जिनके बारे में, मैं आज जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। They are women working as domestic servants. In every house, women are working in some manner or other. What is the safety for them? What are we doing for their rights? How are we protecting them? If they are harassed, there is no provision to take care of them. Where should they go? That is why yesterday I was saying that there should be a legal aid centre exclusively for women. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar had already made a provision. You should come forward with such provisions, especially for the women, so that these women who are helpless and who have to work because of their domestic problems are protected. They are working as domestic servants. They are being harassed. There is nothing to protect them. There is no way to redressal of their grievances. If they do, they might lose their jobs also. Therefore, we have to take care of this. We should also take care of the women who still carry human waste on their heads. This is highly shameful for the country. Even today, after so many years of independence, there are women who still carry human waste on their heads. We say that this will be abolished in a few years but it should have been abolished by now. Certain provisions should be made. Some financial provisions should be made. It should be done on an emergency basis, on a day-to-day monitoring basis and a village-to-village basis. This should be abolished immediately. We cannot wait for five years or ten years for this. Similarly, in the rural areas, women have to go out in the open to relieve themselves. There are no toilets there. It was said that in 10 or 12 years, whichever period was said, we will have toilets in every home. In fact, toilet should be there in every house immediately. We should stop funding other places where it is not required. You should provide toilets in rural areas first. Their condition is very pathetic. How they come out of the house and what happens with them, you know this. In Uttar Pradesh, you must have heard of cases where women were gangraped when they went out. So, this is what is happening. The cases which are reported are reported and which are not reported are not reported at all.

Now, I come to the issue of security for differently-abled girls. हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि जो डिफरेंटली एबलड गर्ल्स होती हैं, उनमें इनसेनिटी भी होती है, helplessness भी होती है। उस तरह की लड़कियां, उस तरह की विमेन अगर बाहर घूम रही हैं, उनके लिए किसी जगह एरेंजमेंट करें, उनको एस्टैब्लिश करें, उनके लिए सेन्टर्स बनाएं, रिहैबिलिटेशन सेन्टर्स बनाएं, लेकिन उनको समाज में ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया है। Rapes are being committed and they are reported in the newspapers. But they are helpless. Nobody is there to take care of them. So, we have to take care of such women also. So far as the security of women is concerned, I would say that if you cannot bring 50 per cent women in police personnel,

at least you should bring 30 per cent. Fifty per cent should be their share, according to their population. You should at least bring 30 per cent, so that there is a sense of security. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will conclude in five minutes. We should prioritise framing of schemes or policies for differently-abled girls, for which separate funds should be provided. There should be a separate Ministry or, at least, Ministerial staff should be there. मेरा कहने का यह मतलब है कि आप कम से कम distinction करिए, मैट्रो सिटी को अलग लीजिए, आप डिस्ट्रिक्टस् को अलग लीजिए और रूरल एरियाज़ को अलग लीजिए। आप इसको तीन हिस्सों में डिवाइड करिए, तीन तरह के लोग रह रहे हैं, तीन जगह रह रहे हैं और तीन तरीके हैं। जो मैट्रो सिटी की विमेन हैं, मैट्रो सिटी में जो लड़कियां हैं, जो वर्किंग विमेन हैं, उनकी प्रब्लम्स separate हैं, उनके लिए आपको सेप्रेट अरेंजमेंट्स करने पड़ेंगे। उनके लिए आप separate measures लेंगे। जो डिस्ट्रिक्टस् में हैं, उनके लिए आपको दूसरी तरह से सोचना पड़ेगा और जो रूरल एरियाज़ में हैं, उनके लिए आपको तीसरी तरह से सोचना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए आपको अलग से मिनिस्ट्रियल स्टाफ रखना पड़ेगा, अलग से सेक्शन बनाना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इनके लिए अलग से मिनिस्ट्रियल स्टाफ नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, जब तक आप इसको अलग-अलग नहीं करेंगे, सेप्रेट फंडिंग नहीं करेंगे, तो जो रूरल एरियाज़ हैं और जो डिस्ट्रिक्टस् हैं, जो डेवलप्ड नहीं हैं, वहां रहने वाली लड़कियां हमेशा पिछड़ी रहेंगी। वहां पर स्कूल्स नहीं होंगे, वहां पर फेसिलिटीज़ नहीं रहेंगी। रूरल एरियाज़ में जहां पढ़ाई की बात होती है, जहां गर्ल्स हैं, उनके लिए स्पेशल स्कूल्स खोलने चाहिए। आप हर विलेज में नहीं खोल सकते हैं, तो आप एक एरिया बनाइए और उसमें स्कूल्स खोलिए तथा उसमें उनकी बढ़िया से बढ़िया पढ़ाई का इंतजाम कराइए। उसमें आप अंग्रेजी भी इन्क्लूड करिए। मंत्री जी, आपको भी नॉलेज होगी, क्योंकि आप उत्तर प्रदेश से belong करती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे दर्जे से अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाती है। माननीया मंत्री जी, आपको यह भी मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे दर्जे में ABCD पढ़ाई जाती थी, लेकिन जब बहन मायावती जी की सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने आते ही सबसे पहला आदेश यह जारी किया था कि जो सरकारी स्कूल्स हैं, उनमें पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को प्राइमरी क्लास से अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाएगी। वहां से इसको लागू कराने का काम किया था। आप इसके लिए फेसिलिटी भी दीजिए। आप इसके लिए फेसिलिटी देकर उनको पढ़ाने का काम कीजिए। आप इस काम के लिए एन.जी.ओज़ को जो फंड देते हैं, उस पर स्ट्रिक्ट मॉनिटरिंग रखिए कि वे रूरल एरिया में कितना पैसा लगा रहे हैं। आप रूरल एरिया वालों को वहीं पर कन्फाइन कीजिए, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाले हैं, उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कन्फाइन कीजिए और जो मैट्रो सिटीज़ में हैं, उनको वहीं पर लगाने का काम कीजिए, अदरवाइज वही होगा, जो नहीं होना चाहिए।

आप इनको सिक्योरिटी देने का काम कीजिए। यदि आप सिक्योरिटी नहीं देंगे तो महाभारत होगा। महाभारत में द्रौपदी चीरहरण हुआ था। लोग आंख बंद करके बैठे रहे, देखते रहे और उसके बाद महाभारत हो गई। ऐसी महाभारत से कोई फायदा नहीं होता। हम लोगों को यह देखना है कि अगर इस देश में इस तरह का चीरहरण होता है या कोई करने की कोशिश करता है तो

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यह हर व्यक्ति की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वह उसी समय उठकर खड़ा हो और उसका विरोध करे! ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I will just take two minutes. I had said, 'I will take five minutes.' I have already taken two minutes. I will take three more minutes and conclude with my points. I will straightway read from my notes so that it does not take time.

Now, for summing up, in conclusion I will say, the barriers to the women empowerment, according to our party and myself, are manifested in various ways. Deep-rooted ideologies of gender bias and discrimination like the confinement of women to the private domestic realm, restrictions on their mobility, poor access to health services, nutrition, education and employment and exclusion from the public and political sphere continue to daunt women across the country.

Hence, according to me, the key elements for gender equity to be addressed should be the following: economic empowerment, social and physical infrastructure, enabling legislations, women's participation in governance, inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women, engendering national policies/programmes, and mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting.

In this regard women should be given facilities, and there should be an opportunity to the women to work from home - this is very important; please note this. There should be opportunity to the women for working from home. Their timing of the office hours should also be made flexible, not like men.

For this purpose, the women should be given facilities and these should be: the Government's initiation should be there through public-private partnership; computer, typing, editing can be done from home; skill works can be done from home; working hours must be according to the women convenience; adult literacy should be there; vocational training should be given, including in relation to agriculture. All possible measures should be taken for security purposes, including grant of arms licences to women also; if you have given one to men, give one to women, if not two. Give one to women. Training must be given for using them. Self-defence training should be there. Women police should be increased to, at least, 30 per cent, if not 50 per cent. We should not forget the case of Additional District Judge in Madhya Pradesh where she has resigned on account of the allegations made against a sitting High Court Judge. Therefore, Support

Struggle Committees are required to be made at work places instead of Committees as has been done in Vishakha Judgement. Mere implementation of Vishakha Judgement is not helping. The members of such committees should be from amongst the employees to be elected by the employees.

In the end, while concluding I would like to say that ₹ 150 crore in the Budget for Centres for Women Safety is a peanut for 60 crore women population. ₹ 1,000 crore fund under 'Nirbhaya Fund' for women still remains untouched - it is shameful. Women Protection Centres are needed in every district and every Panchayat and not only in metro cities. Legislation alone cannot emancipate our women. They have to be effectively implemented and enforced. We have to ensure that they are empowered but the empowerment is not just another hype. Mere lofty ideas for women's upliftment will not help ease their burden. It is now time for the final push to make the nation safe for women else we have no right to be called as men. We have to preserve childhood and ensure that Child Development Schemes do not become the monopoly of contractors, packaged food manufacturers and hazardous business houses. We must give children their right to play. Please do not forget that caring for the child is caring for the nation. We have to empower the girls through effective and useful schemes. It is a very dangerous trend that minors are fast getting sucked into the world of crime. Everything possible should be done to stop this. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... One rape is being committed in every 30 minutes in India, which is shameful and disgraceful. There should be a provision for women Police Force to protect them. Thank you.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़) : मान्यवर, मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी, बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं यह समझती हूँ कि यह सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट मिनिस्ट्री है, जिसके ऊपर मैं अपना इजहार ख्याल करना चाहती हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, अभी हमारे लोक सभा के जो चुनाव हुए और इस चुनाव में जीत कर जो पार्टी आई, जिसके सदस्य उधर बैठे हैं, जिसके प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने, हम उनका खैर मक़दम करते हैं, क्योंकि यह अवाम का फैसला है और जम्हूरियत में अवाम का फैसला ही सबसे बड़ा होता है। लेकिन जिस तरह से यह इलेक्शन लड़ा गया, मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ। मैंने भी इस मई में अपनी एक्टिव पॉलिटिक्स के 54 साल पूरे किए हैं। मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में बहुत इलेक्शंस लड़े हैं, बहुत इलेक्शंस लड़वाए हैं, लेकिन मैंने ऐसा इलेक्शन कभी नहीं देखा, जो ज़ातीयत पर आता हो, जिसमें सिर्फ character assassination या एक खानदान के पीछे पड़ कर, एक पार्टी के पीछे पड़ कर इस तरह की बातें की गईं। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारा जो सियासी मैदान है, उसमें एक तहज़ीबो तमदुन, एथिक्स होते हैं। हमने इनकी सारी सरहदें पार करके इस इलेक्शन में इस देश की अवाम को जो मेसेज दिया, मैं समझती हूँ कि उससे हमें बचना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, इस इलेक्शन में दो चीज़ें कही गई हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किववाई]

†[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھٹیس گڑھ) : مانیور، میں آپ کی بہت ابھاری، بہت مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا۔ میں یہ سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ سب سے امپورٹینٹ منسٹری ہے، جس کے اوپر میں اپنا اظہار خیال کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، ابھی ہمارے لوگ سبھا کے جو چناؤ ہوئے اور اس چناؤ میں جیت کر جو پارٹی آئی، جس کے سڈسٹے ادھر بیٹھے ہیں، جس کے پرائم منسٹر بنے، ہم ان کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں، کیوں کہ یہ عوام کا فیصلہ ہے اور جمہوریت میں عوام کا فیصلہ سب سے بڑا ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن جس طرح سے یہ الیکشن لڑا گیا، میں اس کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتی ہوں۔ میں نے بھی اس مٹی میں اپنی ایکٹیو پالیٹکس کے 54 سال پورے کئے ہیں۔ میں نے اپنی زندگی میں بہت الیکشن لڑے ہیں، بہت الیکشن لڑوانے ہیں، لیکن میں نے ایسا الیکشن کبھی نہیں دیکھا، جو ذاتیت پر آتا ہو، جس میں صرف کریکٹر اسیسٹیشن یا ایک خاندان کے پیچھے پڑ کر، ایک پارٹی کے پیچھے پڑ کر اس طرح کی باتیں کی گئیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارا جو سیاسی میدان ہے، اس میں ایک تہذیب و تمدن، ایٹھکس ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم نے ان کی ساری سرحدیں پار کر کے اس الیکشن میں ان دیش کی عوام کو جو میسج دیا ہے، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس سے ہمیں بچنا چاہیے۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، اس الیکشن میں دو چیزیں کہی گئیں ہیں، جن کے بارے میں میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ (مداخلت)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इन्होंने जो कहा है ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. ... (Interruptions)... No, no, no. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Not allowed. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I have not yielded. ... (Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Member is not yielding. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Why do you interrupt? ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, what is this? Why are they interrupting? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you interrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is her view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं बोलूंगी, आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... [†] میں بولوں گی آپ کو سننا پڑے گا!

कुमारी शैलजा : आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is her view. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can reply when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You reply when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, they don't have the decency to respect a senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't have the decency and the patience to listen to what she says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा : आपको क्या प्रॉब्लम है? उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। That is her view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: You did that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did that and you have been doing it! You have no business to interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem?. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह 'character assassination' ठीक शब्द नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, you cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : इस उम्र में ऐसे शब्द नहीं बोलने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुमारी शैलजा : इसका क्या मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. सत्यनायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इसको expunge कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Lady Member, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Jatiya, you are a Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Lady Member, please take your

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Lady Member, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything derogatory or unparliamentary, I will look into the records and expunge it, but on her political views, you would get a chance to speak. At that time you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: You may say anything political. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : देखिए, मुझे वे बातें तो कहनी पड़ेंगी, जिन पर सरकार चुन कर आई है। मुझे जो प्वाइंट्स कहने हैं, वे तो मैं कहूँगी।

मैं आपसे यह अर्ज कर रही थी कि दो चीजों के ऊपर यह सरकार आई। एक तो महंगाई का सवाल था, जिस पर हमारी सरकार गई और आपकी सरकार को मौका मिला। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने पूरे देश को यह समझाने की कोशिश की कि 60 साल बनाम 60 महीने, यानी 60 साल में कांग्रेस ने बरबाद कर दिया, उसकी जो नीतियां थीं, उसके जो प्रोग्राम्स थे, जो सारी चीजें थीं, इस देश को बरबाद करने वाली कांग्रेस है। उपसभापति जी, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आज़ादी की लड़ाई को आप कांग्रेस से अलग कर सकते हैं? इन्होंने तीसरी बात-‘कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत’ कही। अगर आप ‘कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत’ कह रहे हैं, तो कुछ सोच कर आप यह कहिए। यह वह कांग्रेस है, जिसके नेतृत्व में आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई। ब्रिटिश पीरियड, जो अपने समय की सबसे बड़ी सल्तनत कहलाती थी, उस वक्त यहां के भूखे, नंगे, जाहिल हिन्दुस्तानियों के माध्यम से कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में वह लड़ाई लड़ी गई, तभी हम अपने देश को इतनी बड़ी ताकत से मुक्त करवा पाए, लेकिन आज आप इस देश को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हम कांग्रेस मुक्त सरकार चाहते हैं, कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत चाहते हैं।

कांग्रेस का इतिहास बहुत विशाल है, इतिहास से आप कांग्रेस का नाम हटा नहीं सकते हैं। जब-जब भी इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तब-तब यह बताया जाएगा कि आज़ादी की सबसे बड़ी जंग कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में लड़ी गई। अगर उसमें कुछ मिसिंग था, तो वह आपकी पार्टी थी। आपकी पार्टी का एक शख्स भी ऐसा नहीं है, जिसने आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया हो, जिसने अंग्रेजों का एक कोड़ा भी खाया हो या जिसने अंग्रेजों की कोठरियों में जाकर अपनी जवानियां बिताई हों।

आज मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि आप सरदार पटेल की इतनी इज्जत कर रहे हैं। आपके पास तो कोई ऐसा लीडर है नहीं, जिसकी आप बात करें या जिसका फ्रीडम मूवमेंट से ताल्लुक हो। आपके पास ऐसा कोई लीडर नहीं है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आपने हमारी कांग्रेस के जो बड़े जबरदस्त लीडर थे, जिनका देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ा कांट्रिब्यूशन था, आप उनकी इज्जत कर रहे हैं। हमारी कांग्रेस के उस लीडर को आप इतना बड़ा सम्मान दे रहे हैं, जिसकी आज़ादी की लड़ाई में बड़ी जबरदस्त भूमिका थी और आज़ादी के बाद, देश के विकास में भी जिनका बहुत बड़ा कांट्रिब्यूशन रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, आज यह कहा जा रहा है, ‘60 साल बनाम 60 महीने’। मैं जरा सा आपको पीछे की हिस्ट्री बताना चाहती हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि 60 साल में कांग्रेस ने कोई काम ही नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति जी, 1947-48 का जो पहला बजट था, जो हमारे आर.के. शणमुखम चेट्टी जी ने पेश किया था, वह बजट 171 करोड़ रुपये का था और वह डेफिसिट बजट था। उसमें लगभग 196 करोड़ रुपये का एक्पेंडिचर था। दूसरा और तीसरा बजट, जो हमारे श्री जॉन मथाई जी ने पेश किया था, वह 155 करोड़ रुपये और 203 करोड़ रुपये का था। आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी ने 2014-15 का जो बजट पेश किया है, वह 17 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। 17 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो बजट आज पेश हुआ है, वह 60 साल की सारी बरबादी का ही नतीजा है, जिसका फायदा आज आप उठा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह किसने दिया? यह 17 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो बजट आपने दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा खामोशी से सुन लीजिए।

मैं आपसे कह रही हूँ कि 60 साल में जितनी भी तरक्की हुई, वह कांग्रेस की ही देन है। आपको अपनी आइडियोलॉजी साफ करनी पड़ेगी। आपको बताना पड़ेगा कि आपकी पार्टी की आइडियोलॉजी क्या है? आपकी पार्टी की विचारधारा क्या है? आपकी पार्टी क्या करना चाहती है? अब आप सरकार में हैं, इसलिए आपको अपनी पार्टी की आइडियोलॉजी बतानी पड़ेगी। हमारी आइडियोलॉजी और हमारी विचारधारा बहुत दिन पहले, जब आज़ादी की जंग लड़ी जा रही थी, तभी तय कर ली गई थी, हमने अपने रास्ते तभी तय कर लिए थे। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज वोट के लिए हम अपनी आइडियोलॉजी या अपनी विचारधारा बदल रहे हैं। हमारे रास्ते, हमारी मंज़िलें, यह सारा कुछ आज़ादी से पहले हमारे जो सेशन हुआ करते थे, उसी में तय कर लिए गए थे।

मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ, छह महीने इस देश में जिस तरह से प्रचार हुआ, उसके लिए मैं यह जरूर कहूँगी कि लोग बोलने में बहुत उस्ताद हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर पूरे देश के होते हैं, एक पार्टी के नहीं, लेकिन मुझे इकबाल का एक शेर याद आता है, जो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ-

‘इकबाल बड़ा उपदेशक है, मन बातों में मोह लेता है।

गुफ्तार का गाज़ी बन तो गया, क़िरदार का गाज़ी बन न सका।।’

आपको शायद यह शेर समझ में नहीं आएगा, लेकिन हमारी बहन नजमा वहां बैठी हैं, वे आपको इसका मतलब समझाएंगी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस देश को अगर चलाना है तो किसी आइडियोलॉजी पर चलाना होगा, किसी विचारधारा पर चलाना होगा। नारेबाजी से देश नहीं चलते हैं और इतना अज़ीम देश किस तरह ऐसे चल सकता है? अभी परसों हम 15 अगस्त मनाने जा रहे हैं। जब हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, चाहे वे जो भी हों, लाल क़िले की उस तारीख़ी फ़र्सीर से तिरंगा लहराते हैं, तो हर हिन्दुस्तानी का सीना चौड़ा हो जाता है कि यह हमारा तिरंगा है, जिसके नीचे हमने आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और इतने आगे बढ़े। उपसभापति जी, यह जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है और आज़ादी की लड़ाई में जिस तरह से आप लोगों ने – मैं यह समझती हूँ कि आपने यह कह कर कि हमें ‘कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत’ चाहिए, आप उन लाखों हिन्दुस्तानियों का अपमान कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने तिरंगे के नीचे आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ कर आपको इस काबिल बनाया, हम लोगों को इस काबिल बनाया कि हम यहां बैठ सकें। हमारा जम्हूरियत पर, सोशलिज्म पर सेल्युलरिज्म पर जो विश्वास था, उसने हमें आज यहां तक पहुंचाया। उस वक्त सब हिन्दुस्तानी, नंगे, भूखे और जाहिल हिन्दुस्तानी, जो इकट्ठे लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, उनमें मज़हबो

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

मिल्लत किसी चीज़ की कोई तफ़रीक नहीं थी। आज आप बजट की बात कर रहे हैं। आज आप 17 लाख करोड़ के बजट की बात कर रहे हैं और 60 सालों में हमने जो काम किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति जी, जिस मिनिस्ट्री की बात हो रही है, आज़ादी की लड़ाई में आप लोगों का कोई – खैर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं अभागा हूँ कि मैं उस लड़ाई में शामिल नहीं हो सका। यह बात सही है। लेकिन उस उम्र के बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको कम से कम एक रात की सज़ा मिली होती, तो उनके पास फ्रीडम मूवमेंट का एक सर्टिफिकेट होता। मुझे एक शेर याद आता है कि:

‘जब पड़ा वक्त गुलिस्तां पे, तो खून हमने दिया,
अब बहार आई, तो कहते हो तेरा काम नहीं हैं।’

इसलिए आज हमें सोचना चाहिए। देश चलाना कोई आसान बात नहीं है। उपसभापति जी, जिस मिनिस्ट्री के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनता ने किया है, हम लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : जिस मिनिस्ट्री पर आज बहस हो रही है, मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर आप इसको देखें, तो कांग्रेस ने हमेशा औरतों और बच्चों का ख्याल रखा। कांग्रेस पार्टी का इस देश की महिलाओं और बच्चों के साथ यह कमिटमेंट था। सोशल सेक्टर में और खास तौर से इस मिनिस्ट्री में हमारा जो खर्चा हुआ, यह बहुत पुरानी बात है। काफी दिनों पहले, इंदिरा जी ने पहली मर्तबा स्टेटस ऑफ विमेन पर एक कमेटी कायम की थी। उन्होंने तमाम बातें कही थीं, लेकिन यह मिनिस्ट्री उसी की एक जड़ है। मैं समझती हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड बहुत पुराना है, जिसके नीचे एक ऑटोनोमस बॉडी आती है। मुझे यह सर्फ हासिल हुआ कि 1958 में जब जिले में कमेटीज़ होती थीं, तो मैं उस कमेटी की चेयरमैन थी। 1958 में, शायद आप में से बहुत से लोग उस वक्त पैदा भी नहीं हुए होंगे, जब मैं वहां की चेयरमैन बनाई गई थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं सरकार से यह गुज़ारिश करना चाहूंगी कि यह मिनिस्ट्री जो है, इस मिनिस्ट्री को सिर्फ एक मिनिस्ट्री की हैसियत से मत देखिए, इस मिनिस्ट्री को सिर्फ एक डिपार्टमेंट की हैसियत से मत देखिए। पहले एच.आर.डी. एक डिपार्टमेंट होता था। 2006 में इसको फुल फ्लेज्ड मिनिस्ट्री का दर्जा दिया गया और इसमें लातादाद स्कीमें बनीं। मैं आपसे यह दर्खास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान के फ्यूचर को बनाती-संवारती है, जिस तरह से हीरा एक पत्थर होता है, उसकी जितनी अच्छी तराश होती है, उतना ही कीमती वह पत्थर होता है। आज जो आंगनवाड़ी चल रही है, आज जो बच्चों की बात हो रही है, आज जो महिलाओं की बात चल रही है, उसको एक मिनिस्ट्री की हैसियत से नहीं, बल्कि इंडिया के मुस्तकबिल के लिए, इंडिया के भविष्य के लिए देखना चाहिए। हम हिन्दुस्तान में एक साफ-सुथरे सेहतमंद समाज की, दिमागी और जिस्मानी तौर पर सेहतमंद समाज की जो रचना करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें यह सबसे बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंट मिनिस्ट्री है।

मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि इसके सोशल सेक्टर का बजट अबकी बार बहुत कम हो गया। मेरा ख्याल है कि सोशल सेक्टर पर आपकी सरकार को कोई भरोसा नहीं है। यह बार-बार कहा जा चुका है कि सोशल सेक्टर में यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बहुत पैसा खर्च किए हैं। अब मालूम नहीं कौन सी स्कीम रहेगी और कौन सी जाएगी। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहती हूँ। कोई स्कीम आपने हमारी बदली नहीं, बहुत खुशी की बात है। एक स्कीम इसमें बदली और बढ़ाई है, वह भी अच्छी होगी, - “बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”। वह भी एक अच्छी स्कीम है, जिसके लिए आपने 100 करोड़ दिए हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह कौन सी नीति है, जिसके जरिए कांग्रेस ने बरबाद किया? किस नीति के जरिए कांग्रेस ने बरबाद किया? वे कौन-से प्रोग्राम्स थे, जिनके जरिए कांग्रेस ने 60 साल में इस देश को बरबाद कर दिया। विदेश मंत्री, हमारी बहन सुषमा स्वराज कह रही थीं कि विदेश नीति में कोई फर्क नहीं है, एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री से कहा गया कि वहां कोई फर्क नहीं है, इसमें हम देख रहे हैं कि कोई फर्क नहीं है, तो कौन-सी ऐसी नीति थी, जो आपने पूरे देश को यह बात बताई कि कांग्रेस की नीतियों ने इस देश को बरबाद कर दिया? अब यह आपको बताना पड़ेगा। सियासी पार्टियां आती हैं, वे लड़ती हैं, सरकार लेने के लिए लड़ती हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से गुमराह करने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप ये जो स्कीम्स चला रहे हैं, इनके लिए आपको बहुत सोच-समझ कर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। इनमें बच्चों की बात कही जाती है, जैसा अभी सतीश जी कह रहे थे कि 40 करोड़ बच्चे इस मुल्क में हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि दुनिया का हर छठा बच्चा हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहा है और उस छठे बच्चे की क्या केयर हो रही है, उसके लिए क्या हो रहा है, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। इस मिनिस्ट्री को बढ़ा कर इसको फुल-फ्लेज दर्जा देने का मकसद यह था कि हमारी औरतों की जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद इस देश में है, उसको पूरा तरह से उभरने का मौका मिले। उसका ऑलराउण्ड डेवलपमेंट हो, क्योंकि मां जो होती है, वही बच्चे को पैदा करती है और वही बड़ा करती है, इसलिए बच्चे की सबसे पहली ट्रेनिंग उसकी मां की गोद में होती है। जाहिर है कि हमारी 80 प्रतिशत महिलाएं और बच्चे गांवों में रहते हैं, इसलिए यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने इस मद में गांवों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया, ताकि हम उन बच्चों को बचा सकें। आज लड़कों का ड्रॉप आउट below 50 percent है और लड़कियों का ड्रॉप आउट 63 परसेंट है। आज आपका हर दूसरा बच्चा एनीमिक है। ये जो स्कीम्स हैं, इनमें न्यूट्रिशन का सवाल है, इम्युनाइजेशन का सवाल है, अर्ली एजुकेशन का सवाल है, प्री-स्कूल एजुकेशन का सवाल है, एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन का सवाल है, प्रेग्नेंट विमेन की देखरेख का सवाल है, ये सारी चीजें इन स्कीम्स में हैं। एक तरह से एक हेल्दी नेशन तैयार करना और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ये स्कीम्स हैं। हमारे यहां मॉर्टेलिटी रेट बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है, लेकिन जिस वक्त हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ था, उस समय हमारी आबादी 36 करोड़ से ज्यादा थी। उनको खिलाने के लिए हमारे पास खाद्यान्न नहीं था, हम लोग बाहर से खाद्यान्न लाते थे। उस समय बर्थ रेट 39.9 परसेंट और डेथ रेट 27.4 परसेंट था। आज की फिर्गर्स के अनुसार आज हमारा बर्थ रेट 20.22 परसेंट है और डेथ रेट 7.4 परसेंट है। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जितना काम पिछले साल में हुआ...आपको ख्याल होगा कि पहले जब कोई बीमारियां फैलती थीं, तो वे पूरी की पूरी बस्तियों को लेकर चली जाती थीं, चाहे वह प्लेग हो, चाहे वह कॉलरा हो, चाहे वह मलेरिया हो, चाहे वह स्मॉलपॉक्स हो। आज उन बीमारियों से देश मुक्त है और अभी जो हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन हैं, वे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे और उन्होंने यह

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

1.00 P.M.

ऐलान किया था कि हमारा हिन्दुस्तान पोलियो मुक्त है। हम चाहते हैं कि भारत रोग मुक्त भारत हो, हिंसा मुक्त भारत हो। हमारा भारत बीमारी मुक्त हो, हमारा भारत छुआछूत मुक्त भारत हो, हमारा भारत शोषण मुक्त भारत हो, हमारा भारत एक ऐसा हंसता-खेलता-खिलखिलाता भारत हो, जो भाईचारे, अमन और शांति के माहौल में डूबा हुआ हो, लेकिन आप चाहते हैं कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत।

आज सोचने की बात यह है कि सरकार आती है, वह किसी एक पार्टी के लिए नहीं आती है, वह देश के लिए होती है और देश के हर तबके, हर फ़िरके के लिए होती है।

इस देश का जो संविधान बना है, वह पूरे देश की तस्वीर सामने रख कर बनाया गया है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर इसकी प्रारूप समिति के चेयरमैन थे। उस समय तो और भी बहुत से विद्वान लोग थे, लेकिन उनको ही उस समय इसका चेयरमैन क्यों बनाया गया? उनको इसका चेयरमैन इसलिए बनाया गया, क्योंकि उन्होंने हक़ीकी जिन्दगी को बहुत करीब से देखा था। इस कारण से इतने काबिल और इतनी जबर्दस्त सोच रखने वाले को इसका चेयरमैन बनाया गया। जो संविधान बना, वह सारी तस्वीर सामने रख कर बहुत सोच-समझ कर बना। आज जिस किस्म की बातें बाहर से आ रही हैं... आज इतना कशीदा माहौल है, आज पूरी सोसाइटीज़ का कम्युनलाइजेशन हो रहा है। आज मुख्तलिफ़ कास्ट्स का कम्युनलाइजेशन हो रहा है। हमारा जो इन्फ्लेशन रेट 7.2 परसेंट था, आज वह 10 परसेंट हो गया है। आज महंगाई अपनी चरम सीमा पर है। जिनसे आपने वोट लिया उनको आपसे कभी यह उम्मीद थी और सही उम्मीद थी कि कम से कम आप तीन महीने में, बहुत वक्त आपको नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इन तीन महीनों में अवाम को आपसे यह उम्मीद थी कि आप कम से कम महंगाई कम करेंगे और अगर कम नहीं करेंगे तो कम से कम वहां तो रखेंगे जहां यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट छोड़ गई थी। आज उससे दोगुनी प्राइसेज हैं। सबके घरों में मालूम है कि क्या आ रहा है क्या नहीं और किस तरह से आ रहा है। तो आज अवाम परेशान है। आप आए, हम अवाम का फायदा चाहते हैं। हम अवाम की सहूलियतें चाहते हैं। आप दें बहुत बेहतर है, लेकिन लगता है कहीं भी तीन महीने में महंगाई तो कम हो ही सकती थी। लेकिन आज जो हालात पैदा हो गए हैं देश के, कांग्रेस ने 60 साल में जो सबसे बड़ा काम मेरे ख्याल से किया, वह इस देश में सद्भावना बनाए रखने के लिए, इस देश में अमन और शांति का माहौल बनाए रखने के लिए किया। इस देश में भाईचारे का माहौल बनाए रखने के लिए, आज लग रहा है कि उस माहौल में कहीं-न-कहीं कोई कमी हो रही है और उसमें सबसे बड़ा जो योगदान है वह कुछ लीडर साहबान का है, जो रोज कैसे बयान देते हैं। खुदा के लिए उनको रोकिए। इसलिए कि अगर इस देश में एकता नहीं रही, सबसे बड़ी ताकत है इस देश की एकता, इस देश का भाईचारा, अगर वह नहीं रहता तो यह देश बेरुह हो जाएगा। इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mohsinaji, how many more minutes do you want because I want to decide about lunch?

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : मुझे कम से कम 15-20 मिनट तो चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, after that ... (Interruptions)... No, no; let her complete. After that, we will adjourn for lunch. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : उपसभापति महोदय, आपका शुक्रिया, आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहती हूँ। आज यह जो मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही है और इसमें जिस तरह का पूरा ढांचा बना हुआ है वह एक अच्छा ढांचा बना है। उसका जो मकसद है वह यह था कि औरत को, बच्चे को हर तरह से आगे बढ़ने के लिए डेवलपमेंट भी हो, इकॉनोमिकली भी हो, पॉलिटिकली भी हो, सारी कुछ उसमें चीजें थीं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारा जो सिस्टम था यह जो कैरेक्टर बिल्डिंग की बात है, कहना चाहिए कि जो सोशल प्रॉब्लम्स आ रही हैं, वे क्यों आ रही हैं, कभी हमने यह सोचा? यह सिर्फ एक नज़र से देखने वाली चीज नहीं है। आज जो सबसे बड़ा हमारा सिस्टम था ज्वाइंट फेमिली सिस्टम, जहां बच्चों का करेक्टर बिगड़ने नहीं दिया जाता था, कोई न कोई होता था उनको देखने के लिए, आज वह खत्म हो गया। आज हमारे यहां जो टीचर्स का रुतबा होता था, आज टीचर्स का और स्टूडेंट का वह रिश्ता नहीं रहा। जो हमारे घर में एक माहौल होता था, एक मज़हबी माहौल होता था, उन्हें तालीम देते थे कि मज़हब सिर्फ डिसिप्लिन सिखाता है, मज़हब यह सिखाता है कि कोई ऊपर है जिससे डरना है। आज वे सारी चीजें खत्म हो गईं। आज वर्किंग कपल हैं, आज वे दोनों निकल जाते हैं, उनके घरों में बच्चों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। तो आज एजुकेशन के जरिए और समाज के जरिए आपको यह जागृति लानी पड़ेगी। हमारी मंत्री जी बैठी हैं, मैं उनसे एक दरखास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि बच्चों के लिए सबसे बड़ी खुराक सबसे बड़ी बात है वालिदान का, पेरेंट्स का मोहब्बत और उनका अफेक्शन और उनका अटेंशन जो उनको आज नहीं मिल रहा। मैं तो कहूंगी कि आपको एक मूवमेंट छेड़ना चाहिए कि मां-बाप, बच्चों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा वक्त दें, ताकि वे बिगड़ें नहीं। इसलिए कि बच्चों को बिगाड़ने में बहुत सी चीजें सामने आ रही हैं। जब तक समाज नहीं बदलेगा और अनफॉर्च्युनेटली मुझे यह कहने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि पिछले दिनों सारी सोसाइटी में गिरावट आई है। सोसाइटी एज. ए. होल में deterioration आया है। वह आपको हर जगह मिलेगा, हर सूबे में हर जगह मिलेगा। तो जो यह आंगनवाड़ी है, आपकी इंटिग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स जो हैं। एक सर्विसेज जो हैं वे इसलिए शुरू की गई थीं कि बच्चों के लिए अच्छी हैल्दी सर्विसेज हैल्थ की, इम्युनाइजेशन की थी। लेकिन आपके पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है और ये इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। मिसाल के तौर पर इम्युनाइजेशन की बात है। इम्युनाइजेशन में जरूरी है कि कोई चेन आपके पास हो। वह चेन कहां है आपकी हर मिनिस्ट्री में, हर स्टेट में? तो ये सारी बातें आपको देखनी पड़ेंगी। सर, आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स इस योजना की सबसे important factor है। वह समाज की होती है और समाज में participation of community सबसे बड़ी बात होती है। इसमें participation of community सबसे ज्यादा हो ताकि बच्चे आराम से उस माहौल में रह सकें। सर, मैं मानती हूँ कि सरकार बहुत पैसा एकदम से नहीं लगा सकती, लेकिन उसके लिए हमें उपाय ढूंढने चाहिए। आज तमाम इस तरह की खबरें आती हैं कि वहां पक्के मकान नहीं हैं, कहीं बच्चे तालाब में गिर रहे हैं, करप्शन है। इन सब को रोका जाना चाहिए।

सर, यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे यहां 13 लाख से ज्यादा आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स हैं और आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स आज 5 करोड़ बच्चों तक और 2.5 करोड़ pregnant and nursing mothers तक पहुंच चुकी हैं। यह स्कीम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, यह देश को उठाने वाली स्कीम है और इसे यह सोचकर बनाया गया था कि बच्चे सेहतमंद माहौल में पैदा हों और अच्छे माहौल में इन सेंटर्स पर पलें व बढ़ें।

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

सर, जहां आंगनवाड़ी के सेंटर्स हैं और पक्के मकान नहीं हैं, उनके लिए आप एक नक्शा बनवाइए। यह नक्शा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए अलग हो और मैदान के लिए अलग हो कि उन्हें वहां कौन सी चीजें चाहिए। मंत्री महोदया, मैं आपको एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना चाहती हूं, पता नहीं मेरे साथी मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट उसके लिए तैयार होंगे या नहीं। वहां पंचायत से आपको जगह मुफ्त मिलेगी, आपको “मनरेगा” के जरिए लेबर मुफ्त मिलेगी, आपको सिर्फ मैटीरियल लाना होगा। अगर उसके लिए हर सांसद, हर साल एक करोड़ रुपए दे दे, तो मैं समझती हूं कि दो-चार साल में उसकी बिल्डिंग बनकर तैयार हो जाएगी। दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ते हैं, हम रोज देखते हैं कि उनको खाना साफ-सुथरा नहीं मिलता, उनको पौष्टिक आहार नहीं मिलता क्योंकि इसमें सबसे बड़ा सवाल nutrition का आता है। अगर बच्चों को वहां पौष्टिक आहार ही नहीं मिलेगा तो इस स्कीम का क्या लाभ होगा? मुझ अफसोस इस बात का है कि मिड डे स्कीम में आपकी सरकार ने एक पैसा भी नहीं बढ़ाया है और न उसका expansion किया है। सर, मिड डे मील स्कीम दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी और unique स्कीम है। Integrated Child Development Services दुनिया में एक अनोखी स्कीम है। यह एक स्कीम है, जिसकी सभी लोग तारीफ करते हैं और समझते हैं कि यह एक बुनियादी स्कीम है। इसलिए आपको इनके सेंटर्स पर विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस स्कीम की सबसे बड़ी चीज है, selection of Anganwadi workers. मंत्री जी, वहां तमाम पढ़ी-लिखी औरतें भी हैं, खुले दिमाग की हैं। आपको ऐसी औरतों को इस कार्य के लिए select करना पड़ेगा। वहां बच्चों के साथ discrimination की शिकयतें आती हैं। दलित या मुस्लिम वर्ग के बच्चों को अलग बिठाकर खाना खिलाया जाता है। फिर इस स्कीम का क्या फायदा हुआ? इस वक्त तो integration होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि selection of Anganwadi workers और helpers में पूरी टीम का सलैक्शन ऐसा हो कि वे अपने काम में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कम्युनिटी की हैल्प लें। जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ने आते हैं, आप उनके मां-बाप को कुकिंग में इनवॉल्व क्यों नहीं करते? आप इनकी नियुक्ति वहीं से कीजिए और इन बच्चों के मां-बाप को इनवॉल्व कीजिए ताकि वे अपने बच्चों के लिए साफ-सुथरा खाना सुनिश्चित कर सकें। सर, इन वर्कर्स का काम जैसे immunisation है, health check-up है, काडर्स मेंटेन करने का काम है, बच्चों को अच्छी बातें बताने का काम है - ये सब बहुत important काम हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि इससे इम्पोटेंट मिनिस्ट्री कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, आज मां-बाप के पास बच्चों के लिए वक्त नहीं है। ये वर्कर्स मां-बाप का रोल निभाती हैं। ये वहां की औरतों को बताती हैं कि उनके बच्चों को किस तरह के पौष्टिक आहार की जरूरत है, किस तरह से बच्चों की परवरिश हो।

सर, बच्चों को तालीम के साथ तरबियत भी बहुत जरूरी है। आज उनके पास तरबियत नहीं है, इसलिए आपसे और प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी दरखास्त है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को पूरा खर्चा दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि यह मिनिस्ट्री अच्छी तरह से चल सके। देश की औरतों को विकसित होने का पूरा मौका मिले और जो आज के हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा है, उसमें आज के बच्चे कल के जिम्मेदार हिन्दुस्तानी बन सकें। सर, मैं आखिरी दो मिनट लेना चाहती हूं। सर, मैं दो मिनट और लेना चाहूंगी। हमारे देश में सबके राइट्स हैं, चाहे वे किसान हों, मजदूर हों, महिलाएं हों, लेकिन बच्चों के राइट्स नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वे वोटर्स नहीं हैं। अगर बच्चे भी वोटर्स होते, तो शायद लोग उनकी ज्यादा देखभाल करते। हम सभी लोग राजीव जी की उस स्कीम को लेकर उन्हें

مبارکباد دتے ہں کف انہوںنے 18 वर्ष के बच्चों को वोटिंग राइट दे दिया। इसलिए आज छोटे बच्चों के बनिस्बत 18 वर्ष के बच्चों की ज्यादा पूछ है और यह सब कुछ पोलिटिकल इस्तेमाल के लिए है। उस वक्त जब राजीव जी 18 साल के बच्चों को वोटिंग राइट देने जा रहे थे, तो उनके साथ जो लोग कैबिनेट में थे, इतिफाक से मैं भी उसमें थी और मैंने देखा, ज्यादातर लोग उनकी इस बात के खिलाफ थे। उनका कहना था कि इस वक्त अगर आप इनको वोटिंग राइट दे रहे हैं, तो इनमें से कोई आपको वोट नहीं देगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे मालूम है कि वे नहीं देंगे, लेकिन कभी ऐसा वक्त आएगा, जब इस देश के नौजवान को देश की जिम्मेदारी लेनी होगी और उसे वह जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए हमें तैयार करना पड़ेगा, नौजवानों को आगे की जिम्मेदारी देना है। हिंदुस्तान के लिए इन नौजवानों में जिम्मेदारी का एक जज्बा होना चाहिए, नेशन के लिए एक जज्बा होना चाहिए। आप देखिए, आज जो ज्यादातर वोटर्स हैं, वे 18 वर्ष के लड़के-लड़कियां हैं।

सर, मैं बोलना तो बहुत चाहती थी, लेकिन जाहिर है कि आपके पास भी मुझे देने को वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कहूंगी कि आप इस मिनिस्ट्री की इम्पोर्टेंस को समझिए, इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस नज़र से देखिए कि आगे आने वाले समय में हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा कैसा होना है, कैसे बच्चों का विकास होना है, कैसे बच्चे पैदा होने हैं, आगे क्या होना है और ये सारी चीजें देखकर इस मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रीट कीजिए, इसको एज ए मिनिस्ट्री ट्रीट मत कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†]]محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : دیکھئے، مجھے وہ باتیں تو کہنی پڑیں گی، جن پر

سرکار چن کر آئی ہے۔ مجھے جو پوائنٹ کہنے ہیں، وہ تو میں کہوں گی۔

میں آپ سے یہ عرض کر رہی تھی کہ دو چیزوں کے اوپر یہ سرکار آئی۔ ایک تو مہنگائی کا سوال تھا، جن پر ہماری سرکار گئی اور آپ کی سرکار کو موقع ملا۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے پورے دیش کو یہ سمجھانے کی کوشش کی کہ 60 سال بنام 60 مہینے، یعنی 60 سال میں کانگریس نے برباد کر دیا، اس کی جو پالیسیاں تھیں، اس کے جو پروگرامس تھے، جو ساری چیزیں تھیں، اس دیش کو برباد کرنے والی کانگریس ہے۔

آپ سبھا پتی جی، میں پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کیا آزادی کی لڑائی کو آپ کانگریس سے الگ کر سکتے ہیں؟ انہوں نے تیسری بات 'کانگریس مکت بھارت' کہی۔ اگر آپ 'کانگریس مکت بھارت' کہہ رہے ہیں، تو کچھ سوچ کر آپ یہ کہئے۔ یہ وہ کانگریس ہے، جس کی قیادت میں آزادی کی لڑائی لڑی گئی۔ برٹش پیریڈ، جو اپنے وقت کی سب سے بڑی سلطنت کہلاتی تھی، اس وقت یہاں کے

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्रीमती मोहसिना कदवई]

بھوکے، ننگے، جاہل ہندوستانیوں کے مادھیم سے کانگریس کی قیادت میں وہ لڑائی لڑی گئی، تھپی ہم اپنے دیش کو اتنی بڑی طاقت سے مکت کروا پائے، لیکن آج آپ اس دیش کو یہ بتانا چاہے ہیں کہ ہم کانگریس مکت سرکار چاہتے ہیں، کانگریس مکت بھارت چاہتے ہیں۔

کانگریس کا اتھاس بہت وشال ہے، اتھاس سے آپ کانگریس کا نام بتا نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ جب-جب بھی اتھاس لکھا جائے گا، تب-تب یہ بتایا جائے گا کہ آزادی کی سب سے بڑی جنگ کانگریس کی قیادت میں لڑی گئی۔ اگر اس میں کچھ مسنگ تھا تو وہ آپ کی پارٹی تھی۔ آپ کی پارٹی کا ایک شخص بھی ایسا نہیں ہے، جس نے آزادی کی لڑائی میں حصہ لیا ہو، جس نے انگریزوں کا ایک کوزا بھی کھایا ہو یا جس نے انگریزوں کی کوٹھریوں میں جاکر اپنی جوانیاں بتائی ہوں۔ آج مجھے اس بات کی بڑی خوشی ہے کہ آپ سردار پٹیل کی اتنی عزت کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کے پاس تو کوئی ایسا لیڈر ہے نہیں، جس کی آپ بات کریں یا جس کا فریڈم موومنٹ سے تعلق ہو۔ آپ کے پاس ایسا کوئی لیڈر نہیں ہے۔ مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ آپ نے ہماری کانگریس کے جو بڑے زبردست لیڈر تھے، جن کا دیش کو آگے بڑھانے میں بہت بڑا کنٹریبیوشن تھا، آپ ان کی عزت کر رہے ہیں۔ ہماری کانگریس کے اس لیڈر کو آپ اتنا بڑا سمان دے رہے ہیں، جس کی آزادی کی لڑائی میں بڑا زبردست رول تھا اور آزادی کے بعد، دیش کے وکاس میں بھی جن کا بہت بڑا کنٹریبیوشن رہا ہے۔

آپ سبھا پٹی جی، آج یہ کہا جا رہا ہے، '60 سال بنام 60 مہینے' میں ذرا سا آپ کو پیچھے ہٹری بتانا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ 60 سال میں کانگریس نے کوئی کام ہی نہیں کیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

آپ سبھا پتی جی، 1947-48 کا جو پہلا بجٹ تھا، جو ہمارے آرکے شنمکھم جیٹی جی نے پیش کیا تھا، وہ بجٹ 171 کروڑ روپے کا تھا اور وہ ڈیفسٹ بجٹ تھا۔ اس میں لگ بھگ 196 کروڑ روپے کا ایکسپینڈچر تھا۔ دوسرا اور تیسرا بجٹ، جو ہمارے شری جان متھانی جی نے پیش کیا تھا، وہ 155 کروڑ روپے اور 203 کروڑ روپے کا تھا۔ آج ہمارے وزیر خزانہ، ارون جیٹلی جی نے 15-2014 کا جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، وہ 17 لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا بجٹ ہے۔ 17 لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا جو بجٹ آج پیش ہوا ہے، وہ 60 سال کی ساری بربادی کا نتیجہ ہے، جس کا فائدہ آج آپ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ کس نے کیا؟ یہ 17 لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا جو بجٹ آپ نے دیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ ذرا خاموشی سے سن لیجئے۔

میں آپ سے کہہ رہی ہوں کہ 60 سال میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی، وہ کانگریس کی ہی دین ہے۔ آپ کو اپنی انٹیولوجی صاف کرنی پڑے گی۔ آپ کو بتانا پڑے گا کہ آپ کی پارٹی کی انٹیولوجی کیا ہے؟ آپ کی پارٹی کی وچاردھارا کیا ہے؟ آپ کی پارٹی کیا کرنا چاہتی ہے؟ اب آپ سرکار میں ہیں، اس لئے آپ کو اپنی پارٹی کی انٹیولوجی بتانی پڑے گی۔ ہماری انٹیولوجی اور ہماری وچاردھارا بہت دن پہلے، جب آزادی کی جنگ لڑی جا رہی تھی، تبھی طے کر لی گئی تھی، ہم نے اپنے راستے تبھی طے کر لئے تھے۔ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ آج ووٹ کے لئے ہم اپنی انٹیولوجی یا اپنی وچاردھارا بدل رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے راستے، ہماری منزلیں، یہ سارا کچھ آزادی سے پہلے ہمارے جو سیشن ہوا کرتے تھے، اسی میں طے کر لئے گئے تھے۔

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किवर्दी]

میں آپ سے ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں، چہ مہینے اس دیش میں جس طرح سے پرچار ہوا، اس کے لئے میں یہ ضرور کہوں گی کہ لوگ بولنے میں بہت استاد ہیں۔ پرانم منسٹر پورے دیش کے ہوتے ہیں، ایک پارٹی کے نہیں، لیکن مجھے اقبال کا ایک شعر یاد آتا ہے، جو میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔

اقبال بڑا آپ-دیشک ہے، من باتوں میں موہ لینا ہے

گفتار کا غازی بن تو گیا، کردار کا غازی بن نہ سکا

آپ کو شاید یہ شعر سمجھ میں نہیں آئے گا، لیکن ہماری بہن نجمہ وہاں بیٹھی ہیں، وہ آپ کو اس کا مطلب سمجھائیں گی۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس دیش کو اگر چلانا ہے تو کسی انیڈیولوجی پر چلانا ہوگا، کسی وچاردھارا پر چلانا ہوگا۔ نعرے بازی سے دیش نہیں چلتے ہیں اور اتنا عظیم دیش کس طرح ایسے چل سکتا ہے؟ ابھی پرسوں ہم 15 اگست منانے جا رہے ہیں۔ جب ہمارے دیش کے پرانم منسٹر، چاہے وہ جو بھی ہوں، لال قلعہ کی تاریخی فصیل سے ترنگا لہراتے ہیں، تو ہر ہندوستانی کا سینہ چوڑا ہو جاتا ہے کہ یہ ہمارا ترنگا ہے، جس کے نیچے ہم نے آزادی کی لڑائی لڑی اور اتنے آگے بڑھے۔

آپ سبھا پتی جی، یہ جو ہماری منسٹری ہے اور آزادی کی لڑائی میں جس طرح سے آپ لوگوں نے - میں یہ سمجھتی ہوں کہ آپ نے یہ کہہ کر کہ ہمیں 'کانگریس مکت بھارت' چاہئے، آپ ان لاکھوں ہندوستانیوں کا ایمان کر رہے ہیں، جنہوں نے ترنگے کے نیچے آزادی کی لڑائی لڑ کر آپ کو اس قابل بنایا، ہم لوگوں کو اس قابل بنایا کہ ہم یہاں بیٹھ سکیں۔ ہمارا جمہوریت پر، سوشلزم پر اور سیکولرزم پر جو وشواس تھا، اس نے ہمیں آج یہاں تک پہنچایا۔ اس وقت سب ہندوستانی، ننگے، بھوکے اور جاہل ہندوستانی، جو اکٹھے لڑائی لڑ رہے تھے، ان

میں مذہب و ملت کسی چیز کی کوئی تفریق نہیں تھی۔ آج آپ بجٹ کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ آج آپ 17 لاکھ کروڑ کے بجٹ کی بات کر رہے ہیں اور 60 سالوں میں ہم نے جو کام کیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، جس منسٹری کی بات ہو رہی ہے، آزادی کی لڑائی میں آپ لوگوں کا کوئی - خیر، پردھان منتری جی نے کہا کہ میں ابھاگا ہوں کہ میں اس لڑائی میں شامل نہیں ہو سکا۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے۔ لیکن اس عمر کے بہت سے لوگ ایسے ہیں، جن کو کم سے کم ایک رات کی سزا ملی ہوئی، تو ان کے پاس فریڈم موومینٹ کا ایک سرٹیفکٹ ہوتا۔ مجھے ایک شعر یاد آتا ہے کہ :

جب پڑا وقت گلستاں پہ، تو خون ہم نے دیا

اب بہار آئی، تو کہتے ہو تیرا کام نہیں ہے

اس لئے ہمیں سوچنا چاہئے، دیش چلانا کوئی آسان بات نہیں ہے۔ اپ سبھا پتی جی، جس منسٹری کے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شریمتی کسم رائے :۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جتنا نے کیا ہے، ہم لوگوں نے کچھ نہیں کیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : آپ بیٹھنے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : جس منسٹری پر آج بحث ہو رہی ہے، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اگر آپ اس کو دیکھیں، تو کانگریس نے ہمیشہ عورتوں اور بچوں کا خیال رکھا۔ کانگریس پارٹی کا اس دیش کی مہیلاؤں اور بچوں کے ساتھ یہ کمٹمنٹ تھا۔ سوشل سیکٹر میں اور خاص طور سے اس منسٹری میں ہمارا جو خرچہ ہوا،

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یہ بہت پرانی بات ہے۔ کافی دنوں پہلے، اندرا جی نے پہلی مرتبہ 'اسٹیٹس آف وومین' پر ایک کمیٹی قائم کی تھی۔ انہوں نے تمام باتیں کہیں تھیں، لیکن یہ منسٹری اسی کی ایک جڑ ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ سینٹرل سوشل ویلفئر کا بورڈ بہت پرانا ہے، جس کے نیچے ایک آٹونامس باڈی آتی ہے۔ مجھے یہ شرف حاصل ہوا کہ 1958 میں جب ضلع میں کمیٹیز ہوئی تھیں، تو میں اس کمیٹی کی چیئرمین تھی۔ 1958 میں، شاید آپ میں سے بہت سے لوگ اس وقت پیدا بھی نہیں ہوئے ہوں گے، جب میں وہاں کی چیئرمین بنائی گئی تھی۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں، میں سرکار سے یہ گزارش کرنا چاہوں گی کہ یہ منسٹری جو ہے، اس منسٹری کو صرف ایک منسٹری کی حیثیت سے مت دیکھئے، اس منسٹری کو صرف ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی حیثیت سے مت دیکھئے۔ پہلے ایچ۔آر۔ڈی۔ ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہوتا تھا۔ 2006 میں اس کو فل-فلیج منسٹری کا درجہ دیا گیا اور اس میں لاتعداد اسکیمیں بنیں۔ میں آپ سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ منسٹری ہندوستان کے مستقبل کو بناتی سنوارتی ہے، جس طرح سے ہیرا ایک پتھر ہوتا ہے، اس کی جتنی اچھی تراش ہوتی ہے، اتنا ہی قیمتی یہ پتھر ہوتا ہے۔ آج جو آنگن-واڑی چل رہی ہے، آج جو بچوں کی بات ہو رہی ہے، آج جو مہیلاؤں کی بات چل رہی ہے، اس کو ایک منسٹری کی حیثیت سے نہیں، بلکہ انڈیا کے مستقبل کے لئے، انڈیا کے بھوشنے کے لئے دیکھنا چاہئے۔ ہم ہندوستان میں ایک صاف ستھرے، صحت مند سماج کی، دماغی اور جسمانی طور پر صحت مند سماج کی جو رچنا کرنے جا رہے ہیں، اس میں یہ سب سے بڑی امپورٹنٹ منسٹری ہے۔

مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ اس کے سوشل سیکٹر کا بجٹ اب کی بار بہت کم ہو گیا۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ سوشل سیکٹر پر آپ کی سرکار کا کوئی بھروسہ نہیں ہے۔ یہ بار بار کہا جا چکا ہے کہ سوشل سیکٹر میں یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار نے بہت پیمے خرچ کئے ہیں۔ اب معلوم نہیں کون سی اسکیم رہے گی اور کون سی جائے گی۔ میں ایک بات پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ کوئی اسکیم آپ نے ہماری بدلی نہیں، بہت خوشی کی بات ہے۔ ایک اسکیم اس میں بدلی اور بڑھاتی ہے، وہ بھی اچھی ہوگی "بیٹی بچاؤ، بیٹی پڑھاؤ"۔ وہ بھی ایک اچھی اسکیم ہے، جس کے لئے آپ نے 100 کروڑ دئے ہیں۔ لیکن میں پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ وہ کون سی نیتی ہے، جس کے ذریعے کانگریس نے برباد کیا؟ کس نیتی کے ذریعے کانگریس نے برباد کیا؟ وہ کون سے پروگرامس تھے، جن کے ذریعے کانگریس نے 60 سال میں اس دیش کو برباد کر دیا۔ ودیش منتری، ہماری بہن سشما سوراج کہہ رہی تھیں کہ ودیش نیتی میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے، ایچ۔آر۔ڈی۔ منسٹری سے کہا گیا کہ وہاں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے، اس میں ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ کوئی فرق نہیں ہے، تو کون سی ایسی نیتی تھی، جو آپ نے پورے دیش کو یہ بات بتائی کہ کانگریس کی نیتوں نے اس دیش کو برباد کر دیا؟ اب یہ آپ کو بتانا پڑے گا۔ سیاسی پارٹیاں آتی ہیں، وہ لڑتی ہیں، سرکار لینے کے لئے لڑتی ہیں۔ لیکن اس طرح سے گمراہ کرنے کی بات نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ آپ یہ جو اسکیمس چلا رہے ہیں، ان کے لئے آپ کو بہت سوچ سمجھ کر قدم اٹھانا پڑے گا۔ ان میں بچوں کی بات کہی جاتی ہے، جیسا ابھی سٹیش جی کہہ رہے کہ 40 کروڑ بچے اس ملک میں ہیں۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ دنیا کا ہر چھٹا بچہ ہندوستان میں رہ رہا ہے اور اس چھٹے بچے کی کیا کیئر ہو رہی ہے، اس کے لئے کیا ہو رہا ہے، یہ کسی کو معلوم نہیں ہے۔ اس

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منسٹری کو بڑھا کر اس کو فل-فلیج درجہ دینے کا مقصد یہ تھا کہ ہماری عورتوں کی جو بہت بڑی تعداد اس دیش میں ہے، اس کو پوری طرح سے ابھرنے کا موقع ملے۔ اس کا آل-راؤنڈ ڈیولپمنٹ ہو، کیوں کہ ماں جو ہوتی ہے، وہی بچے کو پیدا کرتی ہے اور وہی بڑا کرتی ہے، اس لئے بچے کی سب سے پہلی ٹریننگ اس کی ماں کی گود میں ہوتی ہے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ ہماری 80 فیصد عورتیں اور بچے گاؤں میں رہتے ہیں، اس لئے یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی سرکار نے اس مد میں گاؤں کی اور زیادہ دھیان دیا، تاکہ ہم ان بچوں کو بچا سکیں۔ آج لڑکوں کا ڈراپ آؤٹ 50 فیصد سے کم ہے اور لڑکیوں کا ڈراپ آؤٹ 63 فیصد ہے۔ آج آپ کا ہر دوسرا بچہ اینیمک ہے۔ یہ جو اسکیمس ہیں، ان میں نیوٹریشن کا سوال ہے، امیونائزیشن کا سوال ہے، ارلی-ایجوکیشن کا سوال ہے، پری-اسکول ایجوکیشن کا سوال ہے، ایلیمینٹری ایجوکیشن کا سوال ہے، پریگنینٹ وومین کی دیکھ ریکھ کا سوال ہے، یہ ساری چیزیں اس اسکیمس میں ہیں۔ ایک طرح سے ایک بیلڈی نیشن تیار کرنا اور اس کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے یہ اسکیمس ہیں۔ ہماری یہاں مورٹلٹی ریٹ بہت بڑھا ہوا ہے، لیکن جس وقت ہمارا ملک آزاد ہوا تھا، اس وقت ہماری آبادی 36 کروڑ سے زیادہ تھی۔ ان کو کھلانے کے لئے ہمارے پاس کھانے کا سامان نہیں تھا، ہم لوگ باہر سے کھانے کا سامان لاتے تھے۔ اس وقت برتھ ریٹ 39.9 فیصد اور ڈیٹھ ریٹ 27.4 فیصد تھا۔ آج کی فیگرس کے مطابق آج ہمارا برتھ ریٹ 20.22 فیصد ہے اور ڈیٹھ ریٹ 7.4 فیصد ہے۔ اس کا کیا مطلب ہوا؟ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ جتنا کام پچھلے 60 سال میں ہوا ہے آپ کو خیال ہوگا کہ پہلے جب کوئی بیماری پھیلتی تھی، تو وہ پوری کی پوری بستیوں کو لے کر چلی جاتی تھی، چاہے

وہ پلیگ ہو، چاہے وہ کالا ہو، چاہے ملیریا ہو، چاہے وہ اسمال پوکس ہو۔ آج ان بیماریوں سے دیش مکت ہے اور ابھی جو ہمارے لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن ہیں، وہ ہیلتھ منسٹر تھے اور انہوں نے یہ اعلان کیا تھا کہ ہمارا ہندوستان پولیو مکت ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ بھارت روگ مکت بھارت ہو، ہنسا مکت بھارت ہو۔ ہمارا بھارت بیماری مکت بھارت ہو، ہمارا بھارت چھو اچھوت مکت بھارت ہو، ہمارا بھارت شوشن مکت بھارت ہو، ہمارا بھارت ایک ایسا ہنستا-کھیلتا-کھلکھلاتا بھارت ہو، جو بھائی چارے، امن اور شانتی کے ماحول میں ڈوبا ہوا ہو، لیکن آپ چاہتے ہیں کانگریس مکت بھارت۔

آج سوچنے کی بات یہ ہے کہ جو سرکار آتی ہے، وہ کسی ایک پارٹی کے لئے نہیں آتی ہے، وہ دیش کے لئے آتی ہے اور دیش کے ہر طبقے، ہر فرقے کے لئے ہوتی ہے۔

اس دیش کا جو سنودھان بنا ہے، وہ پورے دیش کی تصویر سامنے رکھ کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ بابا صاحب امبیڈکر اس کی پراروپ سمیٹی کے چیئرمین تھے۔ اس وقت تو اور بھی بہت سے ودوان لوگ تھے، لیکن ان کو ہی اس وقت اس کا چیئرمین کیوں بنایا گیا؟ ان کو اس کا چیئرمین اس لئے بنایا گیا، کیوں کہ انہوں نے حقیقی زندگی کو بہت قریب سے دیکھا تھا۔ اس وجہ سے اتنے قابل اور اتنی زبردست سوچ رکھنے والے کو اس کا چیئرمین بنایا گیا۔ جو سنودھان بنا، وہ ساری تصویر سامنے رکھ کر بہت سوچ سمجھ کر بنا۔ آج جس قسم کی باتیں باہر سے آرہی ہیں۔۔۔ آج اتنا کشیدہ ماحول ہے، آج پوری سوسائٹیز کا کمیونلائزیشن ہو رہا ہے۔ آج مختلف کاسٹس کا کمیونلائزیشن ہو رہا ہے۔ ہمارا جو انفلیشن ریٹ 7-2 فیصد تھا، آج وہ 10 فیصد ہو گیا ہے۔

[شریملتی موہسینا کیدوورڈ]

آج مہنگائی اپنی چرم سیمہ پر ہے۔ جن سے آپ نے ووٹ لیا ان کو آپ سے کبھی یہ امید تھی اور صحیح امید تھی کہ کم سے کم آپ تین مہینے میں بہت وقت آپ کو نہیں ہوا، لیکن ان تین مہینوں میں عوام کو آپ سے یہ امید تھی کہ آپ کم سے کم مہنگائی کریں گے اور اگر کم نہیں کریں گے تو کم سے کم وہاں تو رکھیں گے جہاں یوپی اے گورنمنٹ چھوڑ گئی تھی۔ آج اس سے دوگنی پرائسز ہیں۔ سب کے گھروں میں معلوم ہے کہ کیا آرہا ہے کیا نہیں اور کس طرح سے آرہا ہے۔ تو آج عوام پریشان ہے آپ آئے ہم عوام کا فائدہ چاہتے ہیں ہم عوام کی سہولیتیں چاہتے ہیں۔ آپ دیں بہت بہتر ہے لیکن لگتا ہے کہ کہیں تین مہینے میں مہنگائی تو کم ہو ہی سکتی تھی۔ لیکن آج جو حالات پیدا ہو گئے ہیں دیش کے کانگریس نے ساٹھ سال میں جو سب سے بڑا کام میرے خیال سے کیا، وہ اس دیش میں سدبھاؤ بنا کر رکھنے کے لئے، اس دیش میں امن اور شانتی کا ماحول بنائے رکھنے کے لئے، اس دیش میں بھائی چارے کا ماحول بنائے رکھنے کے لئے کیا، آج لگ رہا ہے کہ اس ماحول میں کہیں نہ کہیں کوئی کمی ہو رہی ہے اور اس میں سب سے بڑا جو یوگدان ہے وہ کچھ لیڈر صاحبان کا ہے، جو روز ایسے بیان دیتے ہیں! خدا کے لئے ان کو روکیئے۔ اس لئے کہ اگر اس دیش میں ایکتا نہیں رہی، سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے اس دیش کی ایکتا، اس دیش کا بھائی چارہ۔ اگر وہ نہیں رہتا تو یہ دیش بے روح ہو جائے گا۔ اس لئے (مداخلت)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mohsinaji, how many more minutes do you want because I want to decide about lunch?

[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی: مجھے کم سے کم 20-15 منٹ تو چاہئے]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, after that ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; let her complete. After that, we will adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†]محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی: آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا شکریہ، آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا۔

میں دو تین باتیں اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ آج یہ جو منسٹری کام کر رہی ہے اور اس میں جس طرح کا پورا ڈھانچہ بنا ہوا ہے۔ وہ ایک اچھا ڈھانچہ بنا ہے۔ اس کا جو مقصد ہے وہ یہ تھا کہ عورت کو، بچے کو ہر طرح سے آگے بڑھنے کے لئے ڈیولپمنٹ بھی ہو، اکانامیکلی بھی ہو، پالیٹیکلی بھی ہو، ساری کچھ اس میں چیزیں تھیں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج ہمارا جو سسٹم تھا یہ جو کریکٹر بلڈنگ کی بات ہے، کہنا چاہئے کہ جو سوشل پرابلمس آرہی ہیں، وہ کیوں آرہی ہیں، کبھی ہم نے یہ سوچا؟ یہ صرف ایک نظر سے دیکھنے والی چیز نہیں ہے۔ آج جو سب سے بڑا ہمارا سسٹم تھا جوائنٹ فیملی سسٹم، جہاں بچوں کا کریکٹر بگڑنے نہیں دیا جاتا تھا، کوئی نہ کوئی ہوتا تھا ان کو دیکھنے کے لئے، آج وہ ختم ہو گیا۔ آج ہمارے یہاں جو ٹیچرس کا رتبہ ہوتا تھا، آج ٹیچرس کا اور اسٹوڈنٹس کا وہ رشتہ نہیں رہا۔ جو ہمارے گھر میں ایک ماحول ہوتا تھا، ایک مذہبی ماحول ہوتا تھا، انہیں تعلیم دیتے تھے کہ مذہب صرف ڈسپلن سکھاتا ہے، مذہب یہ سکھاتا ہے کہ کوئی اوپر ہے جس سے ڈرنا ہے۔ آج وہ ساری چیزیں ختم ہو گئی ہیں۔ آج ورکنگ کپل ہیں، آج وہ دونوں نکل جاتے ہیں، ان کے گھروں میں بچوں کو دیکھنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے۔ تو آج ایجوکیشن کے ذریعہ اور سماج کے ذریعہ آپ کو یہ جاگرتی لانی پڑیگی۔ ہماری منتری جی بیٹھی ہیں، میں ان سے ایک

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

درخواست کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ بچوں کے لیے سب سے بڑی خوراک سب سے بڑی بات ہے والدین کا، پیریٹس کا محبت اور ان کا افیکشن اور ان کا اٹینشن جو ان کو آج نہیں مل رہا۔ میں تو کہوں گی کہ آپ کو ایک موومنٹ چھیڑنا چاہئے کہ ماں باپ بچوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ وقت دیں، تاکہ وہ بگڑیں نہیں۔ اس لئے وہ بچوں کو بگڑنے میں بہت سی چیزیں سامنے آرہی ہیں۔ جب تک سماج نہیں بدلے گا اور انفارچیونٹی مجھے یہ کہنے میں بچکچاہٹ نہیں ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں ساری سوسائٹی میں گراؤ آئی ہیں۔ سوسائٹی ایڑا اے ہول میں deterioration آیا ہے۔ وہ آپ کو ہر جگہ ملے گا، ہر صوبے میں ہر جگہ ملے گا تو جو یہ آنگن واڑی ہے، آپ کی انٹیگریٹیڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ اسکیم جو ہیں، سروسز جو ہیں وہ اس لئے شروع کی گئی تھیں کہ بچوں کے لئے ایک اچھی بیلڈی سروسز ہیلتھ کی، امیونائزیشن کی تھی۔ لیکن آپ کے پاس انفرسٹرکچر نہیں ہے اور یہ امپلی منٹ کرینگی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے پاس کوئی انفراسٹرکچر نہیں ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر امیونائزیشن کی بات ہے۔ امیونائزیشن میں ضروری ہے کہ کوئی چین آپ کے پاس ہو وہ چین کہاں ہے آپ کی ہر منسٹری میں، ہر اسٹیٹ میں؟ تو یہ ساری باتیں آپ کو دیکھنی پڑیں گی۔

سر، آنگن واڑی ورکرس اس اسکیم کا سب سے اہم فیکٹر ہے۔ وہ سماج کی ہوتی ہے اور سماج میں participation of community سے بڑی بات ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں participation of community سب سے زیادہ ہو تاکہ بچے آرام سے اس ماحول میں رہ سکیں۔ سر، میں مانتی ہوں کہ سرکار بہت پیسہ ایک دم سے نہیں لگا سکتی، لیکن اس کے لئے ہمیں اُپائے ڈھونڈنے چاہئیں۔ آج تمام اس طرح کی خبریں آتی ہیں کہ وہاں پگے مکان نہیں ہیں، کہیں بجے ٹالاب میں گر رہے ہیں، کرپشن ہے۔ ان سب کو روکا جانا چاہئے۔

سر، یہ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں 13 لاکھ سے زیادہ آنگن واڑی سینٹرس ہیں اور آنگن واڑی ورکرس آج پانچ کروڑ بجے تک اور 2.5 کروڑ pregnant and nursing mothers تک پہنچ چکی ہیں۔ یہ اسکیم بہت اہم ہے، یہ دیش کو اٹھانے والی اسکیم ہے اور اسے یہ سوچ کر بنایا گیا تھا کہ بجے صحت مند ماحول میں پیدا ہوں اور اچھے ماحول میں ان سینٹرس پر پلیں و بڑھیں۔

سر، جہاں آنگن واڑی کے سینٹرس ہیں اور پگے مکان نہیں ہیں، ان کے لئے آپ ایک نقشہ بنوائیے۔ یہ نقشہ پہاڑی علاقوں کے لیے الگ ہو اور میدان کے لئے الگ ہو کہ انہیں وہاں کون سی چیزیں چاہئیں۔ منتری مہودیہ، میں آپ کو ایک اہم سبھاؤ دینا چاہتی ہوں، پتہ نہیں میرے ساتھی ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ اس کے لئے تیار ہونگے یا نہیں۔ وہاں پنچایت سے آپ کو جگہ مفت ملے گی، آپ کو “منریگہ” کے ذریعہ لیبر مفت ملیگی، آپ کو صرف میٹیریل لانا ہوگا۔ اگر اس کے لیے ہر سانسد، ہر سال ایک کروڑ روپے دے دیں، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ دو چار سال میں اس کی بلڈنگ بن کر تیار ہو جائیگی۔ دوسری بات، میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو بجے وہاں پڑھتے ہیں، ہم روز دیکھتے ہیں کہ ان کو کھانا صاف ستھرا نہیں ملتا، ان کو پوشٹک آہار نہیں ملتا کیونکہ اس میں سب سے بڑا سوال nutrition کا آتا ہے۔ اگر بچوں کو وہاں پوشٹک آہار ہی نہیں ملیگا تو اس اسکیم کا کیا لاہو ہوگا؟ مجھے افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ مڈلے اسکیم میں آپ کی سرکار نے ایک پیسہ بھی نہیں بڑھایا ہے اور نہ اس کا expansion کیا ہے۔ سر، مڈلے میل اسکیم دنیا کی سب سے بڑی اور unique اسکیم ہے۔ Integrated Child Development Services دنیا میں ایک انوکھی اسکیم ہے۔ یہ ایک اسکیم ہے جس کی سبھی لوگ تعریف کرتے ہیں اور سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ ایک بنیادی اسکیم ہے۔ اس لئے آپ کو

ان کے سینٹرس پر خاص دھیان دینا پڑیگا۔ اس اسکیم کی سب سے بڑی چیز ہے، selection of Anganwadi workers. منتری جی، وہاں تمام پڑھی لکھی عورتیں بھی ہیں، کھلے دماغ کی ہیں۔ آپ کو ایسی عورتوں کو اس کام کے لئے منتخب کرنا پڑیگا۔ وہاں بچوں کے ساتھ discrimination کی شکایتیں آتی ہیں۔ دلت یا مسلم طبقے کے بچوں کو الگ بٹھا کر کھانا کھلایا جاتا ہے۔ پھر اس اسکیم کا کیا فائدہ ہوا؟ اس وقت تو integration ہونا چاہئے۔ اس لئے میں چاہونگی کہ selection of Anganwadi workers اور helpers میں پوری ٹیم کا سلیکشن ایسا ہو کہ وہ اپنے کام میں زیادہ سے زیادہ کمیونٹی کی ہیلپ لیں۔ جو بچے وہاں پڑھنے آتے ہیں، آپ ان کے ماں باپ کو گنگ میں انوالو کیوں نہیں کرتے؟ آپ ان کی تقرری وہیں سے کیجئے اور ان بچوں کے ماں باپ کو انوالو کیجئے تاکہ وہ اپنے بچوں کے لئے صاف ستھرا کھانا مینسٹرکرسکیں۔ سر ان ورکرس کا کام جیسے immunisation ہے health check-up ہے، کارڈس مینٹین کرنے کا کام ہے، بچوں کو اچھی باتیں بتانے کا کام ہے۔ یہ سب بہت اہم کام ہیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس سے امپورٹنٹ منسٹری کوئی دوسری نہیں ہوسکتی کیوں کہ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا، آج ماں باپ کے پاس بچوں کے لئے وقت نہیں ہے۔ یہ ورکرس ماں باپ کا رول نبھاتے ہیں۔ یہ وہاں کی عورتوں کو بتاتی ہیں کہ ان کے بچوں کو کس طرح کے پوشاک آبار کی ضرورت ہے، کس طرح سے بچوں کی پرورش ہو۔

سر، بچوں کو تعلیم کے ساتھ تربیت بھی بہت ضروری ہے۔ آج ان کے پاس تربیت نہیں ہے، اس لیے میری آپ سے اور پردھان منتری جی سے بھی درخواست ہے کہ اس منسٹری کو پورا خرچہ دیا جانا چاہئے تاکہ یہ منسٹری اچھی طرح سے چل سکے۔ دیش کی عورتوں کو وکست ہونے کا پورا موقع ملے اور جو آج کے

ہندوستان کا نقشہ ہے، اس میں آج کے بچے کل کے ذمہ دار ہندوستانی بن سکیں۔ سر، میں آخری دو منٹ لینا چاہتی ہوں۔

سر، میں دو منٹ اور لینا چاہوں گی۔ ہمارے دیش کے سب کے رائٹس ہیں، چاہے وہ کسان ہوں، مزدور ہوں، مہیلائیں ہوں، لیکن بچوں کے رائٹس نہیں ہیں، کیوں کہ وہ ووٹرز نہیں ہیں۔ اگر بچے بھی ووٹرز ہوتے، تو شاید لوگ ان کی زیادہ دیکھ بھال کرتے۔ ہم سبھی راجیو جی کی اس اسکیم کو لے کر انہیں مبارکباد دیتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے 18 سال کے بچوں کو ووٹ رائٹ دے دیا۔ اس لئے آج چھوٹے بچوں کی یہ نسبت 18 سال کے بچوں کی زیادہ پوچھ ہے اور یہ سب پولیٹیکل استعمال کے لئے ہے۔ اس وقت جب راجیو جی 18 سال کے بچوں کو ووٹنگ رائٹ دینے جا رہے تھے، تو ان کے ساتھ جو لوگ کمیٹی میں تھے، اتفاق سے میں بھی اس میں تھی، میں نے دیکھا، زیادہ تر لوگ ان کی اس بات کے خلاف تھے۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ اس وقت اگر آپ ان کو ووٹنگ رائٹ دے رہے ہیں، تو ان میں سے کوئی آپ کو ووٹ نہیں دے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ وہ نہیں دیں گے، لیکن کبھی ایسا وقت آنے لگا، جب اس دیش کے نوجوان کو دیش کی ذمہ داری لینی ہوگی اور اسے وہ ذمہ داری لینے کے لئے ہمیں تیار کرنا پڑے گا، نوجوانوں کو آگے کی ذمہ داری دینی ہے۔ ہندوستان کے لئے ان نوجوانوں میں ذمہ داری کا ایک جذبہ ہونا چاہئے، نیشن کے لئے ایک جذبہ ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ دیکھئے، آج جو زیادہ تر ووٹرز ہیں، وہ 18 سال کے لڑکے لڑکیاں ہیں۔

سر، میں بولنا تو بہت چاہتی تھی، لیکن ظاہر ہے کہ آپ کے پاس بھی مجھے دینے کے لئے وقت کم ہے، اس لئے میں اپنی آخری بات کہوں گی کہ آپ اس منسٹری کی امپورٹنس کو سمجھئے، اس منسٹری کو اس نظر سے دیکھئے کہ آگے آنے والے وقت میں ہندوستان کا نقشہ کیسا ہونا ہے، کیسے بچوں کا وکاس ہونا ہے، کیسے بچے پیدا ہونا ہیں، آگے کیا ہونا ہے اور یہ ساری چیزیں دیکھ کر اس منسٹری کو ٹریٹ کیجئے، اس کو ایڑا لے۔ منسٹری ٹریٹ مت کیجئے۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔ (ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mohsinaji. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twelve minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रभात झा : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Where is the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Minister! ...*(Interruptions)*... No Minister here. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I will tell you the concerned Minister is in the other House. I think, there is a voting on an important Bill. But any other Cabinet Minister should come. A Cabinet Minister should come.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Since there is no Minister present here, please adjourn the House for five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please adjourn the House for five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are Ministers from Rajya Sabha. They can come. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should not be there.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There are Ministers from Rajya Sabha. They can come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, I will take a decision. Is there the Whip of the Party? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have heard you. I got the point. If there is the Whip of the Party ...*(Interruptions)*... In Treasury Benches nobody is responsible ...*(Interruptions)*... It is like this; if the concerned Minister has to be present in the other House for voting purpose, one Minister who is from Rajya Sabha should come. Nobody is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am adjourning the House for five minutes.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at nine minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अभी भी कोई मंत्री मौजूद नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : अभी भी कोई मंत्री नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, adjourn the House for the day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, why don't you go and get the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for another five minutes.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at fifteen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मिनिस्टर साहब आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, एक बहुत important बात है। सर, यह पहली बार इतिहास में हो रहा है कि सदन एक बार तो स्थगित हुआ। आपने माननीय मंत्री जी को बुलाया। सर, उसके बाद भी ये लोग आपको सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तब भी नहीं आए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अब मंत्री आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री आ गए हैं।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : अगर आपकी बेइज्जती हो, तो हम कैसे बर्दाश्त करें? यह सदन का अपमान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अब मंत्री आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, आज मुस्कराने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, ये हाउस को सीरियसली नहीं ले रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, you are the most capable Deputy Chairman we have ever seen and we want you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : सर, कन्सर्न्ड मिनिस्टर भी हाउस में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, that is not even the issue. The issue is that the Government does not seem to be taking this House seriously. The other day, the Leader of the House was sitting in the Central Hall when we were discussing the Finance Bill here. The same thing is happening now. ...*(Interruptions)*... We just can't see this sort of a situation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I wish to state. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Balagopal, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Keshava Rao, please take your seat. आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have made your point. Now, please sit down.

The point is this. I know that the voting is going on in the other House on crucial Amendments, and Ministers, who are Lok Sabha Members, have to be there. But there are Ministers who are Rajya Sabha Members. And the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also a Rajya Sabha Member. When the voting is going on there, the Ministers, who are Rajya Sabha Members, can be here. I am not saying that for every Minister. But one Cabinet Minister should be there. I know that the concerned Minister for this discussion is the Lok Sabha Member and she has to be there. But one Cabinet Minister should be there. I would expect the Government to take a little more seriously this kind of issues. Thank you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you adjourn the House. We should not be discussing this in the absence of the concerned Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : उपसभापति महोदय, आसन्दी से जो भावना आपने व्यक्त की है, मैं उसका सम्मान करता हूँ और खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उस समय हम हाउस में उपस्थित नहीं हो पाए थे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी जी चूंकि लोक सभा की मेम्बर हैं और उधर संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पर वोटिंग हो रही है, इसलिए वे उधर हैं। मंत्रिमंडल की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए उनकी अनुपस्थिति में आप जो कुछ बोल रहे हैं, उसको हम नोट करेंगे और जब वे जवाब देंगी, तो आपके प्रश्नों का भी उत्तर देंगी। आप सहयोग करें।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री प्रभात झा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, महिला एवं बाल विकास मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now the Cabinet Minister is here and we can start. Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रभात झा : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा करने के लिए समय दिया है। महोदय, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 (3), अनुच्छेद 42, अनुच्छेद 53क (5) और अनुच्छेद 243 की एक नहीं अनेक धाराएं दी हुई हैं, जिनमें कहा गया है कि देश की महिला और बाल को बहुत अधिकार दिए गए हैं। मैं अपना वक्तव्य इससे शुरू करूंगा, जो प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सरकार में आते ही महिलाओं और बालकों के लिए बयान दिया था। उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में मां और बहनों का सर्वोच्च स्थान होगा। अगर हमें 21वीं सदी में सर्वोच्च बनना है, तो पहले मां-बहनों को सर्वोच्च बनाना होगा। हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत में मां का स्थान सर्वश्रेष्ठ होता है। जहां भी पवित्रता और शुद्धता है, वहां मां नजर आती है। अगर गंगा के प्रति श्रद्धा है, तो उसे मां कहेंगे। भारत के प्रति

श्रद्धा है, तो उसे भी हम मां कहेंगे। गाय के प्रति भी हमारी यही बात रहती है और यही भाव रहता है। हजारों सालों की गुलामी की वजह से हमारे भीतर कई कमियां आई हैं। 18वीं शताब्दी में बच्ची को उसके जन्म के साथ दूध के पतीले में डुबोकर मार दिया जाता था। देश आजाद होने के बाद यह लग रहा था कि हम आधुनिक भारत की ओर आगे बढ़ेंगे। सामान्य जीवन में नारी का स्थान क्या होगा, यह हम दुनिया को दिखाएंगे। कभी-कभी तो हमें लगता है कि आज हम ऐसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, जो 18वीं शताब्दी से भी बदतर है, क्योंकि तब उसे जन्म लेने का अधिकार तो दिया जाता था, लेकिन आज तो जन्म लेने से पहले ही उसे मार दिया जाता है। आज 21वीं शताब्दी में मां के पेट में ही बेटी को मार दिया जाता है। यह दर्द और पीड़ा क्या 21वीं शताब्दी में हमें सिर उठाने की ताकत देती है? हमें आधुनिक स्थान बनाना है, तो उसकी पहली शर्त है, मां और बहनों को सर्वोच्च स्थान मिले। यह बात इस देश के नवनिर्वाचित प्रधानमंत्री ने कही है। आपको प्रधानमंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य से यह प्रतीत हो गया होगा कि इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री, मां और बेटी को किस स्थान पर रखते हैं। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि अगर आप इस देश के किसी प्लेटफॉर्म पर जाएंगे, अगर वह स्टेशन हो, फुटपाथ हो, किसी बड़े मार्केट के आस-पास जाएं, तो आपको भारत की माताओं, बहनों और बच्चों की स्थिति देखने को मिल जाएगी। ऐसे हालात क्यों हुए हैं? क्यों बदलाव नहीं आया? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ मंत्रालय की नहीं है, 125 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में यह एक-एक व्यक्ति की जिम्मेदारी है। केवल महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ही इस देश को सुधार नहीं सकता, महिला एवं बालक की आबादी 70 फीसदी है। जब हमारी नजर आंकड़ों पर जाती है, तो हमें सबसे पहले देखने को मिलता है कि भारत में मातृत्व की स्थिति क्या है? भारत में असुरक्षित प्रसव के कारण होने वाली मृत्यु के आंकड़े क्या हैं? प्रसव के दौरान विश्व में होने वाली जो मृत्यु की संख्या है, उसका सबसे बड़ा आंकड़ा भारत में पाया जाता है। देश में प्रति-वर्ष गर्भावस्था एवं प्रसव के दौरान 50 हजार माताओं, बहनों की मौत हो जाती है। देश में गर्भावस्था के कारणों से प्रत्येक 9 मिनट में एक गर्भवती महिला की मौत होती है। यह राजनीति से जुड़ा मसला नहीं है, यह न उस तरफ का मसला है, न बीच का मसला है और न इधर का मसला है। यह मसला भारत की अस्मिता का है। महिला भारत की संस्कृति है और सनातन धर्म में उसका बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। हमने नारी को पूजने की बात कही है, इसलिए लगभग 35 प्रतिशत महिलाएं अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा सेवाओं के अभाव में तथा 20 प्रतिशत महिलाएं यातायात तथा दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के अभाव में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। यह आजादी के 67 सालों की कहानी है। यह अभी नहीं हुआ है, इसके लिए किसी का दोष नहीं है। हमने इसको मूवमेंट के रूप में नहीं लिया, हमने इसको आंदोलन के रूप में नहीं लिया। अगर हम इसे राजनीति और मंत्रालय से ऊपर उठकर लेते, तो आज जो विश्व की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं सर्वे करती हैं और सर्वे के दौरान भारत को 128वें स्थान से 115वें स्थान पर रखती हैं, वे इस स्थान पर नहीं रखतीं। इसमें इतना ही नहीं है, आप गांव में जाएं, वहां पर डॉक्टरों की बहुत भारी कमी है। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण टीम वर्ष 2005-06 के अनुसार आज भी देश के ग्रामीण अंचलों में मात्र 31 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का संस्थागत प्रसव होता है। यह महिलाओं की स्थिति है। आप इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमने महिला को कहां पहुंचाया है, हमारी प्रगति के सोपान कहाँ तक तय हुए हैं, हमने विकास की कौन सी दर पार की है, उसके मानक को कहां तक स्थापित किया है। अगर आप बच्चों की कहानी सुनेंगे तो आपको हालत और खराब लगेंगे। भारत में हर साल करोड़ों बच्चे मरते हैं। इनमें से ज्यादातर बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। गोदाम अनाज

[श्री प्रभात झा]

से भरे पड़े हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि गेहूं खोल दो, लेकिन आज भी कुपोषण और अन्न के अभाव में लाखों बच्चों की मौत होती है। दो साल पहले पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा जारी एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उन्होंने जनविज्ञान केन्द्र में बताया था कि करीब 82 फीसदी बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हैं। देश में 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा बच्चे और किशोर ऐसे हैं, जिनकी आज भी बहुत गंभीर हालत है। भारत में 14-18 साल की उम्र वर्ग में 4 करोड़, 20 लाख बच्चे हैं, जो स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं। हम कैसा भारत बनाना चाहते हैं? 21वीं सदी का भारत कैसा बनेगा? जब भारत का भविष्य किसी स्कूल के द्वार पर नहीं जाएगा तो वह कैसे पढ़ पाएगा? यह देश का उत्पीड़न है, पीड़ा है। यह भारत की पीड़ा है, यह किसी पार्टी या सरकार की पीड़ा नहीं है। हमें इसको समझना होगा। ये अंधेरे के रास्ते हैं, जो उजाले की तलाश मांग रहे हैं।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली सरकारों ने भी बहुत बजट दिए हैं, खूब पैसा दिया है, लेकिन उसका आकलन कभी नहीं होता है। गांव की पंचायत में क्या हो रहा है, यह सचिवालय और देश की संसद को पता होना चाहिए, सरकार को पता होना चाहिए। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कैंग ने यू.पी.ए. सरकार और अनेक राज्य सरकारों पर उंगली उठाई है। जहां बी.जे.पी. की सरकार रही होगी, कैंग ने वहां भी उंगली उठाई है। यू.पी.ए. सरकार को कैंग की एक नहीं, अनेक बार यह फटकार पड़ी है कि आप इस राशि को खर्च क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? आगे चलेंगे, तो मैं आपको एक-एक आंकड़ा देना चाहूंगा। महिलाओं के लिए 'प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार कार्यक्रम सहायता योजना' है, यदि आप 2007 से लेकर 2012-13 के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि इस योजना पर आधे पैसे भी खर्च नहीं किए गए। केंद्र सरकार ने जो पैसे दिए हैं, वे पैसे इस योजना के तहत खर्च नहीं किए गए। "समेकित बाल संरक्षण योजना" में 2009-10 में 60 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे, लेकिन खर्च सिर्फ 40 करोड़ हुए, 2010-11 में 300 करोड़ दिए गए, खर्च 115 करोड़ हुए, 2011 में 270 करोड़ दिए थे, खर्च हुए 170 करोड़, 2012-13 में 400 करोड़ रुपये दिए, खर्च हुए 254 करोड़ रुपये। यह सिर्फ इस योजना की बात नहीं है, एक और योजना है- "स्वाधार योजना"। "स्वाधार योजना" की हालत क्या है, मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। इस योजना में 20 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे, लेकिन खर्च 14 करोड़ हुए, उसके बाद 15 करोड़ दिए गए, खर्च हुए 10 करोड़। इस योजना की इस कदर हालत खराब है कि हम सरकार द्वारा दिए गए पैसे भी खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। आखिर प्रगति कैसे होगी? हम कैसे और किसको धोखा दे रहे हैं? अगर इन सभी चीजों की मॉनिटरिंग होती, इनका आकलन होता, तो निश्चित तौर पर उन पर भी हमारी बातें होती। "केन्द्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संस्थान" पर, यह प्राधिकरण है, इस संस्थान को भी लगातार पैसे दिए, लेकिन जितने पैसे दिए गए, वे खर्च नहीं हुए। यह कौन करेगा? इसकी देखरेख कौन करता है?

मित्रो, सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है। मैं आपको गांव की एक छोटी-सी कहानी सुनाता हूँ। मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मेरे बाबा थे। मेरे घर में ग्राम सेवक हुआ करते थे। मेरे घर पर एक सेवक हुआ करता था, उनका नाम सुनमा था। जब उसकी बेटी जवान हुई, तो मेरे बाबा के सिर पर सलवटें पड़ी, वे चिंतित हुए। उन्होंने एक दिन सुनमा को बुलाया और कहा कि, "सुनमा तुम्हारी बेटी बड़ी हो रही है, इसके लिए लड़का ढूंढो।" मेरे बाबा बहुत पढ़े-लिखे नहीं थे, लेकिन भारतीय संस्कृति और परंपरा में वे सेवक के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी जानते थे। उस समय मैं बहुत छोटा था। मैंने सोचा कि वह तो दूसरी जाति का है, बाबा उसके लिए क्यों चिन्ता कर रहे हैं? मेरे पिता जी जब

मुम्बई में आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि देखो, सुनमा की बेटी बड़ी हो गई है, उसकी शादी करनी है। आज कितना परिवर्तन हो गया है? सदन भी मेरी बात स्वीकार करेगा कि आज मालिक के घर में नौकर की बेटी जवान होती है, मालिक की नीयत बदल जाती है, उसको यह चिन्ता नहीं होती कि उसकी शादी होगी या क्या होगा? यह कैसा परिवर्तन आया है? यह कैसा भौतिकवादी युग आया है? इस परिवर्तन से हमें टक्कर लेनी होगी। यह टक्कर नैतिक बल के आधार पर ली जाएगी। इसके लिए मोरल अथॉरिटीज़ खड़ी करनी पड़ेंगी। जब तक ये दीवारें खड़ी नहीं होंगी, जब तक हम लोग आगे नहीं आएंगे, तब तक कुछ भी नहीं होगा, चाहे मंत्रालय जितना पैसा खर्च कर ले। चौपालें आपको आवाज लगा रही हैं, गांव की पंचायतें आपको बुला रही हैं। वर्षों हो जाते हैं, जिस गांव ने हमें पैदा किया, उस गांव में हम देखने तक नहीं जाते हैं, लेकिन हम भाषण में गांव का दुख जरूर प्रकट करते हैं। गांव की चिन्ता हमारे भाषणों में जरूर होती है। हाल ही में एक प्रतिष्ठित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परामर्श और प्रबंधन संस्थान ने अपने एक सर्वेक्षण में कहा है कि महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण को लेकर किए गए सर्वेक्षण में भारत को 128 देशों में 115वां स्थान मिला है। आजादी के 67 साल बाद भारत को यह स्थान मिला है। किसको दोष दें? किससे कहें? “किससे गिला, किससे शिकायत करें, लूट ली दुल्हन डोली के ही कहारों ने।” किससे बात कही जाए? सर्वेक्षण में कहा गया कि बौद्धिक क्षमता के मामले में विश्व में भारत की 14 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी है, जिससे हर साल 55 लाख महिलाएं कार्यक्षेत्र में जुड़ रही हैं। भले ही भारतीय महिलाएं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सफल हों, लेकिन आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और पेशेवर सफलता में वे मात खाती हैं।

अब मैं महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध की बात करना चाहता हूं। एक निर्भया कांड हुआ, तो पूरा भारत हिल गया, मोमबत्तियां जलने लगी थीं। इतने निर्भया कांड होते हैं हर गांव में। आप झाबुआ चलिए, आप राजस्थान चलिए, आप कर्णाटक चलिए, आप तमिलनाडु चलिए। वहां के गांवों में होने वाली त्रासदी के बारे में कौन सा अखबार लिखता है और कौन सा चैनल उसे दिखाता है? इन चैनल्स की किरणें वहां तक नहीं जाती हैं। रोज बेमौत मरा करते हैं ये लोग। उस सच्चाई को समझने की कोशिश करनी होगी। आज आजादी के 67 साल बाद बोकारो के एक गांव में पंचायत का मुखिया आवाज लगाता है कि जाओ, अगर तुम्हारे साथ इसने ज्यादाती की है तो तुम भी जाकर रेप करो। यह कहने का अधिकार इस आजाद भारत में कौन देता है? इतनी सामर्थ्य और इतनी शक्ति उसमें कैसे पैदा होती है? यह अनैतिक साहस कहां से आता है? यह नहीं आना चाहिए। इसकी निगरानी करने की जिम्मेदारी यहां बैठे एक-एक लोगों की है। अगर हम महिलाओं के प्रति होने वाले अपराधों के आंकड़े देखें, तो खुद को यह लगता है कि क्या ये भारत के आंकड़े हो सकते हैं? वर्ष 2011 में भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत 2,19,142 केसेज़ महिला अपराध से संबंधित हैं और शर्मनाक बात यह है कि उनमें से बलात्कार की 24,205 लज्जाजनक घटनाएं इस देश में हुई हैं। हम और आप तो अखबारों की सुर्खियों में जो पढ़ लेते हैं, उसी को घटना मानते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में होने वाली घटनाओं को दूरदराज के अंचलों में होने वाली घटनाओं को कौन देखेगा? ये तो केवल बलात्कार के आंकड़े थे। इसके अलावा, लज्जाजनक शीलभंग करने की 42,967 घटनाएं और यौन उत्पीड़न की 85,000 से अधिक घटनाओं के आंकड़े भी हैं। इतना ही नहीं, विधायिका द्वारा बनाए गए अनेक कानूनों की धता बताते हुए लोग धृष्टता से इस काम को करते हैं। इसलिए आज महिलाएं घर, स्कूल, कॉलेज, सार्वजनिक स्थान और यहां

[श्री प्रभात झा]

तक कि अपने कार्य करने के स्थान पर भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। हम शहरों में क्या कर रहे हैं, शहरों के दफ्तरों में क्या हो रहा है, ऑफिसेज़ में क्या हो रहा है? वहां कितनी महिलाएं शिकायत करती हैं, क्या हम इससे वाकिफ नहीं हैं? लेकिन यह कानून से ठीक होने वाला नहीं है। यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी से ठीक होगा। इसके लिए जनजागरण अभियान चलाना पड़ेगा। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता के संरक्षण के अधिकार के तहत महिलाओं को अपनी वृत्ति और आजीविका की गरिमामय प्राप्ति का अधिकार प्राप्त है, लेकिन क्या इस अधिकार के लिए कुछ हो रहा है? नहीं हो रहा है। यह तो मैंने आपको माताओं और बहनों की कहानी सुनाई। ये वे आंकड़े हैं, जो पुलिस में दर्ज होते हैं। वे अनकही कहानियां, वे छिपी कहानियां, जिनकी सिसकियां थानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं, अगर वे आंकड़े आ जाएं, तो हमें शर्म से डूब मरना पड़ेगा। हम उन आंकड़ों को बयान नहीं कर सकते। आज बाल अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए देश में क्या हो रहा है? बाल अधिकार एक बड़ी चुनौती बन गए हैं। आप स्टेशनों पर जाइए, आपको स्मैक पीते हुए, चिलम पीते हुए, भांग पीते हुए, नशे में धुत 10-10 साल के, 14-14 साल के बच्चे दिखाई देंगे। रेल की पटरियों के बीच में, अपनी जिन्दगी को दांव पर लगाकर इस भूखे पेट के लिए वे क्या बीनते हैं? वे प्लास्टिक, कागज़ के टुकड़े, माचिस के डिब्बे, आपके फेंके हुए भोजन को ढूंढते हैं और उसको खाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमें क्या लगता है, हम किस भारत में जी रहे हैं? उन्हें देखकर हम उह कर देते हैं, उस समय हमें सिसकियां आती हैं कि क्या मैं इस भारत का नागरिक हूं, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई कारगर उपाय हम आज 67 साल बाद भी नहीं ढूंढ़ पाए हैं। आज महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय को ही नहीं, इस देश की संसद को, इस देश के एक-एक जिम्मेदार आदमी को, जो भारतीय संविधान में अपनी आस्था रखता है और जो यह कहता है कि मुझे भारत का नागरिक होने पर गर्व है, उस एक-एक व्यक्ति को इनकी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी।

1990 में भारत के द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संधि को अनुमोदित किया गया। इस संधि में बाल अधिकारों से संबंधित मुख्यतः चार श्रेणियों का प्रावधान किया गया है। वे क्या हैं? पहला है, 'जीवन जीने का अधिकार'। क्या उन्हें जीवन जीने का अधिकार मिल रहा है? मैं नहीं समझता कि कहीं उन्हें जीवन जीने का अधिकार मिल रहा है। दूसरा है, 'संरक्षण का अधिकार', लेकिन उन्हें मिल क्या रहा है, शोषण और जुल्म मिल रहा है। आप देखिए, स्कूल के आवास में किस तरह से बच्चों की पिटाई होती है और एक अंधा मास्टर किस तरह से अंधे बच्चों को मारता है? उन्हें शोषण और यातनाएं झेलनी पड़ रही हैं। आप गांव में जाइए, वहां आपको बंधुआ मजदूर मिलेंगे। पांच किलो अनाज पर 18-18 घंटों काम करने वाले लोग आज भी गांवों में हैं, उन्हें गांव से बाहर जाने नहीं दिया जाता है। हम किस युग की बात करते हैं?

कुछ ही वर्ष पहले की बात है, राजा-महाराजाओं के इलाके से निकलते समय आप थूक नहीं सकते थे, इसलिए लोग हंडिया लगाकर वहां से निकलते थे, क्योंकि अगर आपने महाराजा की सड़क पर थूक दिया, तो आपकी ऐसी-तैसी कर दी जाएगी। यह आखिर क्या है? ये चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए थीं।

इसके बाद 'सहभागिता का अधिकार' है, 'विकास का अधिकार' है, लेकिन ये अधिकार कहां हैं? मैं उन्हें संविधान में ढूंढ़ रहा हूं, मैं उन्हें कागज़ों में ढूंढ़ रहा हूं, मैं उन्हें मंत्रालयों के पन्नों में ढूंढ़ रहा हूं, मैं उन्हें संसद की एक-एक दीवार में ढूंढ़ रहा हूं, लेकिन कहीं पर भी मुझे

इनमें से कोई अधिकार दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक देश के बड़े शहरों में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मुझे पांच मिनट और दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, प्लीज मुझे आप पांच मिनट और दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your party has two more speakers.

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, उनसे हम बात कर लेंगे।

एक सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक देश के बड़े नगरों में, राज्यों की राजधानियों में, सड़कों पर इधर-उधर भटक रहे बच्चों की कितनी बड़ी तादाद है, इन आंकड़ों को देखकर हम इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। 55,00,000 बच्चे सड़कों पर कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह जिन्दगी जीते हैं। दिल्ली में 3,00,000 बच्चे, मुम्बई में 1,25,000 से भी अधिक बच्चे और बंगलुरु में 1,10,000 बच्चे आपको सड़कों पर सोते हुए मिल जाएंगे। इनके भी कोई मां-बाप हैं, इनको भी किसी ने जन्म दिया होगा, लेकिन इस बात को कौन पूछ रहा है? पिक्चर की कहानियां बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं, जिनको देखकर हम तालियां बजा देते हैं, लेकिन टीस किसके हृदय में है? आज हम सभी लोगों में हृदय की टीस चाहिए, दर्द चाहिए, दलगत राजनीति की धिनौनी प्रक्रियाएं नहीं चाहिए। दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर आप देखिए कि ये बालक और इस देश की महिलाएं आपको याद कर रही हैं।

हमारे देश में भीख मंगवाने के लिए आंख फोड़ दी जाती है, हाथ काट दिए जाते हैं, पैरों की उंगलियां काट दी जाती हैं। स्टेशन के आसपास एक बॉस होता है, बस-अड्डे के आसपास एक बॉस होता है, जो उनको कहता है, जा, दिनभर भीख मांगा। यदि वह भीख में 100 रुपये कमा कर लाता है, तो 10 रुपये उसे देता है और 90 रुपये वह आंख वाला खाता है, जिसने उस बच्चे की आंख फोड़ी थी, लेकिन वह बच्चा उस आंख वाले के पेट का पालन करता है। यह कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसे हम क्या कहेंगे? इसे हम कौन-सी प्रगति कहेंगे? बातें बहुत लम्बी कही जा सकती हैं।

यह सब कहने के बाद मैं अपनी सरकार पर आऊंगा। हमारी सरकार ने इसके लिए बजट में कुछ प्रावधान किए हैं, कुछ कोशिशें की हैं, जिनके लिए बजट में पैसे बढ़ाए गए हैं। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने योजनाएं बनाई हैं। आप चलिए, मैं आप सभी को निमन्त्रण देता हूं, आप लोग मध्य प्रदेश आइए। शिवराज सिंह चौहान वहां के मुख्यमंत्री हैं। आप वहां आइए और देखिए कि जब बेटी जन्म लेती है और 80 साल में जब वह अपनी उम्र के अंतिम पड़ाव पर पहुंच कर मरती है, उसके जन्म लेने से लेकर मरने तक की सारी जिम्मेदारी का पालन वहां की सरकार करती है। उस सरकार का नाम है, मध्य प्रदेश की 'भाजपा शासित' सरकार। आप वहां आइए और अपनी आँखों से देखिए, मैं आपको निमन्त्रण देता हूं। यह बात मैं आपको इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि वह सरकार समाज के सरोकार से चल रही है। उसने कोशिश की है कि वह एक-एक आदमी को खड़ा करे, जन-जीवन में जागरण पैदा करे और सभी लोगों को इसके लिए तैयार करे। हमारी सरकार ने उद्योगपतियों से कहा कि तुम इस गांव को गोद लो, मिलकर हम इस गांव में परिवर्तन करेंगे। जब उन्होंने कहा-नहीं तो हमने कहा - अंत्योदय का बीड़ा तुम उठाओगे, तो हम तुम्हें काम देंगे।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

उन्होंने कहा कि आंगनवाड़ी की महिलाएं अगर पांच लाख हैं, तो उनकी तकदीर को बदलने का फैसला सरकार नहीं, समाज के सरोकार से किया जा सकता है। अभी हमारी सरकार ने भी किया है - 'बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना लाकर। महिला सुरक्षा के लिए एक नहीं, अनेक पैसे खर्च किए हैं। बहुत बातें कही जा सकती हैं। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय का 2012-13 में वास्तविक व्यय 17033.72 करोड़ रुपये का था। अब हमारी सरकार ने इसे 21 हजार करोड़ रुपये किया है। मैं इसको उचित नहीं मानता और न मैं इन आंकड़ों में जाना चाहता हूं, बल्कि मैं वस्तुस्थिति रखना चाहता हूं। इस देश के सामने, मंत्रालय के लिए एक सवाल है। इतने बड़े भारत की आबादी में फुटपाथ पर चलने वाले, स्टेशनों पर चलने वाले बस अड्डों के इर्द-गिर्द घूमने वाले या अपने-अपने घरों में झांक कर देखें, हम नागरिक हैं, हमारा भरा-पूरा परिवार है, लेकिन हमारे घर का नौकर जाड़े में छत पर सोता है। चौदह-पंद्रह साल का लड़का गांव से बुला लिया। हम शहरी कहलाने वाले लोग गांव के उन बच्चों पर इतना अन्याय करते हैं। जब पुलिस पकड़ती है, तो वह पुलिस भी आपका ही साथ देती है और उस बच्चे को लावारिस घोषित करती है। यह कितना बड़ा अन्याय है? इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर जो चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं, यह चर्चा तब सार्थक होगी, मैं भी 20-25 मिनट बोल लूंगा, आधा घंटा बोल लूंगा, ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन इन चर्चाओं से देश की महिला एवं बाल का कोई विकास नहीं होना है, ...(समय की घंटी)... यह तब होना है, जब आपके मन में सच में अगर एक टीस पैदा हो गई कि नहीं, मैं अपने इर्द-गिर्द रहने वाले इन बच्चों को, इन महिलाओं को ठीक करूंगा, उनको मैं ठीक करने की कोशिश करूंगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... तब आपके सार्वजनिक जीवन की सफलता होगी। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: "Sir, I am a student of class XI at Garden Reach N. Das Girls' High School. My father is a tailor. For the last few years, I have been receiving ₹ 500 every year and when I turn 18, two years from now, I will receive ₹ 25,000/-." Sir, this is the story of one of the 12 lakh girls who between the age of 13 and 18 have registered themselves in Bengal for a scheme called Kanyashree. Kanyashree has been so successful a scheme because (a) it stops girls from dropping out of school (b) it delays marriage, and (c) it puts the money into the bank account, ₹ 500/- and then ₹ 25,000/-. It has been so impressive -- after a pilot project now with 12 lakh girls -- that the United Nations, I am proud to say, is now partnering in the Kanyashree Scheme. Tomorrow, significantly, August 14, is the first Kanyashree Divas which we are celebrating in Bengal. The reason for which I shared this story is that because we heard about Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme, it is a similar sounding scheme. There are no issues with that. But my humble request to the Ministry of Women and Child Development is that this is one example I have given you from Bengal. There are others, for example, the Swavalamban, where the residents of Government and NGO homes are being recruited into the ICDS's projects or another scheme called Sukanya, where trafficking welfare homes or victims of torture

go to the State Resource Centres. So, these are some examples. I believe that there are examples not only in Bengal but in Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and every where. So, the first focus of the Ministry should be to examine those schemes which have been piloted, which have been rolled out, which have been successful on the ground. It does not matter if you change the name but use those schemes which the States have used. You spoke a lot about federalism. This is one very good example of readymade cooperative federalism at work. Sir, the second point I wish to make today is about implementation of existing laws. I only want to bring in two examples because I think we have enough laws, but the two specific examples of implementation, the first is the law, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. Now, there are Protection Officers who are needed to be placed under this Act. Under this Act, you have to have Protection Officers. Six States have already got Protection Officers. Twenty-odd States do not have Protection Officers. Obviously, I am very proud to say that Bengal is one of the six. But the broader picture here is that the District Magistrates are doing other roles; please don't put them up as Protection Officers. Use those Protection Officers who are full time Protection Officers to implement this very good law.

Sir, again, it is a problem of implementation. What the Minister needs to look into seriously is protection of children from sexual offences and also the sexual harassment at the work place. Here, there are good laws but the message to the Minister and the Ministry is, 'look into the implementation'.

My third point which, in fact, the speaker from the BJP also touched on is about the Budgetary allocations. In 2013-14, the Budgetary allocation, originally, was ₹ 915 crores. In the Revised Estimates, it came down to ₹ 480 crores. The point I am trying to make is that because of the delayed release of funds, -- and all this expenditure goes and gets stuck in the third quarter -- by the time you come into the last quarter, the action does not really happen with the Annual Action Plan. So, the money is there, revised Budget Estimates come, but eventually that figure is, sometimes, one-third of what was the original.

Sir, the fourth point is somehow linked to the third point. I want to talk a little about the convergence of schemes. Sir, the National Mission for Empowerment of Women was set up in 2010. Here, the basic concept was that you converge a lot of woman-centric schemes so that they become like a whole; so, you don't have to go piecemeal. Fund utilization in the year 2010-11 was zero. Now, let me give you just one year's figure. In 2012-13, B.E. was ₹ 22 crores. At the R.E. stage, it came down to ₹ 10 crores and finally the amount utilized was ₹ 8 crores. Sir, here, I would request the Minister, through you, to look into the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Women Empowerment so that synergy can happen in a good way. One simple way to make this synergy happen is to initiate -- we, the Trinamool Congress, suggest -- a pilot convergence scheme. Choose

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

one or two schemes. You initiate a pilot convergence scheme, see how this works, so that you can have proper schemes rolled out in the future.

Sir, my fifth point is this. The biggest crime in the world is not bloodshed, it is not bigotry, but the most disgraceful, unforgiving, shameful and tragic crime is the crime of silence. We don't believe that rapes happen overnight. The crime of silence which I am referring to may happen in an urban situation or in a rural situation. Let me give you an example of the urban situation. That is where the first, if I may use the term, 'mini rape' takes place -- in a bus, in a train where a man tries to touch a woman badly in the morning. He does it five days in a row on the bus going to office. Nobody objects. The lady is very scared. If she thinks to bring this up in the bus, no one will support her. So, what does this man do? Next week, he moves on the stage II. He tries something on the way to work. Now he tries it on the way to work and on the way back to work. So, that is stage-II. Like this, it carries on, carries on, carries on. It can happen to a woman or it can happen to a child. I was molested in the bus when I was 11 years old. I have spoken about this on national television and I want to talk about it today. When I was travelling back in short pants, somebody at the back did something to me and I had sperm on my shirts! I was too scared, coming from a progressive family, to go and tell my parents that. This is the tragic crime of silence! How many of us who are sitting have not been pawed in a bus. So, if we really want to make a change, we need to look at this, right at the bottom of the pyramid. We need to get the message out that if someone is in an urban situation and if a lady is in a bus and she screams, everyone needs to feel strong enough to come and support her. In a rural situation, it is very different when a woman goes to the field to relieve herself. A lot has been spoken about this. I have seen this happening in front of my eyes in 2008 in the great Singur agitation. Taposhi Malik, who is today considered a martyr in Bengal for the cause she stood up for, lost her life. Why? Because, she went at 4.30 in the morning, before dawn, to an open toilet. But even if we have all the toilets closed, we are not going to solve this problem, which is a much bigger problem because this impunity of behaviour gives us, as males, more power to continue with this impunity of behaviour.

And, I must make a slight deviation here, with your permission, Sir. I notice that in the Rajya Sabha, there are 29 people speaking on this subject. Out of these 13 are ladies and 16 are men. I think, this is good because men need to speak more on this subject because they are the cause of all the problems. In the Lok Sabha, I am told, eighty per cent of the people who spoke there, with all due respect to them, were ladies and twenty per cent were men.

Now, I want to come back to the other big point. Where do we address this? We have to address this at four places, otherwise these arguments become too complicated and we

don't really realize from where we start with it. And, these four places are: SHIP – school, home, institution, public place. If we look at everything and put it under these four heads, we would be going in the right direction. Not a very interesting, but a very sad statistics, we, in India, have killed more female foetuses, in the last ten years, than the population of Greece and Sweden, put together. Now, there are enough laws in place. But, in the last twenty years, only 143 people have been convicted. The law is there, but we need to get this law to work in a more useful manner. Here, I have two suggestions, both related to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, working closely in conjunction with two other Ministries. For female foeticide, it is very, very important that the Department of Women and Child Development, along with the Health Department, must make this happen together. I am told that in one or two States, not in mine, they have a software and when an ultrasonography is done, it gets registered and a doctor can not tinker around. So, one suggestion is that the Department of Women and Child Development and the Department of Health should work together. And, the second suggestion is, you work closely with the HRD Department and the Department of Women and Child Development. So, we will not have repeats of what happened in Bangalore or what is happening across the country – this is a subject close to my heart -- where children are being abused in schools. For example, if a Ministry wants to send an advisory to schools that have female security guards, who does this? Will the Department of Women and Child Development issue this advisory? Or, will the Ministry of Human Resource Development issue this? So, this is my last suggestion ...(Time-bell rings)... to bring it in coordination. Make the coordination better. I understand the Minister is not here, because she is in the Lok Sabha. That is fair enough. But, I am leaving behind with you five or six thoughts. One, use the ideas which have been used by the States; study those ideas; implement them at the national level. Two, ensure that laws are implemented better. Again, I will give you the example of the Protection Officer. Three, there should be a closer cooperation between the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Four is the point that I made about the budgetary convergence and budgetary allocation. Five, the tragic crime of silence.

With these words, Sir, I wish to end. So, more *Halima Khatoons* can live happier lives across our nation. Thank you very much.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, it is true that the Minister is busy in the other House. But it appears to me that there is no official or officer from the Ministry of Women and Child Development sitting in the official gallery. If there is somebody, please then take the notes carefully.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. Next is Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, at the outset, I had the option of speaking so eloquently like...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: One second, one second.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, अधिकारी दीर्घा के बारे में शायद प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए, परन्तु माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है, तो मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके विभाग से संबंधित अधिकारी, अधिकारी दीर्घा में मौजूद हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा : सर, आरम्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सामने यह विकल्प था जैसे देरेक साहब ने और प्रभात जी ने बोला कि इस मुद्दे पर, इस विषय पर मैं भी एक भावुकता से बोलूँ, क्योंकि यह मुद्दा है ही ऐसी, it is an emotional, it is a rhetorical, it is a political and it is a partisan subject, if we reduce it to that. But, Sir, I would like to raise this subject above that. The Minister is not present. But there are specific issues today which can concretely benefit women and child. Can we discuss those issues concretely beyond merely the emotional rhetoric? Sir, I want to tell you, there is no shortage of schemes. स्कीम बहुतेरी हैं, सर, उनको किस तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, उन पर किस तरह से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, उनका क्या महत्व है, केवल भाषणों के आगे इस पर चर्चा होनी जरूरी है। स्कीमों की कमी नहीं है। “अंधेरा लाख रोशन हो, उजाला फिर उजाला है”। We need to discuss this in the light of facts, and I am going to make seven or eight points, Sir, for the consideration of the Minister who is not here, but, nevertheless, in her absence also, I believe, these are important.

The first point relates to the ICDS. As we are aware, Sir, the ICDS restructuring constitutes 90 per cent of the Budget of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Sir, as per the Supreme Court directives and now under the National Food Security Act, 2013, the ICDS is mandated to ensure universal access to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under six years. They are entitled under the Constitution to supplementary nutrition. This is the fact. This is the goal. लक्ष्य और वास्तविकता यह है सर, कि today there are 8.41 crore children under six years of age and 1.91 crore pregnant and lactating mothers are to be taken care through 7,066 projects and 13.40 lakh operational Anganwadi centres. This is what is the Scheme at present. There is a Scheme. What is the reality, Sir? The total number of children in the age group 0-6 is 16.45 crores as per the Census of 2011. The figure would have only risen. The ICDS, Sir, under a Scheme guaranteed by the Constitution, which is meant to be universal, is therefore reaching only half the children in this age group. Is the Scheme really universal? This, Sir, is a fact that the Ministry needs to consider. We can keep on talking rhetorically. The Scheme is there but the reality is different.

3.00 P.M.

Secondly, Sir, how has the Scheme translated into better nutrition? सर, मैं वह सवाल आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ जिसका जवाब ठोस होना चाहिए, आंकड़ों में होना चाहिए, जमीन पर दिखना चाहिए। How has it converted into better nutritional outcomes for our children? Do we have reliable data? I am afraid, not. We do not have reliable data पर इस स्कीम के चलते how it has converted into actual deliverable outcomes on the field? Thirdly, Sir, I believe that the Government needs to set up a social audit of how these schemes are functioning. I would like the Ministry to take into account this point because today, in answer to every concern ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I have 13 minutes. The bell is for whom?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am sorry; the time allotted to you was only five minutes, because there are other speakers from your Party.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: No, Sir, I was allotted 13 minutes. I am the sole speaker from my Party!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Sharad Yadav's name is also there. Eight minutes have been allotted to Shri Sharad Yadav and five minutes to you.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: But, Sir, he is not present here. I will take advantage of that. Please give me three-four minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): If you say that he will not be coming ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, if you allow him six-seven minutes, he could make his points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I have no objection to that. If Sharad Yadavji does not speak, the entire time could be allotted to you for your Party.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: But, Sir, at the moment he is not here and I would try to sum it up as early as possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is an important discussion. Nobody discussed it before. Give us some more time.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the Budget rightly says that a national programme in mission mode is urgently required on the issue of maternal and child under-

[Shri Pavan Kumar Varma]

nutrition, and that a comprehensive strategy, including detailed methodology, costing time-lines and monitorable targets will be put in place within six months. I would like to see how this Government responds to that goal.

Sir, this is a multi-sectoral problem. The Women and Child Development Ministry may be a nodal office, but this is a matter which covers sanitation, hygiene, health and childcare services, food security, education, skills and livelihoods and poverty issues. My point, Sir, is this. Do we have a plan to take stock where we are presently on this very vital subject on which the Government is committed? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, right now, under the last National Family Health Survey, nearly every second young child in India is under-nourished. Sir, 42.4 per cent of children under five years of age were underweight, 48 per cent stunted, and 19.8 per cent wasted. Sir, we need to expedite a district-level household survey to see what the position actually is. We also need a National Action Plan for Children. It is not enough to constitute a scheme. My last two points, for which I would take two minutes, since my time has been reduced, with the permission of my leader. Two more minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am sorry, Mr. Varma. Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, Mr. Sharad Yadav is there. He has already won the Best Parliamentarian Award. The Member is speaking so well. He should be allowed to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): There is no doubt that Mr. Varma is speaking very well, but I have my time constraint.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I would take another two-three minutes.

Sir, the Budget has surprised us. प्रभात झा जी ने कहा कि यह स्कीम इस वक्त एक आंदोलन का शेष ले रही है, सर, यह आंदोलन का प्रतीक नहीं है। आपने 50 करोड़ Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways को on pilot testing, a scheme on Safety for Women on Public Road Transport, *diya*. And, there are ₹ 150 crores for the Ministry of Home Affairs on a scheme to increase the safety of women. Sir, do you know that according to the National Crime Records Bureau data, during the year 2013, 3,09,546 incidents of crime against women were reported – not that they did not occur, but just reported – as against 2,44,270 cases in the year before? This is an increase of 26.7 per cent. Sir, how is this allocation in the Budget with this kind of increase going to provide the kind of safety that women need in this country?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, my last point is this. I am rather sorry about one thing. The slogan is so good – “बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ।” ₹ 100 crores have been allocated on it. This is an emotional issue. We are all, across party lines, united on this. But, Sir, it has been raised before. The child sex ratio in our country has been steadily declining since 1961 and today, it has gone down further. It is almost touching 914 as against 1000. How are we going to deal with this subject? There are some districts in this country where the women to men ratio is 775:1000. I would ask, therefore, Sir, that a concrete programme should be brought before this House on how you will implement Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. I want to end, Sir, only by a couplet of Majaaz because Javed saab and I were discussing it:

‘तेरे माथे पे यह आंचल बहुत ही खूब है लेकिन तू इस
आंचल से इक परचम बना लेती तो अच्छा था।’
धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : श्रीमती शशिकला पुष्पा।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा नाम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : जी, आपका नाम है।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, तो पहले हमें मौका दे देते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : नेक्स्ट आपको बुलाएंगे। अभी बुलाएंगे, थोड़ा रुको। मैडम, आप बोलिए।

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, hon. Members of this august House, in this highest forum of democracy it is indeed a privilege and honour for me to get this opportunity for which I am deeply indebted to my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who is a real role model of women and child care efforts. Her innovative leadership and untiring efforts, right from 1991, brought her appreciation from world leaders like Mother Teresa, especially for the social welfare measures and for her spirit of upliftment of women and their rights. Sir, first, I would like to convey my highest regards to the NDA Government on behalf of the women fraternity for the upgradation of Women and Child Development Department to the Cabinet rank. And also, it is heartening to note that the Ministry introduced ‘Safety for Women on Public Road Transport’, ‘Crisis Management Centres’, ‘Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana’ in this Budget. We hope that this will bring light to the lives of women and children. For the holistic development of women and children, the Ministry formulates plans, policies, programmes like ICDS, ICPS, etc. Out of 1.2 billion population, women and children contributes nearly 70 to 75 per cent. Are we budgeting for that percentage? As far as women policies are concerned, a national policy has been formulated in the year 2001 by

[Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa]

the Government of India. The circumstances which existed in 2001 are not exactly the same in 2014. And also, the age group of women differs from 25 to 80 plus. The problems of women of 25 years of age may not be the problems of women of 80 plus. Therefore, the overall objective enumerated in the policy needs to be reoriented as generation specific. Furthermore, our Government provides many skill development programmes like step-up training and all. These are all individual skill-based training programmes. But the need of the hour is the development of managerial skills for our women to compete with global standards. Sir, His Excellency, the hon. President of India, in his Presidential Address mentioned about the policy of zero tolerance of violence against women. In the recent past, our country has witnessed some gruesome incidents of violence against women. The legislations which we made such as Dowry Harassment Act, Sexual Offences against Working Women Act, etc., are, no doubt, essential to punish the criminals. But also, we should keep it in mind that the root cause of all these problems lies in our social and economic structures. So, the need of the hour is social education. The school curriculum must have special emphasis on gender sensitization. So, the watch word of governance may be 'social education' for women empowerment. Sir, a famous Tamil poet celebrated womanhood by saying, "*mangaiyaraga pirappadarkku nalla mathavam seydidu vendum amma*", which means it is the greatest divine bliss and blessing to be born as a woman. At this juncture, I would like to share some of the innovative schemes successfully implemented in Tamil Nadu under the able guidance of our most respected leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who has made Tamil Nadu one of the frontline States in the matter of overall development of women and children. For instance, 'Cradle Baby Scheme', the brainchild of our revolutionary leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, was launched in 1992 with a view to eradicating female infanticide. It saved many infants and created a positive impact on the child sex ratio. Another innovative scheme by our visionary leader is *Thalikku Thangam* Scheme, which means it is the financial assistance for the marriage of poor girls and it also provides four grams of gold for their *mangala sutra*. Sir, even though our country has rich resources of gold, we do not provide gold to our citizens. The one and only Chief Minister, who is providing gold to the citizens, is our Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

We all know about Green Revolution, Blue Revolution, White Revolution and also Yellow Revolution. Our hon. Amma started Woman Empowerment Revolution two decades back. It is pertinent to mention here that out of 12 Municipal Corporations in Tamil Nadu, in six of them, woman Mayors are there. By the grace of my leader, hon. Amma, I had the opportunity to serve as the first elected woman Mayor of Thoothukudi Corporation. I am telling this because my leader has increased the participation of women, in true spirit, in local bodies manifold. This seed of thought from our empowered leader

can be adopted in the national politics also. Hence, women should be empowered in politics.

Sir, establishment of All-Women Police Station in Tamil Nadu by our benevolent leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is the first of its kind initiative in India. Also *Avvaiyar Award*, in the name of great Tamil poetess for the best performing woman, is another gesture by our progressive leader, hon. Amma, to motivate talented women.

A 13-Point Action Plan to bring down crimes against women, implemented in Tamil Nadu by our challenging leader, is the first of its kind in the nation.

Then, there is *Kalpana Chawla Award* for those women who have performed brave deeds. It encourages those women who have performed brave deeds. It aims at encouraging adventurous spirit among women by our courageous leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Under the able guidance of our hon. Chief Minister, and with the successive implementation of various schemes mentioned above, Tamil Nadu has achieved higher economic and social indicators. When we compare the social indicators of Tamil Nadu with all - India figures, we find that infant mortality rate in Tamil Nadu is 22, while that of India is 44. Maternal mortality rate in Tamil Nadu is 97, while that of India is 212. In child sex ratio, Tamil Nadu has achieved the ratio of 946, whereas the figure for entire India is 914. Female literacy rate in India is 65.46 per cent, whereas Tamil Nadu has achieved 73.86 per cent. Therefore, Sir, I humbly suggest that the whole country can take some positive lessons from the State of Tamil Nadu which aims at promoting socio-economic empowerment of women through innovative schemes.

Sir, our Indian Constitution insists on the principle of gender equality through its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. Even then, there is a wide gap between the goals, legislations, policies, programmes and the situational reality. Sir, information technology can break the knowledge barrier. So, the policies must be drafted to incorporate e-literacy among women and children. Moreover, I have a dream, Sir. As we have Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, this temple of democracy should have '*Women Sabha*' also to make exclusive legislations for women and children. Once again, I wish to convey and record my gratitude to our most respected leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, who is a real role-model for undertaking women and child care efforts. Let us all work together to make our country blossom with all democratic values like liberty, fraternity and gender equality. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you so much. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. Madam, there are two speakers from your party and your allotted time is only seven minutes.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : जी, सर। मैं कोशिश करूंगी। Sir, firstly, I would like to congratulate Shri Arun Jaitley ji, Dr. Karan Singh ji and Shri Sharad Yadav ji for the awards given to them. It's wonderful. Sir, out of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards given over the years, there have been 20, इसमें सिर्फ एक महिला हैं, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी। क्या इस पार्लियामेंट में इतने सालों में कोई और डिज़र्विंग महिला पार्लियामेंटेरियन नहीं रहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहती, मैं कुछ बेसिक चीजों के बारे में बात करूंगी। मुझे इस हाउस में काफी दिन हो गए हैं, मैंने यहां के लोग वहां और वहां के लोग यहां आते हुए देखे हैं, साथ-साथ इनके विचार भी बदल गए। इसको कहते हैं, 'किस्सा कुर्सी का', लेकिन बीच में जो हम लोग बैठे हैं, हम वैसे नहीं हैं, हम समय आने पर शीशा दिखाते हैं, चाहे वह कोई भी सरकार हो या अपोजिशन हो।

I have a few observations and these are the root causes of many of the ills in our society. मेरा पहला ऑब्जर्वेशन है, and, whatever I am going to say is no reflection on the capabilities, capacity and competence of the lady Minister or her predecessors, लेकिन ऐसा क्यों होता कि जब भी वूमेन और चाइल्ड के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री की बातें होती हैं, it is always a woman heading the Ministry. I think, it is very important for a man to head this department, I say this with due respect to the Minister, because if they are at the helm of affairs, they will realize what the women and children feel or go through. Just because a woman is a mother, she has to feel for children, and, because she is a woman, she is the right representative, and, she is; but it is not important. We are conveying to the nation that only women are capable of such jobs, and, not men. We need to correct it, and, since we are, supposedly, the House of Elders, House of sensible people, that sense should start from here.

Sir, my second observation in this House is that there is a very popular democratically-elected Chief Minister of a very large State, who is an ally of yours. Some very derogatory remarks were made about her from a foreign country, and, what did we do? We just said, "we condemn"; we showed our displeasure by saying, we condemn, and we do not welcome such rhetoric, and, that was it. बस। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया। उस कंट्री ने बहुत ही मामूली तरीके से माफी मांगी, हमने उसे एक्सेप्ट कर लिया और हम बैठ गए। Wrong message, Sir! It is a very wrong message which you are sending to the rest of the country.

Sir, I had given a question on the 30th of July about women personnel in para-military police forces. The Government's response was, and, I quote, "Traditionally, women had not been inducted into the police force as it was thought that to maintain law and order, men were preferable." What kind of an answer is this? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि यह जवाब किसने दिया? मंत्री कितने जवाब देते हैं, यह मुझे पता नहीं, मगर जिस अफसर ने भी लिखा है, उसे बुलाना चाहिए, मैं उससे मिलना चाहूंगी।

सर, अभी हाल ही में WTO के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो रहा था और हमारी जो मंत्री जी थीं, वे जवाब दे रही थीं। उन्होंने कोई चीज़ बड़ी emphatically कही, उसके लिए इतना बड़ा बवाल हो गया, सबने कहा, you are being very aggressive. She was not being aggressive. She was being emphatic. She was trying to make a point. Can you imagine what would have happened if there was a man doing that? If he had taken aggressive position, अब तक आस्तीनें ऊपर हो जाती। I have seen such scenes in this House. Men don't have the competence to handle criticism. But the same subject came up another day and the ex-Minister of the same Department was so aggressive and the House was mum. Nobody said a word. Sir, this is supposed to be the House of Elders, sensible people. Where is the sense? Where is the protection? Protection does not have to be physical. It has to be mental; it has to be also suggestive. It does not exist here. I want to bring this to your notice. Why are these double standards? I don't understand this. Sir, last week, in the other House, a very senior Member of a very important party...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Jayaji, sorry, do not discuss about the other House.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am not discussing, Sir. A statement was publicly made. I am just ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. A reference was made that daughters, sisters and girls of the country to dress in a dignified way and uphold the tradition of Indian culture. I would like to ask this gentleman what is the definition of 'dignified and traditional culture'. Is the fixing of the veshti in the Central Hall traditional, dignified, when there are so many women sitting in that room? It is very sad, Sir. This moral policing must stop. आप इस डिपार्टमेंट को चाहे जतिना पैसा दे दीजिए, जब तक इस देश के पुरुष और उनकी thinking नहीं बदलेगी तब तक यह नहीं बदल सकता।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Jayaji, one minute left.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I will try, Sir.

सर, मुझे याद है कि बदायूं के बारे में बड़ा rumor फैलाया गया। आज सी.बी.आई. की रिपोर्ट आई है, it was honour killing. This is wrong, Sir. Somewhere you have to control media जिसकी वजह से a well-known journalist and a fiction writer has said that Jaya Bachchan should resign. It is ridiculous. You have not even waited for the report to come, और आपने अफवाह फैला दी। जो चाहे मन में आता है, बोल देता है। हमारे सदस्य उस दिन कह रहे थे कि प्रेजीडेंट रूल आना चाहिए। प्रेजीडेंट रूल तो आपके वक्त भी आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे बदतर थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... Stop it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : जया जी, छोड़िए। Please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: This is the mentality, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Yes, exactly. सर, हमारी पार्टी ने वुमेन रिजर्वेशन के ऊपर स्टैंड लिया। हमारी पार्टी ने कहा कि जो आप 30 परसेंट blanketly कर रहे हैं, इसको मत करिए। आप यह जिम्मेदारी पार्टी की लगाइए कि 30 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन पार्टी के लोग वुमेन के लिए रखें जो पार्टी इसको फॉलो नहीं करती, उसको आप डिसक्वालिफाई, करिए, मगर अफवाह यह फैलाई गई कि समाजवादी पार्टी is against the Women's Reservation Bill. It is *and it is you people who did it.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, * is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : मैं आपको कैमरे की फुटेज दिखा दूंगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Jayaji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I wanted to speak about children. I am a mother.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am a grandmother.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am helpless.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am so sorry. I have not been able to say anything about the children.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I have already given you one minute more than the allotted time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am obliged to you. I am really ashamed that we have had discussions जिसमें बजट के ऊपर चार दिन, पांच दिन और WTO के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*... विमेन की बात हुई तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): The word * shall be expunged.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: That is fine. I am sorry. I got emotionally carried away. I am an emotional person. सर, मैं बुद्धिजीवी नहीं हूँ, हृदयजीवी हूँ। सर, एक दिन टी.वी. पर यह दिखाया गया कि बिहार में मिड डे मील में बहुत कीड़े-मकौड़े थे। टी.वी.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

चैनल ने तो दिखा दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद सरकार ने उसके ऊपर जो काम किया उसको नहीं बताया। I think the Government should take note of it. The channel has the liberty to show what wrong has happened. But when the corrective action has been taken, that must also be reported by the same channel. I think the Government must insist on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, अंत में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am sorry. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Okay, Sir. I obey your command.

Sir, they were talking about the Bharat Ratna. मैं इस सदन को यह याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां सरोजिनी नायडू, महादेवी वर्मा और महाश्वेता देवी भी इस अवार्ड के लायक हैं। Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Next speaker is Dr. T.N. Seema. But Sharad Yadavji has requested the Chair to allow him to speak now. I want the sense of the House. If the House agrees, I would allow him.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, he has to go somewhere. You can allow him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, you can allow him.

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुकम्पा से इस विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जो सदस्य मेरे बाद बोलने वाले थे, मैं उनको भी हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अभी जया बच्चन जी बोल रही थीं, तो मेरा मन भी उनको ज्यादा देर तक सुनने का था। मुझे इस पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। सदन में इस पर बहस चल रही है। मिश्रा जी, शायद चले गए हैं, उन्होंने बहस में भाग लिया है। प्रभात झा जी और देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने भी बसह में भाग लिया है। मैंने यहां कई लोगों के भाषण सुने हैं और जया बच्चन जी का भाषण भी सुना है। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाज कानून और भाषणों से नहीं बदलेगा। हमारे देश में यह गहरी बीमारी है और पिछले 68 बरसों से हम इस पर बहस करते आ रहे हैं। आज मेरा मन नहीं माना, इसलिए मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : यह मत बोलिए, मैंने आपको यह कहने के लिए कहा है।

श्री शरद यादव : मेरा मन नहीं माना। आपने तो कहा ही था, लेकिन मेरा मन नहीं माना, इसलिए मैं आया। मैं दो-चार मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर जाऊंगा। अच्छा होता, यदि वक्त होता तो मैं बताता। प्रभात झा जी, भारतीय समाज खंड-खंड है। दुनिया में ऐसा कोई समाज ही नहीं है, चाहे हिन्दू हो, चाहे मुसलमान हो, चाहे ईसाई हो और चाहे सिख हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : समाज खंड-खंड है, लेकिन भारत अखंड है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... शरद जी बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव : प्रभात जी, मैं आपकी बात को ही एड कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपकी बात का खंडन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा : मैंने भी कहा है कि अखंड है।

श्री शरद यादव : अखंड नहीं है, हम कभी इस पर बाद में बात करेंगे। यह है कि भारत अखंड है, मैं प्रभात जी की बात से सहमत हूँ। वह अखंड है, लेकिन 80 फीसदी आदमी हजारों साल से हर तरह से जुल्म और ज्यादाती को बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। यानी हिन्दू, ईसाई, क्रिश्चियन, सिख, तमिल, बंगाली सभी धर्मों में, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मुम्बई या कोई और जगह हो, लगभग 1 लाख जात हैं। ये जात मां की गुलामी से बनी हैं। जब भी ये जात बनी हैं और जिस देश की मां गुलाम हो जाती है, उस देश की हालत खराब हो जाती है, उसकी दुर्गति होती है। इतिहास में हम सात सौ सालों तक हारते रहे। हमारा पराजय का इतिहास लंबा है। यह क्यों है? जिसमें मां गुलाम की, उसने भारत की सारी स्थिति बदलकर, पलटकर ऐसा किया। क्या आप 68 बरस में कहीं सरक रहे हैं? आप सपना दिखा रहे हैं, तो याद रखना यदि आपका दिल और नीयत ठीक होगी, तो ठीक होगा, लेकिन यदि आप इस देश में घाघरा की नीयत बनाएंगे तो बरेली पहुंचेंगे। हमको यह अनुभव है। हमने तीन-तीन, चार-चार सरकारें बनाई हैं। हमको यह अनुभव है, लेकिन मैं इसको आलोचना के नाते नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जिस देश की माँ गुलाम होगी, क्या उस देश में इस सारी बहस से कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है? आप जो हैसियत और समझ वाले लोग हैं, वे इस बीमारी पर कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं। रामायण में सीता के अपमान से यह भाव आता है। रामायण में राम-रावण का युद्ध हुआ, महाभारत में द्रौपदी का चीर हरण हुआ। वहां कौन-कौन लोग बैठे थे? वहां पर भीष्म पितामह थे, कृपाचार्य थे, द्रोणाचार्य थे, सभी लोग बैठे रहे और एक महिला गुहार लगाती रही। मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है, कम समय है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आपके पास बहुत ही कम समय है, क्योंकि आपके जो दूसरे वक्ता थे, उन्होंने ज्यादा समय ले लिया है।

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझ गया हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम सभी शरद जी को सुनना चाहते हैं, इसलिए इनको टाइम दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : वह बात ठीक है, लेकिन हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि हम समय के गुलाम हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : उस सदन में हमको छूट थी। चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अभी आपसे इतना ही बोलूंगा कि मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन मोटी बुनियाद को बताना चाहूंगा। मां गुलाम है, इसलिए इन सारी समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है? लड़के आजाद हैं। हमारे देश में भ्रूण हत्या, जेंडर रेश्यो का बिगड़ना क्यों है? पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, लेकिन यदि किसी जात के किसी आदमी की हैसियत जरा सी बढ़ जाती है तो वह बेटी के लिए बेचैन हो जाता है, दहेज को लेकर उसकी दुर्गति हो जाती है, लेकिन जो गरीब है, लाचार है, बेबस है, जिसकी संख्या ज्यादा

है, वह बेटी को नहीं मारता है, क्योंकि वह ईमान के साथ है। जो होशमंद हैं, हमारे जैसे लोग, जो हैसियत पा गए हैं, वे पेशान हैं। ऐसा इसलिए नहीं है कि ये बुरे लोग हैं, ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि समाज के ऊपर से बीमारी चलती है। यह नेचर है कि गंगा ऊपर से बहती है और नीचे जाती है। जो ऊंचा समाज है, उसने जो आदर्श रखे हैं, वे सभी ऐसे हैं जो इंसान विरोधी हैं। देरेक जी ने रेश्यो की बात कही, ये सभी कह रहे थे कि हरियाणा में, पंजाब में यह हो गया, मिश्रा जी भी इसको कह रहे थे, तो मैं पूछूंगा कि यह क्यों हो गया? यह किसी गरीब के घर नहीं हुआ है, यह किसी दलित के घर नहीं हुआ है। आदिवासी अपनी बेटी को नहीं मारता, लेकिन जिनकी थोड़ी हैसियत हो गई है, वे बच्चियों को दुनिया में लाने से डरते हैं। वे हृदयहीन नहीं हैं, पर वे जानते हैं कि बेटी के चलते मेरी जमीन और घर-द्वार बिक जाएगा। प्रभात झा जी, आप तो मिथिला के रहने वाले हैं। हम कई दिनों से मिथिला में लड़ रहे हैं। हम लड़ रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिथिला और मध्य प्रदेश में कोई अंतर नहीं है। हम मालवा से मिथिला चले गए और ये मालवा में आ गए। मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां चाइल्ड लेबर है। मैं जया जी की बाजू में बैठकर इनको समझाना चाह रहा था, लेकिन वहां समझा नहीं पाया कि यह जो चाइल्ड लेबर है, वह दुखद है। हिंदुस्तान में खेती के बाद यदि कोई एक चीज़ थी, तो वह दस्तकारों की हाथ की उंगलियों का कमाल था। ताज महल, खजुराहो, ढाका और चंदेरी की कला में क्या-क्या नहीं था। यानी एक हाथी के बराबर थान एक माचिस के बराबर डिब्बी में आ जाता था। यह अंगुलियों के कमाल से आता है। ये अंगुलियाँ 12-13 साल में नहीं बनेंगी, इसके लिए तो बचपन में कारीगर को सिखाना पड़ेगा। यह विद्या है, वह किसी डॉक्टरेट से कम नहीं है। आप तो उस इलाके के रहने वाले हैं। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने किया था? ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने एक ही बात की। उसने हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को तबाह किया, बरबाद किया, लेकिन हम उससे बरबाद नहीं हुए। उसने इन दस्तकारों को, जो सेकंड लार्जस्ट पॉपुलेशन थे, उनको बरबाद किया। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी यहां राज नहीं करना चाह रही थी। उसने राज तब किया, जब उसने देख लिया कि इस देश में कानून नहीं है।

मैं चाइल्ड लेबर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर था, कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर था। सर, मैं आपसे क्या निवेदन करूं कि यहां जो चाइल्ड लेबर के ऊपर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, राम गोपाल जी के प्रांत, भदोही में जो गलीचा बनता है, उन्होंने पूरी दुनिया में हमारे सारे एक्सपोर्ट को बंद कर दिया। सब लोगों ने कहा कि वह समाज तो बहुत आगे चला गया। उसके आगे आने के कारणों के बारे में मैं फिर कभी बात करूंगा। उन्होंने पूरी दुनिया को 250 साल, 300 साल लूटा है। वह लूट की सभ्यता है। उस लूट की सभ्यता की नकल हम कैसे कर सकते हैं? यह दस्तकार का काम इस तरह का है, मान लीजिए, जैसे रविशंकर जी, जिनको आपने 'भारत रत्न' दिया है। वे बाबा अलाउद्दीन के पास कितनी उम्र में गए थे? वे सात साल की उम्र में गए थे, तब भी बाबा ने मना किया कि नहीं, तुम्हारी उम्र ज्यादा हो गई, तुम नहीं सीख सकते हो। सरोद इंस्ट्रूमेंट का उससे बड़ा कलाकार देश में कोई नहीं है। क्या हुआ? यह जो तबला है, सारंगी है, सरोद है, किसी तरह की भी इंस्ट्रूमेंट है, यह बच्चे की अंगुलियों पर चल सकता है। बचपन में चल सकता है। उम्रदराज होने के बाद गला नहीं बनेगा। आजकल दुनिया में एक अलग चीज हो गई है, हुड़दंग के गाने गाना। यहां जो नृत्य होता है, उस नृत्य में एक-एक स्वर के ऊपर घुंघरू और एक-एक स्वर के ऊपर शरीर हिलता है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि

[श्री शरद यादव]

यदि भारत के समाज को नहीं बनाओगे, तो कुछ नहीं होगा। यह टूटा हुआ है। इसके लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि लोकशाही के अन्तर्गत जो बच्चे अंतर्जातीय शादी कर रहे हैं, उनको तत्काल सुरक्षा दो। जो बेटी इतना साहस करती है, यह बेटे का नहीं, बल्कि बेटी का साहस है, माँ का साहस है, जो घर-द्वार और जाति, सबको छोड़ कर जाती है। आप उसकी त्रासदी नहीं समझते हैं। उसका घर-द्वार, उसकी जाति उसे लांछित करती है, उसे बाहर निकालती है। उसके माँ-बाप को जाति से बाहर किया जाता है। जब तक अंतर्जातीय शादी को हम सुरक्षा नहीं देंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा, जिसकी बात आप कर रहे थे, क्योंकि यह समाज खंड-खंड है। अगर पोखर में पानी बंद रहेगा, तो यह सड़ेगा कि नहीं? जब पानी नदी बनेगा, तो पानी शुद्ध बनेगा और पीने लायक बनेगा। हमने भारत को सड़ा कर रखा है और हम यहां सतही बहस कर रहे हैं। सारे लोगों की बहस सुन कर मैं हैरान हूँ। आपके इन भाषणों से हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर कोई असर नहीं हो सकता। जस राजा तस प्रजा। महात्मा गांधी जी ने सन् 1932 में लिखा था कि 'जस प्रजा तस लोक सभा होगी, तस विधान सभा होगी, तस अफसर होंगे, तस वकील होंगे।' हम सभी के सभी इसी तरह के लोग हैं। हम समाज को पूरी तरह से बदलना नहीं चाहते। Eradicate the caste system. दुनिया में कोई भी इस मुल्क से हाथ नहीं मिला सकता है। लेकिन जब तक ये चीजें रहेंगी, तब तक यह देश कभी नहीं बन सकता है, कभी नहीं उठ सकता है। इन सब बातों के कारण यह देश इतना टूटा, इतना बिखरा, इतना विखंडित हुआ कि इसके खंड-खंड हो गए, क्योंकि हर कदम पर इस देश में पाखंड ही पाखंड हैं। इन पाखंड के कारण इस सतही बहस से, जो आपने और हमने बोला है, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। बहस चाहे कितनी ही कर लो, बातें चाहे कितनी ही कर लो। यह आज की बात नहीं है, हजारों सालों से माँ और बेटी को इस देश में वस्तु माना जाता है, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमारे धर्म ग्रन्थ से लेकर हर जगह एक ही चीज़ कही गई है, एक ही सबक दिया गया है कि द्रौपदी को नंगा करोगे तो जीतोगे, सीता को हरोगे, तो बड़ा काम होगा। क्या इन बातों के ऊपर कभी बहस नहीं हो सकती है? जो किताबें हजारों साल पहले लिखी गई हैं, वे हजारों साल पहले ठीक हो सकती थीं, लेकिन आज तो ठीक नहीं हैं।

साहब, मैं आपकी निगाह से डर गया हूँ, इसलिए यहीं पर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। लेकिन मेरा बुनियादी सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माँ गुलाम है। आज यदि आजाद हैं तो नीची जाति की औरतें आजाद हैं, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे जाति ऊपर बढ़ती जाती है, वैसे-वैसे महिलाओं की इज्जत और हैसियत के साथ-साथ गुलामी भी बढ़ती जाती है। फर्जी और नकली तौर पर यह बताया जाता है कि वह आजाद है। यह बीमारी नीचे के तबकों में नहीं है। बच्चियों की भ्रूण हत्या छोटे लोग नहीं करते, आदिवासी लोग नहीं करते, दलित लोग नहीं करते और पिछड़े लोग भी नहीं करते। उनकी भ्रूण हत्या कौन करते हैं?

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं आपसे माफी चाहता हूँ कि आपके आदेश का मैं ठीक से पालन नहीं कर सका। बुनियादी बात यह है कि इस देश की महिलाओं को लिबरेट करना है। शरद यादव चूंकि अपनी मातृ संस्कृति का आदमी है, इसलिए मुझमें सच कहने की आदत है। याद रखना, इस देश की सारी समस्याओं की जड़ एक ही है, क्योंकि इस देश की माँ गुलाम करके रख दी गई है और कैदखाना उसकी एक जाति ही है। उस कैदखाने को नहीं तोड़ोगे, तो फिर आप राज करते रहो,

68 बरस ही नहीं, हजारों बरस तक करते रहो, यह देश कभी नहीं बदलेगा। यह पराजय को ही प्राप्त करेगा। दुनिया में यह निगाह उठा करके नहीं देख सकता।

आप अमरीका की बात करते हैं, अमरीका का समाज समरस है। आप चीन की बात करते हैं, चीन में हान 95% हैं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I start my speech with an observation. The functions of the Ministry include promotion, survival, protection, development and participation of women and children in a holistic manner. And ensuring gender concern in the policies and programmes of the Government is also their responsibility. These specific roles make this Ministry different from and more important than other Ministries. But I have some genuine questions. Does the hon. Minister sincerely believe that her Ministry is playing this role? Does the Ministry hold a holistic approach to the issues of women and children in this country? Unfortunately, it is 'No', Sir. It is a junk of some piecemeal programmes with meagre funds. And it is not based on any gender policy. Frankly speaking, since the beginning of the first Five Year Plan in 1951, the Union Government has never had a gender perspective development plan. So I am not blaming this Government or this hon. Minister for that. The problem is with the basic approach itself since the first five Year Plan, when women have been considered as only mothers and homemakers. Women are not just that. Women are equal citizens playing important roles in the development of the society. They are not a homogeneous group. They belong to Minority groups; they belong to the S.Cs., S.Ts. and other Backward Classes. A majority of women face class, caste and gender discrimination in our country. So, the Ministry should have a holistic approach which considers the different roles of women in our society.

Sir, my second point is regarding Gender Budgeting process. The Union Government started Gender Budgeting process in 2008. Gender Budget is not a separate Budget for women, but it is used as a tool to identify the existing gender differences and discrimination in the development process. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is responsible for the coordination of Gender Budgeting process. They have done some studies and training programmes. It is true. But what is the status of Gender Budgeting now? No auditing, no interim monitoring of expenditure, no sex segregated data on different Ministries' programmes. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly ensure proper Gender Budgeting process in the coming years.

Sir, my third point is on ICDS. We know that the ICDS has a major share in the Budget of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, that is, more than 88 per cent. The ICDS, presently, covers almost half of the 16 crore children below six years in the country. In fact, the hon. Supreme Court had asked the Central Government several times

[Dr. T.N. Seema]

to expand the coverage of the ICDS so as to make it universal. But does the Ministry have any plan to expand the ICDS programme and make it universal? This is quite necessary. And the Centres must be set up, particularly, in areas where the S.C. and S.T. population is concentrated because we know that the malnutrition condition is very, very dangerous, especially, in tribal areas. Then, look at the staff strength of the ICDS. Many crucial posts are vacant now in the ICDS. Thirty-six per cent of the CDPOs' and 37 per cent of the Supervisors' posts – these are very crucial posts with the nodal responsibility of coordinating and implementing this programme – are lying vacant in the ICDS. Sir, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is supposed to take care of women in our society. But look at the condition of lakhs of women working under different schemes and missions in the Central Government, for example, ICDS; not only ICDS but NRHM, Mid-day Meal. Actually, they are the backbone of these programmes. But they are not considered as workers. Their hard work is not considered as work. The Ministry itself, who is supposed to be the nodal agency to take care of women, is exploiting the invisible work of women in this country. Sir, we have heard many times, and yesterday also, hon. Minister for Health was saying that these are voluntary works, this is social service. I wonder why only women are for voluntary work. Are men not interested in social work? Why only women? We say women have plenty of free time. Are they supposed to be born to do social service? No, Sir. Millions of women working under ICDS, NHRM and other Mid-day Meal programmes are working under acute poverty and they always expect that, today or tomorrow, they will get a decent wage. Last year, in the Indian Labour Conference, the Central Government, State Governments and Trade Unions came to a consensus that women working under ICDS and other schemes like NHRM and Mid-day Meal programmes will be considered as workers who are entitled to decent wage and other labour protection. If there was a consensus, why is Government still reluctant to implement that decision? My question, through you, Sir, is: Will the hon. Minister consider implementing the decision of the last Indian Labour Conference?

My next point is on National Commission for Women. National Commission for Women in the Centre and State Commission for Women in the States have a crucial role to play in ensuring rights and justice to women. There is no doubt. But, Sir, are they equipped and strong enough to do this job? Unfortunately, no, Sir. We have seen that these days anybody can come with *fatwas* or derogatory statements on women. 'Don't use mobiles, don't wear jeans, don't go out alone, don't travel and don't make your own choice for marriage.' *Khap Panchayats* are really terrorizing the lives of women in this country. Who gave this power to the *Khap Panchayats*? These are not social institutions. These are not constitutional institutions. Why can't we ban the *Khap Panchayats*? They are questioning, they are oppressing and they are denying the democratic rights to women

in this country. Equal right for women is guaranteed in the Constitution itself. So whenever the Constitutional rights of women are questioned, it is the duty of National Commission for Women, and State Commissions too, to intervene and make sure that these kinds of regressive forces are stopped.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

And more important is that the National Commission for Women should function independently without any political influence or any partiality. Sir, my fifth point is regarding implementation of law. My dear friend, hon. Member, Shri Derek, had raised that issue. We have passed many laws like the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

Many raised the issue about child sex ratio. Child sex ratio is deteriorating day-by-day. What about the implementation of PC & PNDT Act? So please look at the implementation of these Acts which we have passed as laws earlier. A single window, which provides a holistic package of services for women and girls in distress, is important. Sir, there is one programme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which has been implemented for the last 20 years. It is the *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh*. I think, it has a very less amount, not a big amount. This scheme is to provide credit to the poor women through SHGs. This Rashtriya Mahila Kosh would give funds to NGOs at the rate of 8 per cent interest and then the NGOs give credit to the poor SHGs at the rate of 18 per cent interest. The 10 per cent interest gap is the profit of the NGOs. Then, should we call it women empowerment? Actually, it is exploitation in the name of empowerment. So, my request to you, Madam, is to kindly reformulate this scheme so that the poor women, especially women belonging to SCs/STs/Minorities, can avail credit at the rate not higher than 2 per cent per annum.

Madam, women in this country need more sensible, realistic, gender-sensitive...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam is not in the Chair!

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I am so sorry. Actually, I was so happy to address somebody as Madam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I can't help you!

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Respected Sir, women in this country need more sensible, realistic, gender-sensitive approach in the programmes and functioning of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. No more sugar-coated promises and hollow dreams are sought. We need sincere and concrete intervention. If the hon. Minister is ready to take

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brave steps, I am very sure that women in this country will wholeheartedly extend their full support to her activities. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for adhering to the time. Your allotted time was ten minutes and you finished your speech within ten minutes. Special thanks for that! I think, everybody should follow this good example.

Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, ये कलाकार आदमी हैं, इनको जो डायलॉग लिख कर दिया जाता है, उसको ये पढ़ते हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is his maiden speech!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then he can take a maximum of fifteen minutes.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I don't know how long will I get to speak because I am quite nervous since yesterday. I had a sleepless night yesterday, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today is my maiden speech in this great, great Rajya Sabha and I am the youngest Member ever in the history of Rajya Sabha. And I am grateful to my hon. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik for blessing me with this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you sure?

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Yes, Sir. I am thirty-two.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the House of Elders!

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Yes, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: He may be 32, but he is very mature.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I seek the blessings of you and all Members. All of us know that we are here to discuss something on the most important part of our country, the most important Ministry, that is, the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Sir, before speaking anything, I seek your permission to introduce myself in Oriya, which is my mother tongue. Sir, can I?

* I am an Odia lad with a pure heart and I salute all hon. Members of this august House with folded hands.

Sir, all of us know that a new Government has come into power. The entire nation, including me, repose great faith and has expectations on them. I strongly believe that this Government will not leave a single stone unturned to reciprocate the life of crores of innocent Indians who have voted them and made them rule. Sir, I also fear that this might

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

not be possible if we ignore the women and children of our country. India has 440 million children. About 27 million children are born each year. But, nearly 2 million children don't live up to the age of five! It is very strange, very shocking, but true. One of the major reasons behind this is malnourishment. Sir, this malnourishment begins when the child is in its mother's womb itself. It is a shame on us. We all say that we are from a developing country; we all say that we are going towards more development. But, what development, Sir, if the basic facilities are not available in hospitals during delivery of a child or birth of a child? To add to this, there is lack of trained doctors and lack of proper medical facilities. These things really make me very much tense. Even if I am a youngster, I don't have a child yet.

Sir, according to the World Bank Report on malnutrition in India, an astounding 47 per cent of children suffer from a varying degree of malnutrition. According to the Planning Commission data, 32 per cent of our population lives in utter poverty. Sir, we fail to realize somewhere that this malnourishment has some direct repercussions on the development of our country. But, Sir, malnourishment is not just the only problem that the children of our country face.

Another very big problem, I think, one of the biggest problems, that our children face is child labour. In simple, I can say, Sir, India has got the largest number of child labourers in this whole world. I just went through a survey... ..(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am a film actor. A few minutes back, before starting my speech, one of my senior Members asked me as to why you have to speak on this because you are a film actor and you don't know much on this topic. But, I just want to tell everyone that this is not just a topic for only politicians or social workers. It is a topic for each and every one of us.

Sir, I would like to highlight the plight of several hundred children who are suffering and who are forced to work in hazardous industries, like fire-cracker manufacturing, brick kilns, etc. Despite the fact that employment of children under the age of 14 years is illegal in our country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, it is prohibited. Still, it is habit mostly in *dhabas*, in restaurants, in small scale industries, paper manufacturing industries, etc. I don't have sufficient time to speak about everyone. But it is a shame on us that being responsible citizens of India, Sir, we, politicians or we, the Members of the Rajya Sabha, cannot do everything. The people of our nation have to realize the fact that everyone is responsible for this. We all should come forward for this.

Sir, as per the NSSO Survey of 2009-10, the number of working children in our country is estimated at a shocking 49.84 lakh. Some of you might say that it is a very small number. But, Sir, this estimation is not the real estimation. There are thousands of children whose plight goes unreported.

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

4.00 P.M.

Sir, at one point, we say that the children are the basic pillar of our nation, the children are our future, and children are the ones who are going to take this country forward. But, at the same time, we don't understand the real plight of small children who don't even know and don't even understand how to speak out their pain before any elder of this country. Sir, if this is the plight of the children now in our country, I wonder, we must ask ourselves where India will stand 20 years down the line. Sir, we all are privileged to be here. Sir, I have been watching this Rajya Sabha for a month; I am 35 days old in Rajya Sabha. But, I have been watching, Sir, whatever may be the issue in the House.

अगर हम बच्चों की बात करते हैं तो we blame the Government. अगर हम Industrialisation की बात करते हैं we blame the Government. I am not saying this side Government or that side Government, I am saying in common, what I have been watching here for the last 35 days. But I just want to say कि यह सरकार है कौन? सर, आज नहीं कल शाम से मैं इस विषय पर चर्चा सुनता आ रहा हूँ। सतीश जी ने इसकी शुरुआत की थी। आज मुझ पर अभी खत्म नहीं हुई, मेरे बाद भी काफी लोग बोलने वाले हैं। But still wonder जब कल से इस विषय पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, इस तरफ से बोल रहे हैं कि हमने इतनी सुविधाएं बनाई थीं, इस तरफ से बोल रहे हैं कि वे सुविधाएं लोगों तक पहुंची नहीं थीं, सर हमको यह चीज समझनी चाहिए कि राजनीति हर चीज का हल नहीं होती है, हर चीज का सोल्यूशन नहीं होती है। Lakhs of meetings, seminars, conferences, debates like this may be held in any part of this world, thousands of saints, sages, educationalists, prophets, politicians may deliver speeches for hours together, yet this problem shall not have a solution. What is needed is consciousness, awareness and a habit of careful watch in each and every one of us. The time demands that we all should come forward breaking all the barriers of caste, creed community, religion, political party and stand for those crores and millions of children who believe कि उनके साथ कोई हो न हो, कम से कम राज्य सभा के 245 एम.पी. तो हैं, उसके अच्छे-बुरे के बारे में सोचने के लिए Sir, I am not just a politician. I am first a normal human being. मैं पॉलिटिक्स दिमाग से नहीं, दिल से करता हूँ। ...*(Interruptions)*... Why I said, ...*(Interruptions)*... I apologise ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर गलती से मेरे से कुछ गलत बोल दिया जाए। Sir, a few minutes back I was watching a few school children sitting there in the gallery watching us, listening on this great topic with a hope that they will definitely listen something good and a solution that will definitely come out which will be very, very fruitful and extremely good for them. I am really unfortunate that they are not here now. But still a few days back, all of us must be aware about a rape case in Bangalore of a school girl. Sir, we cannot just

blame the Government and we cannot just say, you are doing nothing, you are doing everything. We have to ask ourselves that what security we provide to our girl children in their schools, even in their homes and even in public places. अगर हमारे देश के बच्चे अपने ही घरों में, अपने ही स्कूलों, अपनी ही सड़कों पर सुरक्षित नहीं है तो क्या अगर वे देश के बाहर जाएं तो हमें खुशी होगी? इस उम्मीद पर जाएं कि हमें इस देश में सुरक्षा नहीं मिल रही? I wonder, Sir, if this continues then there will be nobody left even to vote us. We are in such a crisscross where we have to really think of and we have to judge what are the actual reasons is behind all these. Sir, I, Anubhav Mohanty, wholeheartedly say to the present Government and especially to the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development that if your commitments and your feelings towards the children and women of my country, our country are really genuine and true, then, I am with you, my entire State, Odisha, is with you. This is a message on behalf of my entire State to you. Madam Minister, I request you to pay proper attention to this topic and I also want to say कि बहुत विषयों पर चर्चा होती है और सदन भरा रहता है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Okay, Sir. I will conclude before that. लेकिन इतने जरूरी विषय पर चर्चा के दौरान सदन में बहुत कम सदस्य मौजूद हैं। We should have all Members sitting here and discussing this very important issue. I would like to end my topic saying a quote, which I had read when I was a child, my father had taught me. As once the famous Elizabethan playwright, William Shakespeare, said in his famous play 'The Tempest' in the mouth of Miranda, 'A Brave New World', I strongly believe that the day when each and every child of our country will smile from his or her heart, then, this brave new world will be a Brave New India.

Jai Hind! Jai Jagannath!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for adhering to time.

Now, messages from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- I. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 2014
- II. The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014, which has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2014, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2014."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY
OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT - Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Thank you, Sir. Today, I want to speak in Telugu, combined with English. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, copies of the Bills have not been circulated to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, copies of the Bills have already been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No! ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what I said is almost correct. These Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. As it was in the Lok Sabha, it had already been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. There is one amendment. I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the Bills have to be circulated, as adopted by the Lok Sabha. After that, you have to give us one-hour time to move the amendments. These are the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): That was agreed upon, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Forget about 'agreed upon'. This is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there the concerned Minister? No. The point is, I agree that the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, has to be circulated. I am not disagreeing with that. But the Lok Sabha passed it just now. We have got the Message. There is only one amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But we are voting at 6 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Who said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have not yet decided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you deciding all this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not decided anything about this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, let me find out the position. I will come back to you. In the mean time, you can start, Sudharaniji.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Thank you, Sir. Today, I want to speak in Telugu, combined with English. * "In our culture, there is a saying that 'where women are respected, there, stay the angels.' We call our birth land as mother land, this is how we attach importance to a woman in our country. We also call our country as 'Bharat Mata'. In such a country, where woman not only plays the roles of a mother, sister, homemakers and daughter but also making progress in various fields' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. I want Parliamentary Affairs Minister here. I think the Cabinet Minister is here. Get the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, because, there is a problem. The problem is that we have got a message from the Lok Sabha. What has been circulated is 'the Bill as introduced in the Lok Sabha.' What is to be circulated is 'the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.' I am, told that there is an amendment. So, if the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can come and help us, that will be better.

Okay. I hope that somebody will give the message. Now, you can continue, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Thank you, Sir.

* "Due to various reasons, let it be domestic or financial, women in our country has to venture out. But we do not have security or protection for such women who has to go out due to various reasons. In present scenario, we see that women are subjected

*English translation of original speech made in Telugu.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

to atrocities like sexual harassment and rape. Many Honourable members highlighted plight of women in our country. Apart from strong laws and financial aids to support and protect women, there is a need for change in our mentality. There is a need for social change. We should teach our men to respect women. As per our tradition, we consider girls as angel of the home but in today's scenario, parents don't want a girl child. They are scared of giving birth to a girl child. There can be various reasons like discrimination and financial constraints. But this is resulting in female feticide and as a consequence we have a skewed sex ratio."

So, I request the hon. Minister to strengthen the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act to prevent the misuse of medical technology for sex selection supported by societal campaign to change the societal norms and ensure equal value for the girl child. Sir, I request the Minister to strengthen the issue. Now the women are ready to go out for all other issues. Sir, I am thankful to the Government for taking up so many issues. This Government has taken up the initiative to implement the Scheme called *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. It is a focussed Scheme which will help in generating awareness and also help in improving the delivery of welfare services meant for women.

I welcome that hon. Finance Minister has proposed a pilot testing scheme on 'Safety for Women on Public Transport.' It is a good idea. I request the hon. Minister to select Warangal and Chittoor districts from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for this project.

Since 68 per cent of our population consists of women and children, we have to pay adequate attention to women and children as they have been facing malnutrition, illiteracy, health hazards, gender inequalities, lack of access to opportunities. There has been an increase in the rate of crimes against them since the formation of this Ministry three decades ago. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this and to take appropriate steps.

A Scheme called SABLA is being implemented in the country for the holistic and all-round development of adolescent girls as they are the ones who take care of the family when they grow up. So, they should be given good nutrition for their physical growth.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair.]

But it shocked me when I saw that the Ministry is giving ₹ 5/- per day per adolescent girl for 300 days. How can one get nutrition for ₹ 5/- when a cup of tea is being sold at ₹ 7 to ₹ 10 now? I fail to understand this.

Then, Sir, at Annexure-V of the Annual Report, you have given only the number of beneficiaries and not the nutrition component that is given to girls and also how healthier they have become.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): We are having a very important discussion. Please be silent.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I am confident that the hon. Minister would be equally shocked if she knows this fact. It is there in the Annual Report. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into it and make it, at least, ₹15 a day for nutrition to adolescent girls.

Sir, the Ministry is helping more than 100 child homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But if you look at the allocation, it has consistently been coming down from ₹20.38 crores in 2011-12 Budget to a meagre ₹12 crores last year. If this is the status, I fail to understand what sort of achievements these child homes have made with regard to providing education, technical training, etc. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, with new Minister and new Government in place who are sensitive towards women and children in this country, they will definitely turn the things around and change the present scenario.

One more important issue which I wish to make pertains to Anganwadis who work for 8-10 hours a day. Sir, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have the largest number of Anganwadi workers in the country – one of the largest numbers. But if you look at the honorarium which they are getting, it is very less. On July 4th, the Anganwadi workers in the entire country observed Demand's Day. They have small demands such as increase of honorarium, implementation of recommendations of the 45th Indian Labour Conference, recognizing them as 'workers' and giving them minimum wages. To meet their demands, you do not need large amount of money when compared to ₹ 21,193 crores spent by this Ministry.

One more request, Sir. Fifty per cent of Anganwadi workers do not have toilet facilities. These communities are not having toilet facilities. So, I request to accede to their demands sympathetically.

Sir, then another thing is regarding ICDS about which I want to speak. This was launched in 1975 which now has nearly 17,100 projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi centres. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... But in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, more than 70 per cent children are anaemic and more than 35 per cent are underweight. So, statistically, I would say that 20 per cent Anganwadi centres are running in kutchha buildings, 25 per cent are running in school buildings and others in rented houses. So, where has the entire money gone? Even the CAG Report has slammed the Government about its implementation. ICDS has not achieved any of its goals between 2006 and 2011. So, I request the hon. Minister to concentrate on this. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Sir, another important area where women suffer greatly is the lack of safe places to stay in, particularly, in the urban areas while studying or working. The Department has provided the facility of Short Stay Homes and hostels for working women. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... One minute more, Sir. In 2012-13, Government had sanctioned 32 Short Stay Homes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and 35 in 2013-14. But if you look at the beneficiaries, it is just about 4,800. These girls and women are facing social, economic and, emotional setback due to family and other problems. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... There are lakhs of such women and girls in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. So, these numbers of SSHs are too little in number. So, I urge the hon. Minister to increase them to, at least, 500, in both the States.

In conclusion, I would say, *

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I would like to start with a quote of the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, who said – which is very important in the context of today’s discussion – and I quote, “One can assess the development of a nation by examining the status of women in that nation.” Sir, these thoughts have been reiterated by several tall leaders even thereafter. It is on the basis of these thoughts and ideologies, theses principles, this premise, supplemented by the Fundamental Rights, which give us the Fundamental Right to Equality enshrined in our Constitution, that our country has taken concrete steps, and if I may say even giant strides, to address the social and economic issues pertaining to women for their upliftment and empowerment. Sir, in the past we have witnessed several policies and programmes, several studies, several reports, and well, several legislations, which sought to abate the atrocities on women and crimes against women. We have seen a very landmark decision as far as the empowerment of women is concerned, that is, Constitutional Amendments – 73rd and 74th Amendments -- which ushered 33 per cent reservation for women at all local self-Governments, which has now become 50 per cent, and has brought about a sea change as far as the empowerment of women is concerned.

Sir, I would also like to acknowledge the outlays and the separate chapters, which have been laid down in the Five Year Plans, which exhibit that not only have the outlays been increasing in every Five Year Plan, but also the approach of the Government, right from Independence, right from the first Five Year Plan, has changed till today. First, it was the welfare approach, then came the development approach, in which the education and health of the women were given impetus, and in the 1990s, we got the empowerment approach, where 33 per cent reservation came for women, and several other important

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

steps were taken up. And now, with the Third Five Year Plan, women are seen as agents of change, which is, indeed, an encouraging journey for women concerned. However, Sir, still a lot more needs to be done.

Sir, I would like to flag just a few instances, given the time that I am allotted. Laws have been enacted, but the machinery it mandates is still not very effective. If I have to refer to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, it provides for Protection Officers. As my colleague, Derekji, has said, not all States have the Protection Officers still. Some States which have it have a dual role. Some that have it, still have not been equipped with the knowledge and the machinery. Therefore, a lot needs to be done in that direction.

Secondly, Sir, ignorance of law is no excuse. We have seen that even after the Vishakha judgement, and now, a specific legislation seeking that an Internal Complaints Committee needs to come up in every organization, till today we see that these committees have not been set up. And, therefore, we need to see to it that there is a lot of awareness exercise which needs to be taken up by the Government.

Sir, Misraji has, in his introductory speech, made many all-pervasive submissions. So, I would like to associate myself with all of them. I would only like to make one intervention, that now time has come to benchmark what we have done. We need to set targets and goals, like it is done in the NDGs. We need to audit and monitor what has been done and only then will we be able to assess what the position was five years back and what it is today.

Sir, I would like to make a suggestion here. Just like every local self-Government is mandated to make an Environment Status Report every year, similarly, if all local self-governments and, of course, the State Governments, are mandated to make gender status reports, we will know where women stand, because as Misraji rightly said, the rural-urban divide, the kinds of problems and, again, problems in that particular set up, are different.

Sir, I would like to now voice the concerns of the voiceless, that is, the children. They are the future of our nation and the citizens of tomorrow. They are vulnerable between zero to 18 years; I would say, let us go to -0.9, because even before a child is born, she or he is still vulnerable to all kinds of atrocities.

Sir, it saddens us to read chilling reports of harrowing incidents which happen as far as child abuse is concerned. Pune is supposed to be a city which is very peace-loving. That is the city I hail from, and it really saddens me to say that we have been in the news for wrong reasons. Recently, there was a case in which – a child is no more safe even at home; a child is no more safe even in the school – a child who was kept at home with the

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

house help was whipped, and this was captured by the CCTV and, therefore, the parents came to know about it. There was another case where a child was hit and abused black and blue by his own parents!(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence, please.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, you would be surprised to know, and it is really hard to believe, that the police recovered a plastic belt or rope, and half-burnt pieces of wood used by the parents to assault the child. Where are we heading towards? This really boils our blood! Again, there were two incidents in our peace-loving city. The parents expect that home is the safest but, unfortunately it is not. When the child goes to school, that is another place where the parents expect that they are safe. Unfortunately, children have been abused not only in the school but also in school buses. Time has come that we need to have a child protection policy. I believe, that is a mandate, but, unfortunately, except the Delhi Government I don't think any State Government has still come up with a child protection policy. And, this is the need of the day. I think now the focus also needs to change to see how we can change the mindsets of some of the men who are the perpetrators of this crime. I think, that time has come. We need to analyse the social status or scenario; we need to even inspect what are the psychological changes that are happening. Is it because of the easily available pornography? Is it because of the easily available internet connections? Is it because of the indecent exhibition of women? These are things which we need to inspect. Therefore, as I said, we need to make an audit. Sir, India is home to the largest number of children in the world. They constitute 42 per cent of India's total population. As far as the Budget is concerned, I would like to point out here, though there is a ₹ 50.62 crore increase in the 2014-15 over Interim Budget, Sir, in terms of proportion to the total Budget expenditure allocation under the Child Budget Statement, that has gone down from 4.63 in 2013-14 to 4.51. It may seem very meagre but in terms of lakhs of crores it is a major amount. In terms of GDP, Sir, the Child Budget has come down again from 0.67 per cent in 2013-14 to 0.62 per cent in 2014-15. We have to make a conscious effort to make sure that our children are safe. Government will have to play a proactive role and make sure that we lend safety to our children. Lastly, I would again like to end with Jawaharlal Nehru's quote:

“Children are like buds in the garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured as they are the future of our nation, and citizens of tomorrow.”

I am sure the new Government will see to it. Thank you.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to highlight the contradiction in our thinking and our proposed action towards children. There is a draft of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 cleared recently by

the Cabinet. It makes corporal punishment of juveniles, both physical and verbal abuse, a penal offence. While we need to address abuse, we should be careful about converting it into a law for the following reasons.

Most Teacher Training Institutes do not invest in our teachers and they are not equipped to manage a class. They neither have the skill to engage the children in an interesting way, nor do they know how to manage the classroom which may have 30 to 90 students. At times, out of frustration, a teacher may physically or verbally abuse a student. While abuse is unacceptable, the solution is not penalizing the teacher. In any case, we cannot treat all kinds of abuses, mild and severe, in the same manner. What the teacher needs is coaching and counselling and only if the abuse continues, some action needs to be taken. I would like to cite an example from the US. A teacher is not allowed to touch a child or student. There was a case of a five-year old who had a temper tantrum. When a child has a temper tantrum, you just have to hold him and stop him. But since the teacher is not allowed to touch the child, she called the police and along came the TV and the whole nation saw the five-year old being taken away handcuffed. So, my request is, let us not blindly follow the US laws. The contradiction is that while we want to protect our children due to the popular demand, we want to remove the immunity of 16-year old accused of heinous crimes and making it possible for them to be tried in a regular court.

We need to introspect and find out how a child, in need of care and protection, has been let down by parents and society and resorts to heinous crimes. This is a reflection of how, as a society and its institutions, we have let him down. In criminalising him further, we are abdicating our responsibility. Before we pass new laws, let us reflect if we have the ability to administer them and how effective those laws are. Let me give two examples where there are laws, but effective implementation is lacking. Female foeticide is on the rise and rampant, and with all our laws against it, we cannot deal with it. We heard, in the Rajya Sabha two days ago, how our law is unable to offer justice to a woman Judge who has been verbally and sexually abused by a senior Judge in Madhya Pradesh. Hence, my plea is: before we bring in a new legislation to protect our children and women, let us first effectively implement laws which we have already passed. If we do not implement effectively, respect for law will erode beyond repair. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to start with a quote of Periyar, one of the few honest and truthful feminists of this country. This is from his speech which was delivered in 1928 before our freedom. I quote, "If we are to be free, we must free our women who must be allowed the same liberty and the privileges as our men." Sir, today, in this discussion, many here have said that India celebrates its women and India cherishes its women because we have woman goddesses. Of course, I know that there

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

are many male gods also, but nobody even mentions that. But, it is a privilege if you have a goddess, a deity, which is a woman. It is a privilege given to her. Of course, India treats women as goddesses, deities, mothers, sisters, rivers, trees, shrubs, forests, Mother Earth, and all this. We are worshipped and put on a pedestal. But, I think, the time has come that women have to be allowed to get off the pedestal and be treated as equals in this society. We have had enough of being patient mothers, being tolerant wives, being silent sufferers. I think, today, women are interested in nation building. Today, women are interested in changing the society and fighting for their rights. Today, we would like to work as equals along with men, along with society, and that is the change that we should be talking about.

Sir, in this discussion, many of the people here have actually spoken about the Integrated Child Development Scheme, and one of the primary goals of the ICDS was to ensure that every child could be provided with a right nutrition in the early years. But the Government has failed to universalise this scheme even after 50 years. The Supreme Court had directed the Government to operationalise 14 lakh Anganwadi centres by December, 2008. Sadly, we are still short of 1.38 lakh Anganwadi centres in this country. What is shocking is that during inspections, it was found that 61 per cent of the Anganwadis did not have their own buildings, 25 per cent were working from semi-concrete buildings, 64.5 per cent of the inspected Anganwadis did not have separate room for cooking, 52 per cent of the inspected Anganwadis did not have toilets and 32 per cent of the Anganwadis lacked drinking water facilities. The Ministry has to make sure that all these are put into place. Only then, can we achieve our goals. Even today, only 50 per cent of our children are being taken care under this Scheme.

Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the incidents of reported physical abuse against children in 2013 were 58,224. The reported cases of sexual abuse are 12,368, and, we know how many cases in this country go unreported. We are talking about child protection and welfare but in front of Government's very own eyes, according to a report by the Asian Centre for Human Rights, there have been 336 per cent increase in child rape cases in this country between 2001 to 2011.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have five minutes. I am just alerting you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Okay, Sir. Even in the Juvenile Justice homes run by the Government, there have been many cases reported of child abuse, and, in one case, it was actually the counsellor who was accused of child abuse. I think, it is very important that the Government carries out routine checks and inspections to protect our children.

Sir, one important thing which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code states that sexual intercourse by a man with

his own wife who is not less than 15 years of age is not considered as rape. How can this country tolerate something like this? A child who is 15 years of age can be raped in the name of marriage! And, we will allow that, we will make it legal and we will not change the laws!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The Minister will reply to it.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, but it goes against all our other laws. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 prohibits the marriage of a girl child of less than 18 years of age. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 recognizes everybody below the age of 18 as a child. As per the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013, the age of sexual consent is recognized as 18 years.(*Time bell rings*)... How can we allow this law to continue? It is time we changed this.

Sir, we talk about marital rape laws also, and, I think, it is time we changed that. Many members have spoken about female foeticide. Here, Sir, I would just like to bring in one point. There is no regulation on the sale and purchase of ultrasound machines, which are flooding the urban, rural and remote areas. While there are approximately 40,000 registered diagnostic centres with ultrasound machines, the number of such machines is estimated to be closer to 1.5 lakhs. The unregistered centres with ultrasound machines continue to function. With all this, of course, the girl child ratio is going to be decreased.(*Time bell rings*)... Just one minute, Sir. Now, something of concern for all of us is the amendment to the Juvenile Justice Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. You have gone two minutes past the time.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Just one minute, Sir.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Let her complete, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA: Let her complete, Sir.(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): If you were the only female member speaking, I would have given you time, but there are many women speakers. So, I can't really decide on that.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, no. It is an important issue. You don't have to worry about women or men over here.

The NCRB statistics reflect that total incidents of rape cases in 2013 committed by juveniles is only 5.6 per cent. I am not saying that it is a small figure but there is a

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

wrong perception amongst the people that it is nearly 50 per cent. Actually, most of our juvenile homes are not even equipped to deal with the children who are offenders.(Time bell rings)... So, I think, we have to take into consideration the social workers, psychiatrists, other people working in this field before we bring in any amendment to this law. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए सबसे पहले गरीबों का सशक्तिकरण होना चाहिए। इसी लिहाज से मुझे लगता है कि महिला उत्थान के लिए सशक्तिकरण ही सबसे पहली बड़ी जरूरत है, क्योंकि सशक्तिकरण से ही स्वामित्वकरण मिलता है और जब सशक्तिकरण और स्वामित्वकरण जुड़ते हैं, तभी जाकर समृद्धिकरण की सम्भावना बनती है। इसलिए बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि समस्त दुनिया में जितनी चुनी हुई महिलाएं हैं, उनसे ज्यादा चुनी हुई महिलाएं हमारी अपनी पंचायतों में हैं। शुरू में 33 प्रतिशत महिला आरक्षण दिया गया था। यह अब बहुत से राज्यों में 50 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है। इसका नतीजा है कि हमारी पंचायतों में आज 44 प्रतिशत मेम्बरान महिलाएं हैं। तकरीबन 25 लाख महिला मेम्बरान हैं और एक लाख से ज्यादा महिला सरपंच हैं। हमारी पंचायत समितियों में हजारों-हजारों महिला सभापति हैं और हमारी जिला परिषदों में सैकड़ों अध्यक्षा हैं। इस महिला फौज, जिनमें गांवों की महिलाओं ने अपना विश्वास जताया है, इसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने आई.सी.डी.एस. प्रोग्राम को चलाने में इन महिलाओं की सहायता क्यों नहीं लेती हैं? महिलाओं का संसजन करने के बजाय आप मुकम्मल तौर पर अपनी नौकरशाही पर निर्भर हैं। आप आंगनवाड़ी सेविकाओं, पर्यवेक्षकों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर, चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिसर पर निर्भर हैं। मैडम, आपको 7 करोड़ बच्चों तक पहुंचना है, डेढ़ करोड़ गर्भवती और दुग्धदायिनी माताओं तक पहुंचना है और अगर आप इस नौकरशाही पर ही निर्भर रहेंगी, तो आप विफलता ही पा सकती हैं। हालांकि यदि आपने इन महिलाओं का उपयोग किया, मतलब यह कि उनका सहारा लिया, तब बहुत कुछ हो सकता है, जो आज के दिन नहीं हो रहा है। आपका आई.सी.डी.एस. प्रोग्राम तकरीबन 40 सालों से चलता आ रहा है, सन् 1975 से, लेकिन नतीजे इतने दुखजनक रहे हैं कि हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह, ने इसको एक राष्ट्रीय शर्म बताया। पिछले 15 सालों में आपका खर्च केन्द्र से ही 50,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा रहा है, लेकिन भारत के जो कुपोषित बच्चे हैं, उन कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या अफ्रीका से भी ज्यादा है। साथ-साथ, एक एन.जी.ओ. है - 'हंगामा', जिसने हमें बताया है कि हमारे आधे से ज्यादा बच्चे कुपोषित हैं, अल्प भार हैं और हमारे 12 प्रतिशत बच्चे बिल्कुल बेकार हो चुके हैं, वे कुछ पढ़ नहीं सकते, उनको दिमाग नहीं बना है, श्रम करने के लिए उनका हाथ नहीं बना है। इस भीषण परिस्थिति के बहुत से कारण हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे मूल कारण, ढांचागत कारण है, वह यह है कि आपने आई.सी.डी.एस. को पंचायती राज से अभिन्न कड़ी नहीं बनाया। हां, मैं मानता हूं कि नाम के वास्ते आपने आंगनवाड़ी के स्तर पर पंचायतों की नुमाइंदगी की है, लेकिन गांववासियों के प्रति कोई भागीदारी नहीं है। पूरी जवाबदेही ऊपर की तरफ जाती है, बड़े-बड़े बाबुओं की तरफ जाती है, बड़े-बड़े राज्य मंत्रियों की तरफ

जाती है और अंत में आप तक पहुंचती है, लेकिन कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है, नीचे की तरफ, आम जनता की तरफ या वालिदेन की तरफ। इस परिस्थिति में यह लाजिमी है कि आप विफलता ही पा सकेंगी। एक कार्यक्रम है कुडुम्बश्री, जिसे खास तौर पर केरल में चलाया जा रहा है। वहां वे पंचायतों और स्वयं सहायता समूहों से जुड़ते हैं। इसका नतीजा है कि वे महिलाएं समझती हैं कि यह हमारा कार्यक्रम है...। ICDS के बारे में लोग सोचते हैं कि यह किसी बाबू का काम है या किसी मंत्रालय का काम है। कोई भी वालिद-वालिदेन यह नहीं समझते हैं कि यह हमारा कार्यक्रम है, कोई भी गांव यह नहीं समझता कि यह हमारे लाभ के लिए है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पिछले तकरीबन 40 साल से हम इसमें विफलता पर विफलता ही पाते आ रहे हैं। अब इसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, किस तरीके से ICDS और पंचायत के बीच में एक किस्म का समन्वय बना सकते हैं, इसके लिए हमारे संविधान में आगे-आगे ही बताया है कि हमें क्या करना चाहिए। यदि हाप संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची की तरफ देखेंगे, वहां एंट्री 25 पर आप पाएंगे कि पंचायतों की औकात महिला और बाल विकास तक पहुंचती है। यह बात हमारे संविधान में स्पष्ट लिखी हुई है, लेकिन 1993 से ही उसकी उपेक्षा होती चली आ रही है, जब से संविधान में यह संशोधन लाया गया है।

मंत्री महोदया, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। आपका यह संवैधानिक दायित्व बनता है कि आप ICDS के कार्यक्रम या Woman and Child Development के जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, इन सबको पंचायतों से जोड़िए। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है कि वहां गांव के स्तर पर आम जनता को बताने के लिए कोई नहीं है कि उनको क्या करना चाहिए? उनकी बात को सुनने के लिए कोई नहीं है, कोई उनकी आवाज को नहीं सुनता है। यही कारण है कि आज तक ICDS को भयानक विफलता मिली है, हालांकि उसकी अहमियत को कोई कम करके नहीं आंक सकता है। ICDS की विफलता ही मानव विकास की विफलता का सबसे बड़ा कारण बनी हुई है। हमने इसमें सफलता क्यों नहीं पाई है? इसका शायद एक ही कारण रहा है कि अभी तक हमने इसके लिए एक मार्गदर्शन तैयार नहीं किया है, जिससे ICDS और पंचायती राज का समन्वय किया जा सके।

शुक्र है, अभी हाल ही में इसके लिए एक मार्गदर्शन तैयार कर लिया गया है। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान वीरप्पा मोइली जी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जिसमें प्रशासनिक सुधारों के बारे में बहुत से सुझाव दिए गए हैं। दूसरा, मैं आपका ध्यान उस रिपोर्ट की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जो पंचायती राज के विशेषज्ञों की समिति के द्वारा बनाई गई और जिसकी अध्यक्षता मैंने स्वयं संभाली। इसकी रिपोर्ट पांच खंडों में आई है, जिसमें तकरीबन 1500 सफे हैं। चूंकि मंत्री महोदया के पास इतने काम और भी हैं, इसलिए मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वे सभी 1500 के 1500 पृष्ठों को पढ़ें। लेकिन मैं अपने साथ तीन खंड ऐसे लेकर आया, जिसमें मैंने उन मुख्य सफ़ों की मार्किंग की है, जिससे आप 10-15 मिनट में हमारे जो मूल सुझाव हैं, उनको पढ़कर स्वीकार कर सकें।

सबसे पहले, हमारा जो वॉल्यूम नं. 1 है, इसमें आप 7वें अध्याय को पढ़ें। इसमें आप देखेंगी कि हमने तथ्य और आंकड़े बताए हैं, जिनके ज़रिए आपको जानकारी मिलेगी कि हमारी पंचायतों में महिलाओं का क्या रोल रहा है और किस सफलता के साथ वे उसको अदा करती आई हैं। जब

[श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर]

हमने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की, उस समय बहुत से सर्वेक्षण करवाए गए। आम तौर पर अगर आप पूछेंगी, तो यही कहा जाएगा कि महिलाएं कुछ नहीं कर रही हैं, सरपंच महिला का पति आता है, वही काम करता है, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। हमने बहुत से सर्वेक्षण करवाए हैं, जिनमें से मुख्य सर्वेक्षणों के सारांश आपको चैप्टर 7 में मिलेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि पृष्ठ संख्या 268 से लेकर पृष्ठ संख्या 271 तक जो पांच सफे हैं, इन पांच सफ़ों में आप पढ़ सकती हैं कि हमारी पंचायतों के जरिए सार्वजनिक पदार्थ एवं सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को आम जनता तक पहुंचाने में महिलाओं ने कितना रचनात्मक काम किया है। इसके साथ-साथ आप पृष्ठ संख्या 505 से पृष्ठ संख्या 515 पढ़ें, इसमें आप देखेंगी कि ICDS के बारे में हमने सात ऐसी-ऐसी सिफारिशों की हैं, जिनको अपनाने से आपको बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिल सकती है। हालांकि मैं इनको स्वयं पढ़ने वाला था, लेकिन समय का अभाव होने के कारण मैं पढ़ नहीं रहा हूं, किन्तु मैं आपको यह दिखाना अवश्य चाहता हूं। जो बात सबसे ज्यादा अहमियत रखती है, वह हमारे खंड 4 में है। इसके पृष्ठ 14 में हमने आदर्श क्रियाकल्प मानचित्र (model activity map) तैयार किया है, जिससे हम बताते हैं कि किस तरीके से आप अधिकार, अर्थव्यवस्था एवं अधिकारीगण का डिवोल्यूशन कर सकते हैं। और किस तरह से पंचायती राज संस्थान पर्यवेक्षण और नियंत्रण का काम कर सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैं निजी तौर पर अपना पूरा सहयोग मैडम मिनिस्टर को पेश करने को तैयार हूं। इसकी जांच करने के लिए और उसमें वे जो भी सही करवाना चाहती हैं, वे बड़ी खुशी से कर सकती हैं, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ तो करें। मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं, हालांकि हमारे राजनैतिक मतभेद हैं, कि मैं इस रचनात्मक सहायता की जो मांग कर रहा हूं, उसको आप स्वीकृत करें। इसलिए मैं अपना भाषण पूरा करके इन तीनों खंडों को उस तरफ जाकर उनके हाथों में देने वाला हूं। मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं, मैं मैडम को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि यदि इसको पढ़ कर आप इसे आप अमल में लाएं, तो न केवल आपके बेटे, बल्कि हर मां का बेटा कहीं न कहीं मुख्यमंत्री बन सकता है। धन्यवाद। नमस्कार।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : मुझे पता नहीं था कि आप इतनी शुद्ध हिन्दी बोल सकते हैं और प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। धन्यवाद। श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद महिला सुरक्षा को लेकर बहुत से बिल्स बने और महिला सुधार को लेकर भी बिल्स बने। किसी के विधवा होने पर, जब किसी महिला का पति मर जाता था, तो उस महिला को ही दोषी मान कर उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार होने लगता था। इसके अलावा, छोटी उम्र की बच्चियों की शादी बड़ी उम्र के लोगों के साथ, बल्कि बूढ़ों के साथ कर दी जाती थी। लेकिन अब यह बदला है। आज सब कुछ बदला है। दहेज को लेकर कानून बना, परन्तु उसका जनता पर कुछ विशेष असर नहीं हुआ। दहेज का लेना-देना चलता रहा, बल्कि यह और बढ़ गया। लोग चोरी छिपे दहेज लेते भी रहे और देते भी रहे। यदि कभी किसी महिला को दहेज के लिए मार दिया जाता, तब इसका पता चलता। जब तक महिलाओं में जागृति नहीं आएगी, तब तक किसी कानून को लागू करना आसान नहीं होगा।

सर, मैं मोदी जी की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने महिला एवं बाल विकास के लिए बेहतर कानून बनाया एवं बजट का भी प्रावधान किया है। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा बड़े शहरों में महिला सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि व्यय की जाएगी।

बालिकाओं के प्रति उदासीनता देश के कई भागों में अभी भी बहुत प्रचंड है। लड़की का पैदा होना अक्सर लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। इसके लिए सरकार ने 'बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में महिला एवं बाल विकास कल्याण को उचित महत्व दिया गया है, जिसके दायरे में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनता आती है। हमें अवश्य ही महिला एवं बाल अनुकूल पंचायतों और स्थानीय शहरी निकायों का सृजन करने के साथ-साथ बाल पंचायतों का निर्माण भी करना होगा। यद्यपि लिंग अनुपात को कम करना अभी भी एक चुनौती है, जो 16.68 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रतिशत को बढ़ाना सरकार के लिए चुनौती है।

महोदय, महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जो चिन्ता का विषय है। हम हर दिन सुनते हैं कि 6, 7 या 8 साल की नाबालिग लड़की के साथ दुष्कर्म हुआ। लड़कियों के साथ दुष्कर्म में उस स्कूल के मास्टर, चेयरमैन आदि दोषी होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश के 45 प्रतिशत आरोपी नाबालिग लड़के होते हैं, जिनकी उम्र 16 से 18 साल के बीच होती है। इस संख्या में पिछले एक दशक में करीब 65 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसके अपराधी बाल अपराध कानून के चलते बच निकलते हैं।

अतः इस बाल कानून में संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। यह भी देखने में आया है कि जब बाल कानून के तहत लड़के तीन साल की सजा काट कर आते हैं, तो वे और भी भयानक अपराधी बन जाते हैं। 15 से 18 साल का लड़का आज ज्यादा परिपक्व हो जाता है। अतः बाल कानून को बदलने की जरूरत है। अपराध का इरादा और जघन्य अपराध के बीच लाइन खींचनी होगी और 18 साल के लड़के को बाल सुधार गृह में न भेज कर उसे कठोर दण्ड मिलना चाहिए। वैसे 93 प्रतिशत बच्चे परिचितों के ही यौन शिकार होते हैं।

महोदय, मोदी जी की सरकार ने देश की आधी आबादी को जान और जहान का भरोसा दिलाते हुए अपना पहला बजट बनाया है। वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भारत में महिलाओं की दशा और सुरक्षा को बजट में खास अहमियत दी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने ऐलान किया है कि दरिंदगी की शिकार महिला का तत्काल इलाज सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए 'निर्भया कोष' का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। इसके तहत सभी सरकारी और निजी अस्पतालों में आपदा प्रबंधन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे। इसके लिए पैसा 'निर्भया कोष' से उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। सरकार ने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" योजना की घोषणा की है। समाज में महिलाओं के प्रति संवेदनशीलता और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सौ करोड़ के बजट के साथ ही इस संबंध में स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम में एक विशेष अध्याय जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

महोदय, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए 200 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। ऐसे ही मोदी सरकार ने महिला को राष्ट्र निर्माता बताने के अपनी सरकार के दर्शन को साकार किया है। इसके लिए महिलाओं में जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए महिला शिक्षा पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। 2001 में महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर 53.67 प्रतिशत थी, जो 2011 में 65.46 प्रतिशत हो गई।

[श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद]

5 P.M.

महोदय, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, महिला कुपोषण, बच्चियों की शिक्षा और महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसक घटनाओं का मूल कारण उनकी कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति है। जब तक महिलाएं अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं होतीं, तब तक उनके प्रति दकियानुसी सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण बदलना भी असंभव है। बेरोजगार और घर की चहारदीवारी में कैद औरत दया की पात्र हो सकती है, सम्मान की नहीं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति महोदय, हर वर्ष हजारों बच्चे गायब हो जाते हैं। 2011 में कुल 6,054 बच्चे गायब हुए, जिनमें से 4,823 बच्चे मिले और 1,231 बच्चे आज भी लापता हैं। 2012 में 4,917 बच्चे गायब हुए, जिनमें से 2,543 बच्चे मिले और 561 बच्चे आज भी लापता हैं। 2013 में 7,181 बच्चे गायब हुए, जिनमें से 3,939 बच्चे मिले और 3,242 बच्चे आज भी गायब हैं। 2013 में गायब बच्चों में से 45 प्रतिशत बच्चे नहीं मिले, इनमें ज्यादातर लड़कियां थीं।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में स्ट्रीट चिल्ड्रेन हैं। वे भी इसी देश के बच्चे हैं। 2010 के सर्वे के अनुसार 11,092 स्ट्रीट चिल्ड्रेन थे। सामाजिक संगठनों के अनुसार ये 50 हजार हैं। इन बच्चों में से 9 हजार बच्चे भूखे रहने को मजबूर हैं। सड़क के बच्चों के हक में कानून तो है, पर उसको लागू कौन करेगा, इसकी जिम्मेदारी तय नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, महिलाओं का उत्थान सिर्फ कानून से नहीं होगा, बल्कि इसके लिए हमारे मानसिक और नैतिक ताने-बाने, सामान्य भावनाओं और सामाजिक व्यवहार को मूल रूप से बदलने की जरूरत है। प्रधानमंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी व वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी को मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने देश के कई हिस्सों में लड़कियों के साथ हो रहे भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' अभियान चलाने का प्रयास किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... 2014-15 के आम बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसी के साथ उन्होंने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकारी सड़क परिवहनों में प्रायोगिक योजना शुरू करने की घोषणा की है।

इसके लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय 50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगा। जेटली जी ने कहा है कि महिला एवं बाल विकास पर सरकार विशेष बल दे रही है। उन्होंने कई शहरों में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की योजना पर 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। यह योजना गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित की जाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद : सर, केवल एक प्वाइंट। एस.सी./एस.टी. महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए 50,548 करोड़ रुपये तथा एस.टी. के अंतर्गत 32,367 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। इसके साथ ही, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

यू.एन.डी.पी. की अभी हाल ही में आई 'मानव विकास रिपोर्ट' में महिलाओं के उत्थान और उनके सशक्तिकरण के बारे में जो जानकारीयां सामने आई हैं, वे बहुत ही निराशाजनक हैं। उसमें कहा गया है कि भारत दुनिया के अग्रणी देशों में नहीं, बल्कि पिछड़े देशों की कतार में है। 187 देशों में भारत 135वें स्थान पर है। महिलाओं के बारे में जो भी जानकारीयां हैं, वे बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक हैं। स्त्री-पुरुष के भेदभाव की जहां तक स्थिति है, उसमें भारत की महिलाएं श्रीलंका, नेपाल तथा कई अन्य देशों से भी काफी गई-गुजरी हालत में हैं, जबकि भारत सरकार, हम और आप सभी यह कहते हैं कि महिलाएं बराबरी की स्थिति में हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदया, मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार की अब तक की जो भी नीतियां बनी हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं दोषपूर्ण हैं, जिससे महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधरने के बजाय दिन-प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले, 25 जुलाई को महिला एवं बाल विकास से संबंधित एक रिपोर्ट संसद में पेश हुई। विगत तीन वर्षों में 519 महिलाओं की हत्या कर दी गई। माननीया मंत्री महोदया, ये हत्याएं क्यों की गईं? ये हत्याएं केवल यह सोचकर की गईं कि वे महिलाएं जादू करती हैं, टोना करती हैं। यह महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की पराकाष्ठा है। इस तरह की ज्यादातर घटनाएं झारखंड में हुई हैं। इस तरह की घटनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक नहीं हुई हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूं। मैं आपसे महिलाओं के घटते लिंगानुपात के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। तकरीबन तीन वर्ष पूर्व, 2011 में सम्पन्न हुई 15वीं जनगणना में कई चौंकाने वाली जानकारीयां निकलकर सामने आईं, जिनका उपयोग कर पता नहीं सरकार सही कदम उठा रही है या नहीं। जनगणना में लिंगानुपात का डिफरेंस अत्यंत शोचनीय है। वर्ष 2001 की जनगणना में पुरुष 53.22 करोड़ थे और महिलाएं 49.65 करोड़ थीं, यानी 3.57 करोड़ महिलाएं कम थीं। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना में पुरुष 62.37 करोड़ थे और महिलाएं 58.65 करोड़ थीं, यानी महिलाओं की आबादी पुरुषों से 3.72 करोड़ कम थी। इन आंकड़ों से यह साफ है कि सरकार की लाख कोशिशों के बाद भी, बहुत प्रयास के बावजूद भी, करोड़ों-अरबों रुपये खर्च करने के बावजूद भी लिंगानुपात में सुधार नहीं हो पाया है।

माननीय महोदय, अभी आर.टी.आई. के माध्यम से यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में विगत छः वर्षों में सरकारी अस्पतालों में सवा लाख बच्चों को कोख में ही मार दिया गया। यह अत्याचार नहीं तो और क्या है? इन आंकड़ों के बाद भी प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण रोकने वाले पी.एन.डी.टी. कानून और सरकार द्वारा लिंगानुपात सुधार के लिए जो भी कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, उन सभी कार्यक्रमों पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री महोदया, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जिन कानूनों के सहारे सरकार भ्रूण, गर्भपात और जन्म के बाद नवजात बच्चियों की हत्या रोकने के लिए कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रही है, वे असफल क्यों हो रहे हैं? ऐसे हालात में लिंगानुपात को सुधारने के लिए चलाए जा रहे सभी कार्यक्रमों, नीतियों और कानूनों की समीक्षा करनी चाहिए और पहचान करनी चाहिए कि किन कारणों से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने पूरा टाइम लिया।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक बड़ी समस्या की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूं, जो बच्चों के कुपोषण की है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no time left. You can take two more minutes. I am also considerate. That is why I called her name.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : कम वजन और मन्द विकास वाले बच्चे इसलिए पैदा हो रहे हैं। महोदया, मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस भी परिवार में मन्दबुद्धि का बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है उसका पूरा परिवार, उसका पूरा जीवन उस बच्चे की सेवा और अस्पताल में बीतता है। महोदय, मेरे पास समय कम है। काफी सदस्यों ने सारी बातें कह दी हैं। फिर भी माननीया मंत्री महोदया, मैं आपसे मांग करती हूँ कि कुपोषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार जो भी योजनाएं चला रही है, जरूरत है उनको ठीक ढंग से लागू करने की। जब तक योजनाओं को ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुपोषण पर विराम नहीं लग सकता। महोदय, दिल्ली में मानव व्यापार महिलाओं के लिए, बच्चियों के लिए और छोटे बच्चों के लिए फैलता जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : मैं आपसे क्या कहूँ, मेरे पास तो बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं। हमारी सरकार की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी का एक भी मिनट बाकी नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी मैंने आपको बुलाया। इसलिए पांच मिनट में खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Who will give her time?

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : माननीय मंत्री महोदया, महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस का व्यवहार भी ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि महिला किसी भी थाने में आसानी से उत्पीड़न की रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखवा सकती है। यह सच है कि कोई भी महिला पुलिस स्टेशन में अपने साथ हुए दुर्यवहार की रिपोर्ट आसानी से नहीं लिखवा सकती। पुलिस स्टेशन में कार्य-प्रणाली में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। पुलिस महकमें में कार्य-प्रणाली को देखकर अपराध प्रवृत्ति के शरारती तत्वों को बल मिलता है। ये घटना को अंजाम देकर बच सकते हैं इसलिए घटनाएं रुकने के बजाय बढ़ती हैं। महोदया, ऐसी कार्य-प्रणाली से महिलाओं पर बढ़ते अपराधों पर हम विराम नहीं लगा सकते हैं। जरूरत है मजबूत नीतियों के साथ-साथ समाज के हर वर्ग में जागरूकता लाने की। मैं मांग करती हूँ सरकार से कि अपनी मंशा और कार्य नीति को साफ करे और देश में महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते अपराधों पर विराम लगाए। माननीय महोदया, मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि लड़कियां मेरे परिवार की रोशनी हैं और देश की दीपक हैं। जिस देश में महिलाओं का सम्मान नहीं होता है, जिस देश में महिलाओं का आदर नहीं होता है, वह देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं आपसे उम्मीद करती हूँ कि महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए, महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए आपके जो भी कदम उठेंगे, वे सार्थक होंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : कनक लता सिंह जी, बस, अब ठीक है। धन्यवाद।

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): She is concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, there was no time left for your party. Next is Shri D. Raja. Your two minutes will be reduced for Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you know I speak sense. Sir, gender equality is an integral part of the ideological vision and mission of the Communists. Even the great Communist thinkers, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, tried to explain the origin of private property, family and State in order to work out a strategy for the ultimate emancipation of our women. Discrimination against women is systemic in India embedded in socio-cultural norms, laws that structure the family, community, work place and the State policies. Unless we empower our women, unless we give them the due place in all the spheres of our social activity, unless we treat our children as privileged citizens, as privileged in our everyday life and in State policies, we cannot call ourselves a civilised nation or a civilised society. Sir, here I would like to say to the Minister that if the Government is having a political determination, a political will, as they claim for *Beti Padhao Beti Bachao*, if the Government believes in it, I think, then it is high time that the Government should have come forward with a legislation which provides reservation for women in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. Now, you have an adequate mandate. If you have the political will, you can do that. I wish the Government does not lose time in bringing this.

My second pointed question is on NCW. The NCW should be made an autonomous body with adequate powers. It should not be treated as a place for political appointments and political accommodation of some people. It has to be addressed by the Ministry.

Sir, I come to certain specific issues relating to welfare of women. We have the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. It is good that cases are going down. But, in 2012, it was reported that there were 4,754 pending cases and new cases were 8,233. This is under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Then, there is Sati Prevention Act, 1987. Still, we have that Act. No cases were registered from 2009 to 2013. But, at the national-level, I have the data; we had one case in Rajasthan in 2005 and four cases in Gujarat in 2008. But, this Act continues. Then, we have the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplaces (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. In 2013, there were 150 complaints under this Act. My question is: What are the policies the Government is going to frame? There are issues related to our women. Many people have raised the issue of Anganwadis, ASHAs, and that they must be given the worker-status and everything else. Women are not a homogenous social group. There are castes, there are classes, there are discriminations and their issues will have to be addressed. The plight of Scheduled Caste women, the plight of tribal women, the plight of women who live in conflict zones is miserable. The Government should have a suitable, appropriate policy towards these women, to help these women to assert their rights and empower themselves economically, educationally and socially. ...(*Time-bell rings.*)...

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, let me finish. With regard to children, we have the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000. Now, the Government is proposing to repeal this Act and re-enact this Act and you have sought comments. If your consideration is only for crime, I have the figures. In 2013, juvenile between 16 and 18 years apprehended for murder was only 1.3 per cent. Others arrested for murder is 98.69 per cent. Juvenile share is only 1.3 per cent. The juveniles between 16 and 18 years, apprehended for rape was only 3.29 per cent. Others arrested for rape was 96.71 per cent. So, this is the reality, this is the fact. That is why, the Government should not do anything in a hurry. The Government should seek the opinion of experts. The Government should seek the opinion of child psychologists before taking any decision on such a major issue.

Sir, let me quickly run through a few points, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A few points! No time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act is there. In 2012, we have 169 cases under this. I do not know how many unreported cases are there. Then, there are major schemes, Sir. There is Integrated Child Development Services; Integrated Child Protection Scheme; Child Welfare Committees. The Government has constituted 619 such Committees. Juvenile Justice Boards - the Government Constituted 608. But, the Union Budget gives only ₹ 400 crores.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. In India's population, the children constitute more than 40 per cent. But the Budget for it is only 5.3 per cent or less than 6 per cent of the Union Budget. This is a very serious issue, Sir.

Finally, I come to one small issue. The Government will have to evolve a National Policy or a framework on missing children. A policy on missing children needs to be formulated. In 2011 and 2013, 3.5 lakh children went missing. Nobody knows about it. No Government is taking responsibility for missing children, and what happens to these children? ...(*Time-bell rings.*)... This is number one.

Number two is rehabilitation framework for trafficking survivors. The children are being trafficked, and they are being rescued, but there is no proper rehabilitation policy on this. The Government will have to work out a rehabilitation framework. Finally, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many 'finals'?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are widows in conflict zones, and I can tell you who those widows are. The hon. Minister should take note of it. As per my figures, as on 2007, there were, at least, 27,000 conflict widows in Jammu and Kashmir; 15,000 conflict widows in

Manipur; and over 1,000 conflict widows in Assam. What is the policy of the Government to help these widows? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, these are some of the concrete issues which the Government will have to address. Unless we address these problems, we cannot give confidence to our women; we cannot help our children to grow as ...(*Time-bell rings*)... healthy future citizens. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. Every party should stick to the time; otherwise, I am unable to complete this list. There is a big list before me. What do I do?

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : उपसभापति महोदय, महिला और बाल विकास जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम के विषय पर सदन में जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें मुझे मेरी कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का मौका दिया गया, इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। इस देश की महिलाएं जो आज की तारीख में अत्यंत भयभीत और असुरक्षित वातावरण में सांस ले रही हैं, उनकी आवाज और उनकी भावनाएं मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन की तरफ पहुंचाने की कोशिश करूंगी। अगर हम गत दो महीनों की घटनाओं की तरफ नजर डालेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि 24 जुलाई, 2014 को गुड़गांव से मथुरा जाते समय नेशनल हाइवे-8 पर मथुरा की रहने वाली एक 22 वर्षीय युवती के साथ चार आदमियों ने रेप किया, 24 जुलाई, 2014 को मुंबई में एक 34 वर्षीय महिला के साथ अत्याचार हुआ, जिसमें दो लोग हिरासत में भी लिए गए, 25 जून, 2014 को गुजरात में अहमदाबाद के नजदीक विराम गांव में कंस्ट्रक्शन पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की बस्ती पर कुछ गुंडों ने जाकर 17 से 35 साल की आयु की महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया, 12 जून 2014 को उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा एक महिला को शिकार बनाया गया, जो कि उनको रिश्वत देने के लिए मना कर रही थी, 24 जुलाई, 2014 को बंगलुरु के एक अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ने वाली छह साल की एक बच्ची को हैवानियत का शिकार होना पड़ा।

महोदय, ऐसी एक नहीं, अनेकों तरह की वारदातें हम अखबारों में पढ़ते रहते हैं, देखते रहते हैं। लोक सभा चुनाव के दौरान तीन महीने पहले हर वक्त टेलीविजन पर एक इश्तिहार आता था, उसमें एक महिला आकर बोलती थी “हमारी बेटियों को सुरक्षा न देने वालों जनता आपको माफ नहीं करेगी, महंगाई बढ़ाने वालों जनता आपको माफ नहीं करेगी”, तब इस देश की महिलाओं ने इन पर विश्वास रखकर इन लोगों को वोट दिया, जो आज देश की सत्ता में आकर बैठे हैं, लेकिन आज जब महिलाएं यह देख रही हैं कि बलात्कार की घटनाएं कम होने की बजाय इसमें वृद्धि हो गई है तो मुझे लगता है कि वे अपने आपको कोस रही हैं। इन सपनों के सौदागर के इन असत्य सपनों ने इस देश का पूरा माहौल खराब कर दिया। सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि जब निर्भया के साथ बलात्कार हुआ, उस हादसे के बाद दिसम्बर, 2012 में पूरा देश हिल गया था। मैं यहां पर यह भी बताना चाहूंगी कि तब यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने सबसे सख्त कानून बनाने की कोशिश की और कानून बनाए -क्रिमिनल लॉ अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 2013 और सेक्सुअल हेरैसमेंट ऑफ विमेन

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

एट वर्कप्लेस ऐक्ट, 2013, प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ विमेन फ्रॉम डोमेस्टिक वॉयलेंस ऐक्ट आदि। निर्भया फंड का भी निर्माण हुआ, जिसमें 1000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया।

सर, मैं इस सदन में बताना चाहूंगी कि कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी पार्टी है, जिसने हमेशा महिलाओं को अपना आत्मसम्मान दिलाने की कोशिश की, क्योंकि इस पार्टी की स्थापना ही एक महिला ने, ऐनी बेसेंट जी ने की थी। सर, आजादी की लड़ाई में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि नारी की सहभागिता के बिना हर बदलाव अधूरा है। सरोजिनी नायडू हों, कस्तूरबा गांधी हों, अरुणा आसफ अली हों, इंदिरा जी से लेकर आज सोनिया गांधी जी तक बहुत महान महिलाएं इस पार्टी ने इस देश को दी हैं।

सर, डा. अम्बेडकर ने जब इस देश का संविधान बनाया, तो अभी तो हमें उसका महत्व इतना महसूस नहीं होता, लेकिन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जब मतदान का अधिकार दिया, तो महिलाओं और पुरुषों को समान अधिकार दिया, यह बहुत बड़ा काम उन्होंने किया। सर, जब तक महिला आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलम्बी नहीं होती, तब तक सही मायने में खुद के आत्मसम्मान को वह संभाल नहीं पाएगी और यह जानकार यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने चाहे माइक्रो क्रेडिट हो, स्वयं सहायता बजट हो, जनरल बजटिंग आदि सब स्कीमों द्वारा महिलाओं को सबल बनाने का प्रयास यू.पी.ए.-1 और यू.पी.ए.-2 में शुरू कर दिया था। साथ ही मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि पहली बार महिला और बाल विकास, इस स्वतंत्र मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण, इस देश को यू.पी.ए. सरकार की ही देन है और उसी के साथ आरोग्य मंत्रालय का निर्माण हुआ। मैं बहुत स्वाभिमान के साथ कहना चाहूंगी कि इस आरोग्य मंत्रालय के अवतरण से इस देश में 9 लाख आशाकर्मियों की स्थापना हो गई, जिसमें आज 3 करोड़ महिलाएं, जो प्रेग्नेंट होती हैं, उनकी डिलीवरी में मदद की जाती है।

सर, इस देश में कई महिला बैंक हैं, जो 19 नवंबर, 2013 को शुरू हुए और जिनकी आज पूरे देश में 23 शाखाएं हैं। इस देश की आधी आबादी, आधा आकाश व्याप्त करने वाली ये महिलाएं हैं, उनकी ताकत अगर पहली बार किसी ने जानी, तो वह इस देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री और हमारे लाड़ले नेता पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने जानी। विवेकानन्द जी ने कहा था- “It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of the women is improved.” सर, राजीव जी ने यही बात समझ ली और पंचायती राज के बिल को लेकर कानूनी तौर पर इस देश में महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन पंचायतों में दिया, जिसके तहत इस देश में पांच साल में जो पंचायत के चुनाव होते थे, उसमें 30 लाख लोग चुनकर आते थे और बहुत ही गिनी-चुनी महिलाएं वहां पर चुनकर आती थीं, लेकिन इस कानून के बाद तीस लाख में से दस लाख महिलाएं चुनकर आनी शुरू हो गईं। तो राजनीतिक प्रवाह में महिलाओं को शामिल करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो यह देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने किया है, यह हमारा मानना है।

सर, कभी-कभी मैं सोचती हूँ कि अपने ही घर की खिड़कियों से बाहर का आसमान अगर हम देख पाए हैं, तो सिर्फ राजीव गांधी जी की वजह से यह हमने किया है। आज बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में तीस प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर पचास प्रतिशत तक का आरक्षण महिलाओं के लिए हुआ है। सर, मैं यहां पर बताना चाहती हूँ और मुझे बहुत गर्व महसूस होता है कि मैं खुद, राजीव जी के पंचायती राज बिल के अनुसार महिलाओं को जो आरक्षण मिला, उससे पहली बार जिला परिषद

में चुनकर आई थी। बीड जिला परिषद से मेरा कार्यकाल शुरू हो गया था और आज यहां राज्य सभा में आने का मौका हमारी नेता सोनिया जी के आशीर्वाद से मिला है। सर, राजीव जी चाहते थे कि न केवल पंचायतों में, लेकिन लोक सभा, राज्य सभा और विधान सभाओं में भी महिलाओं को स्थान मिलना चाहिए। सर, 1996 में जब पहली बार महिला आरक्षण विधेयक लोक सभा में आया, तब मैं उस सभागृह की सदस्या थी। हाउस के अंदर हमारे भाई भाषण करते थे और बोलते थे-

“यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।”

हमें लगता था कि अब हज़ारों महिलाओं को अपना अधिकार मिलने का समय आ गया है, हमें अपना आरक्षण मिल गया, लेकिन सभी भाइयों से माफी मांगते हुए मैं आपको इस सदन में बताना चाहूंगी कि सभी के खाने के दांत अलग थे और दिखाने के दांत अलग थे। इनकी मानसिकता आज भी नहीं बदली है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने झांसी की रानी का उल्लेख किया कि झांसी की रानी आनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं माननीय मिश्रा जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि हरेक को झांसी की रानी चाहिए, लेकिन अपने घर में नहीं, पड़ोस के घर में चाहिए। जब तक हम इस मानसिकता को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक हमारी प्रगति होनी मुश्किल है। महोदय, यू.पी.ए. की हमारी नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी की अध्यक्षता और माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की पहल से राज्य सभा में महिला आरक्षण बिल पारित हो गया - जो 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन का बिल है, यह यू.पी.ए.-2 के कार्यकाल में राज्य सभा में पारित हो गया। बी.जे.पी. ने अपने घोषणापत्र में आश्वासन दिया था कि वे महिला आरक्षण बिल को पारित करेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राजकीय इच्छा शक्ति पक्की है तो उन्हें महिला आरक्षण बिल जरूर पारित करना चाहिए और अपनी निष्पक्षता साबित करनी चाहिए। महोदय, यू.एन. ने एम.डी.जी., जो मिलेनियम डेवलपमेंट गोल हमें दिया है, नेशनल पार्लियामेंट में रीप्रेजेंट करने के लिए, वह 2015 से पहले होना चाहिए। इस तरह का गोल उन्होंने हमें दिया है। महोदय, यू.एन.डी.पी. की रिपोर्ट के तहत 152 देशों में से भारत आज 127वें नम्बर पर है। जो टोटल Gender Inequality Index है, उसके अनुसार 1961 में 1000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 976 लड़कियां थीं, 2001 में 1000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 927 लड़कियां थीं और 2011 में 1000 लड़कों के अनुपात में 918 लड़कियां थी, यानी महिलाओं का रेश्यो घटता जा रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा इंटररिस्टिंग बात है, जिसे बताने में मुझे बहुत दुख हो रहा है कि जो female feticide का काम है, वह दिल्ली में सबसे ज्यादा साउथ दिल्ली में होता है। इसके अलावा पंजाब, जहां पर-कैपिटल इन्कम ज्यादा है, राजस्थान में और महाराष्ट्र के वेस्टर्न महाराष्ट्र में हो रहा है, जहां पर बहुत अच्छी पर-कैपिटल इन्कम है, जहां पैसा बहुत अधिक है, वहां पर female feticide की चिंताजनक घटनाएं घट रही हैं। उसका सामना हम सबको मिलकर करना चाहिए। महोदय, हम फैक्टरी एक्ट ला रहे हैं, जिसमें हरेक स्त्री को हम काम करने का समान अधिकार देने की बात कर रहे हैं। महोदय, नाइट शिफ्ट में काम करने वाली जो महिलाएं हैं, उनके लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय इसका ख्याल रखेगा। जो basic amenities होती हैं, हमारी महिलाओं की जो बेसिक आवश्यकताएं होती हैं, वे भी उन्हें नहीं मिलतीं। कल हमने टी.वी. पर देखा कि ‘Right to pee’ इस अधिकार के लिए मुम्बई की महिलाओं को आंदोलन करना पड़ रहा है। महिलाओं के लिए टायलेट्स तक की सुविधा नहीं

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है। अगर इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए महिला और बाल विकास विभाग को पहल करनी चाहिए। समाज में वूमन फ्रेंडली वातावरण का निर्माण होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूंगी। महोदय, मैं surrogacy का एक उदाहरण यहां पर देना चाहती हूँ, जिसका जिक्र शायद किसी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं किया है। एक रिपोर्ट आयी है कि महिलाओं का गर्भाशय किराए पर दिया जाता है और दिल्ली उसका epicenter हो गया है, लेकिन उसके लिए कोई भी प्रॉपर कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि उसके लिए एक सख्त कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि एक सर्वे बताता है कि इस देश में हर साल 40 से 45 हजार बच्चे surrogacy के द्वारा पैदा होते हैं। ऐसी महिलाएं, जो गरीबी के मारे त्रस्त हैं, जो बिहार से आती हैं, ओडिशा से आती हैं, झारखंड से आती हैं और मुम्बई की झोंपड़-पट्टी से आती हैं, वे महिलाएं surrogacy के लिए आगे आती हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि दिल्ली, बंगलुरु, मुम्बई और इंदौर, इन सिटीज़ में सबसे ज्यादा surrogacy हो रही है, लेकिन इसके लिए बीच में जो एजेंट होते हैं, वे एजेंट ही उसमें ज्यादा पैसे कमाते हैं। अगर आप सर्वे देखें तो जो एजेंट होता है, वह दो से पांच लाख रुपए कमाता है, जबकि जो महिला है, जिसने अपना गर्भाशय किराए पर दिया होता है, उसे सिर्फ 75,000 रुपए से 1,00,000 रुपए तक ही मिलते हैं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि surrogacy में कभी-कभी twins पैदा होते हैं, कभी triplet पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन पैसे एक ही बच्चे के मिलते हैं, एक ही डिलीवरी के मिलते हैं। इस संबंध में भी अच्छे से कानून बनाना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं सदन को ऑनर किलिंग के बारे में अवगत कराना चाहूंगी। डा. अम्बेडकर ने यह कहा था कि जाति व्यवस्था को दूर करने के लिए हमें अंतर्जातीय विवाह करने चाहिए, लेकिन देखने में आता है कि जब अंतर्जातीय विवाह हो जाता है तो ऑनर किलिंग की घटनाएं बढ़ जाती हैं। मुझे लगता है कि उस संबंध में भी इस सदन में विचार होना चाहिए। महोदय, अब मैं इस देश की जो एक-तिहाई आबादी है, जो बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए दो मिनट में कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। आज हमारे देश की कुल आबादी में से एक-तिहाई बच्चे 18 साल से कम उम्र के हैं। इन बच्चों के लिए हमने एक आई.सी.डी.एस. स्कीम universalize की है। वह भी यू.पी.ए. सरकार की बहुत बड़ी देन इस देश को है, लेकिन उसको प्रेक्टिकल रूप में, जमीनी स्तर पर लागू करना हमारे लिए आवश्यक है। भारत विश्व में सबसे बड़ा देश है जिसमें बड़ी तादाद में बच्चे हैं। हम 2020 में चीन से भी ज्यादा होंगे। भारतवर्ष पूरी दुनिया में सबसे युवा राष्ट्र होगा। हमें उनके भविष्य की नींव अभी से रखनी जरूरी है।

केन्द्र सरकार की ICDS, ECCE (Early Childhood Care Education) योजनाएं बहुत अच्छी हैं, लेकिन इनको जमीनी स्तर पर क्रियान्वित करना बहुत आवश्यक है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. Now, please conclude.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, मैं conclude करती हूँ। सर, मैं transgender के बारे में यहां बताना चाहती हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने transgender के बारे में फैसला दिया है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि Trans Gender को भी वूमन एंड चाइल्ड में सम्मिलित करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमें उनको सम्मान से स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, एक मिनट। सर, इस सरकार ने एक वायदा किया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, हमें दुख है और दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि ये अपना वायदा पूरा करने में पूरी तरह से निष्फल हो रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, हम मराठी में बोलते हैं कि “बोलाचाच भात, बोलाचाच कढी” इसको शायद जावडेकर जी समझेंगे। ये सिर्फ बोलते रहते हैं, लेकिन इनकी कथनी और करनी में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, हमारे साथी प्रभात झा ने आज सुबह भाषण में बोला कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आते ही महिलाओं के सम्मान में बयान दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : मेरा प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि charity begins at home. उन्हें पहले अपने घर से महिलाओं के सम्मान का काम करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर वे सम्मान करेंगे, तभी हम भी उनका अभिनंदन करेंगे। इसकी पहल उनको करनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is all. Take your seat.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अच्छे दिन का आश्वासन देकर ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Take your seat. That is all. Next speaker.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अच्छे दिन का आश्वासन देकर सत्ता पाने वालों, जनता तुम्हें माफ नहीं करेगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. That is all. Next speaker. Shri Anil Desai, not here. Then, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. You take five minutes.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Approximately, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You always adhere to time. That is why I said in advance.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Today, I will make an exception, Sir.

I thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the working of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

Sir, the challenges faced by women and children in India are significant and they continue to struggle in almost all aspects of safety, development and opportunity. I would like to talk about all these areas, but given the time constraints, I will focus on the issue of safety of children. Sir, as my colleague, Shrimati Kanimozhi, said in the 2013 Report, the National Crime Records Bureau has indicated a sharp upward trend in the crimes against children, which went up from 33,098 cases in 2011 to almost double of that in 2013.

Sir, only recently, my city Bengaluru has seen a number of shameful cases of Pedophilia ranging from two-year-old victims to six-year-olds being molested and raped, even in the so-called private schools, with many hundreds of similar cases going unreported.

Sir, in response to a question that I raised in this House on 17th July, 2014, the Ministry had claimed that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, that is, the NCPCR, is and I quote: “already empowered enough under the provisions of POCSO.” Given that the number of cases registered under POCSO have risen from 97 in 2011 to 270 in 2013 but the convictions have only been 13 in 2011 and 17 in 2013, one cannot agree to this statement by the Ministry.

Sir, I would suggest a four-fold strategy for the Ministry to focus on. Number one, amending existing legislation to make it more effective, creating specific mandates for the NCPCR and creation of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. (SCPCRs).

Number two, creating an awareness, sensitivity, focus and accountability in the education departments that regulate schools and our Police, prosecution and judiciary, including the need for child crime units and fast track courts.

Number three, creating an awareness in society and communities to support and encourage reporting of these crimes and creating counselling capacities for children and parents affected by these crimes.

Number four, Sir, creating annual report cards on women and child safety to highlight State Governments that are making a real progress. Sir, now, I will touch on one issue, that is, the POCSO Act. Let me share the case of one two-and-a-half year old child in Bangalore who was a victim seven months ago this year. While the police and the investigating team moved quickly in that case and charged the criminal who was a school bus driver and some others as accessories – two weaknesses in POCSO quickly emerged. One is that the school and its management ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. I think Members are talking to each other; so, there is disturbance.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, one is that the school and its management which are primarily responsible for children's safety are not covered by POCSO and, secondly, that the case has yet to come to trial despite all this time because the States have yet to create the Fast Track Courts mandated under POCSO. My own studies show, Sir, that no State in India has yet formed these Fast Track Courts for POCSO crimes despite the Act being passed a long time ago. So, the question arises, what has the Ministry been doing and what has the NCPCR been doing all this while?

I urge the Minister, Sir, to ensure the amendment of the POCSO Act to ensure that school managements are brought under the ambit of the law and are made accountable for the safety of children within the school premises.

I will end, Sir. I think, as a nation, we have let down our children on the issue of their safety and are continuing to let them down. Let the hon. Minister change this permanently by making child safety the focus of her Ministry for the next five years to tackle this shameful scourge head-on with a combined effort of legislation, enforcement and advocacy. The governance and parliamentary response need to be driven proactively and not in reaction to the next horrific crime. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

DR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I think the Members should follow the good example of Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar of adhering to the allotted time. You always do that. He always confines to the time. Please follow that good example. Shri Javed Akhtar. In fact, you should have been called earlier. It was my mistake.

श्री जावेद अख्तर (नाम-निर्देशित) : महोदय, बहुत बरसों से सरकारें आईं, सरकारें गईं, दावे भी हुए वायदे भी हुए, स्कीम्स भी बनीं, प्लान भी बने, लेकिन मुझे एक शेर याद आता है-

‘बहार आए चली जाए फिर चली आए।

मगर ये दर्द का मौसम नहीं बदलने का।’

बहुत बातों के बावजूद और बहुत से वायदों और दावों के बावजूद इतने बरसों के बाद जमीन की हकीकत क्या है? जमीन की हकीकत यह है कि इस देश में एक बरस में जितनी औरतें माँइनर मैटरनिटी कॉम्प्लीकेशन से मरती हैं, उनका नम्बर कहीं ज्यादा है, उन औरतों के मुकाबले जो एक साल में मरती हैं। यह नम्बर इतना बड़ा है कि जैसे एक साल में, एक कलेंडर ईयर में चार सौ जम्बो हवाई जहाज अपने मुसाफिरों समेत क्रैश हो जाएं। जरा सोचिए कि वाकई अगर चार सौ हवाई जहाज क्रैश हो जाएं, तो किसी भी सरकार का क्या हाल होगा, किसी मुल्क और समाज का क्या हाल होगा? लेकिन ये बेजुबान, गरीब, निर्धन और कमजोर औरतें, इसी तरह मरती हैं। यह कोई खबर नहीं है, यह कोई वाकया नहीं है। कमाल यह है कि मेडिकल सोर्सज ये कहते हैं, मेडिकल एसोसिएशन्स यह कहती हैं कि ये जो औरतें इस तरह से मर रही हैं, इनमें से 70 प्रतिशत औरतें ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें अगर जरा सी भी मेडिकल सपोर्ट मिली होती, तो वे बच सकती थीं।

[श्री जावेद अख्तर]

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) पीठासीन हुए]

ऐसी कोई खास बात नहीं थी। आज हमारे देश में 55 प्रतिशत औरतें ऐनिमिक हैं। चलिए, यूरोप से क्या मुकाबला करें, जाने दीजिए, डेवलप्ड वर्ड को छोड़िए, बात करते हैं सब-सहारन कंट्रीज की। सब-सहारन कंट्रीज के बच्चों में इतना मालन्यूट्रीशन नहीं है, जितना हमारे मुल्क में है। हमारे यहां हजार बच्चों में 59 बच्चे एक से पांच साल की उम्र के बीच में मर जाते हैं। इसके मुकाबले में बंगला देश में 41 बच्चे मरते हैं। हमारा रिकार्ड इस मामले में एक तरफ सब-सहारन कंट्रीज से भी खराब है, दूसरी तरफ बंगला देश जैसे कमजोर और गरीब मुल्क के सामने भी हम शर्मिदा हैं। लेकिन इन तमाम हालात के बावजूद हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है कि हमारे देश में नारी देवी है। हम नारी को देवी कहते हैं यह सही बात है। हम औरत को नारी इसलिए कहते हैं कि हम उसे इंसान नहीं कहना चाहते। अगर हम उसे इंसान कहेंगे, तो हमें उसे इंसान के ह्यूमन राइट्स देने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए हम उसे पेडस्टल पर बैठाकर कहते हैं कि वह नारी है। उस नारी की इज्जत कितनी है, यह मैं आपको बताता हूं। उस देवी की इज्जत यह है कि तीन में से एक हिन्दुस्तानी औरत अपनी जिंदगी में डोमेस्टिक वॉयलेंस को फेस करती है। वह चाहे पति के हाथों, सास के हाथों, मां-बाप के हाथों, देवर के हाथों या ननद के हाथों हो। तीन में से एक महिला को डोमेस्टिक वॉयलेंस का एक्सपीरिएंस होता है। उसकी यह इज्जत है। इन दिनों में यह हाल है कि नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो की यह रिपोर्ट है कि पिछले एक साल में औरतों के खिलाफ क्राइम 36.3 परसेंट बढ़े, रेप 35.2 परसेंट बढ़े एवं टॉर्चर और डाउरी डेथ्स की रिपोर्ट 71.5 परसेंट है। इसको कैसे रोकेंगे? बात यह होती है कि यह आजकल हो गया है। यह फिल्मों की वजह से है, टी.वी. की वजह से है, एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स की वजह से है, लेकिन यह तो चालीस, पचास या साठ सालों पहले की बात है। फैक्ट यह है कि हमें इस सच्चाई को फेस करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा न कोई दौर था, न कोई धर्म है, जिसमें औरत को बराबर की इज्जत दी गई हो। हमारे यहां पर जितने भी पर्सनल लॉज हैं, वे हरेक औरत से प्रेज्यूडिस्ड हैं, हरेक औरत को कमजोर का दर्जा देते हैं। यह फैक्ट मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है? ये पर्सनल लॉज बड़े अहम होंगे, लेकिन क्या ये हमारे संविधान से भी बड़े हैं? वह संविधान, जो वादा करता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर नागरिक बराबर है, क्या यह औरत सिर्फ किसी वर्ग का हिस्सा है, किसी कम्युनिटी का हिस्सा है? क्या वह इस मुल्क की सिटिजन नहीं है? मैं यह समझता हूं कि आपके जो भी कानून हों, लेकिन जरूरी है कि उनका टचस्टोन हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान ही होना चाहिए। कोई भी कानून, जो औरत की पोजिशन को, उसके दर्जे को कमजोर कर रहा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के कानून से टकरा रहा है। वह एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। सवाल यह है, जो एक तरफ बहुत जरूरी भी है कि जिस तरह हम बोलते हैं कि ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन्स होने चाहिए, जहां पर औरतें रिपोर्ट कर सकें, विमेन ऑफिसर्स होनी चाहिए, यह सब अवश्य होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि औरतों की जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, उनके लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स भी होनी चाहिए। मैं हमारे मित्र और लॉ मिनिस्टर श्री रवि शंकर जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में सोचें कि हर बड़े शहर में ऐसी फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स होनी चाहिए, जहां पर इन केसेज को फास्ट ट्रैक तरीके से सॉल्व किया जाए, वरना वे ऐसी सिचुएशन्स से कैसे निपटेंगे? एक तरफ अदालत का, कानून का खौफ होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ हमारे स्कूल्स में, हमारी एजुकेशन में, हमारे तमाम कम्युनिकेशन्स में जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, वह दूर

होना चाहिए। कमाल यह है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मुश्किल की जो वजह है, लोग उसको ही इलाज बनाते हैं। अगर हमारी सोसायटी में यह बुराई है, तो यह इस वजह से है कि यहां सेग्रिगेशन है। यह इस वजह से है क्योंकि औरतों को एक कोने में कर दिया गया है, उनको लिमिटेड कर दिया गया है, वे वनरलेबल हो गई हैं, इसलिए उन पर जुल्म होते हैं।

बच्चे का वेलफेयर मां से अलग नहीं है। अगर मां का ही वेलफेयर नहीं होगा, तो बच्चे का वेलफेयर कहां से होगा? अल्टीमेटली बच्चा मेल भी हो सकता है और फीमेल भी हो सकता है। जब आप एक महिला को, एक नारी को समाज में कमजोर करते हैं, तो आप अल्टीमेटली पूरे समाज को कमजोर कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उसको वह बच्चा भी भुगतता है। वह बच्चा मेल हो या फीमेल हो, वह भी अपनी मां की वजह से कमजोर होता है। जरूरी यह है कि हमारे यहां पर, जहां एक तरफ अदालतें हो, एजुकेशन हो, वहीं दूसरी तरफ सेग्रिगेशन कम हो। लोग तो यह बोलते हैं कि को - एजुकेशन खत्म हो जानी चाहिए, लोग यह कहते हैं कि फ्रीडम और कम करनी चाहिए। आज पूरे दिन मैं एक आदमी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि ये जो खाप पंचायतें हैं, जो यह कहती हैं कि एक लड़की जींस नहीं पहन सकती, जो यह कहते हैं कि एक लड़की फोन नहीं रख सकती, इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ये हिन्दुस्तान के सिटिजन्स की आज़ादी को चैलेंज कर रहे हैं। इस पर किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। किसी ने क्यों नहीं कहा, इतना क्यों डरते हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम है। जरूरी यह है कि एक तरफ एजुकेशन हो और दूसरी तरफ कानून हो।

दूसरी तरफ स्थिति यह है कि आज गांव और छोटी जगहों पर मैटरनिटी होम्स, चाइल्ड केयर सेंटर्स और विमेन वोकेशनल सेंटर्स नहीं हैं। इस सबके बगैर यह सिर्फ एक रेटोरिक रहेगा, सिर्फ बातचीत रहेगी कि औरत की बराबरी होनी चाहिए और हम उसकी बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं। आप क्या इज्जत करते हो, कैसी इज्जत करते हो? जब तब उसके लिए ये सामान नहीं होंगे, तब तक आप एक हैल्दी समाज नहीं बना पाएंगे। शुक्रिया।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : उसभाध्यक्ष जी आपका शुक्रिया। मैं आज "विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट" विषय पर बोलने जा रही हूँ। इस मिनिस्ट्री का नाम "मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट" है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हमने इस चीज को स्पेसिफिक किया है कि किस स्फेयर में, किस क्षेत्र में हमें विमेन एंड चाइल्ड की डेवलपमेंट करनी है? मंत्री जी, अगर आप बात करना बंद करेंगी और मेरी बात सुनेंगी, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। पहले तो आप यही देख लीजिए। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हम किस क्षेत्र में महिला की डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं और हम किस क्षेत्र में बच्चों की डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं? पहले तो हमें यही समझना चाहिए। क्या हम उनको आर्थिक तौर पर स्वतंत्र करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम उनको सामाजिक तौर पर स्वतंत्र करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम उनको स्वास्थ्य के तौर पर स्वतंत्र करना चाहते हैं? हमारी प्राथमिकता किस बात के लिए है, हम क्या करना चाहते हैं, जब तक यही हमारी समझ में नहीं आएगा, यही नहीं क्लियर होगा, तब तक यह विमेन एण्ड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमने स्कीम्स बहुत बनाई, मैंने आपकी स्कीम्स पढ़ीं, आपने बहुत स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, लेकिन क्या उनसे हम महिलाओं का उत्थान कर पाए हैं, क्या उनसे हम बच्चों का भला कर पाए हैं, क्या उनसे हम समाज में उनको जो स्थान होना चाहिए, वह दे पाए हैं? यह सब कुछ नहीं हो पाया। आज मैंने सभी पुरुषों के भी भाषण सुने और प्रभात झा जी का तो बहुत ही बड़ा

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

भाषण सुना। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि पुरुष जो बातें यहां करते हैं, क्या वे अपने घर में भी वहीं बातें करते हैं? आज अगर पुरुष इकट्ठा हो जाएं और यह तय कर लें कि हमें महिलाओं को उनका स्थान देना है, तो मुझे लगता है कि इन कानूनों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। ये कानून क्यों बने? बहुत कानून बने, लेकिन क्या हम दहेज को रोक पाए हैं? क्या हम दहेज का खात्मा कर पाए हैं? बिल्कुल नहीं। आज भी लड़कियां दहेज की बलि चढ़ रही हैं। इसी दिल्ली में अभी तीन दिन में तीन केसेज हो गए, जिनमें वे दहेज की बलि चढ़ी हैं। हम कहां की बात करते हैं? मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगी कि विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट के साथ-साथ मैन डेवलपमेंट भी लगाइए। विमेन, मैन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट की बात कीजिए। जब तक हम पुरुषों का मेंटली विकास नहीं करेंगे, जब तक हम पुरुषों को यह बात नहीं समझाएंगे कि वे देखें कि उनके घर में क्या हो रहा है, उनकी बीबी के साथ क्या हो रहा है, उनकी बहन के साथ क्या हो रहा है, उनकी बेटी के साथ क्या हो रहा है, तब तक हम इन कानूनों और चीजों को लागू नहीं कर पाएंगे। पहले हमें अपने घर से शुरू करना चाहिए। हमारे एक साथी ने ठीक कहा कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े नेता थे, जब कोई महिला आई, तो वे उठ कर खड़े हो गए। वे कहने लगे कि देखा, हम महिलाओं का कितना आदर करते हैं। वे भूल गए कि उनकी बेटी भी वहां बैठी हुई थी। उसने कहा कि जब आप अपनी पत्नी के आने पर उठ कर खड़े होंगे, उस समय मैं समझूंगी कि आप महिलाओं का आदर करते हैं, केवल बातों से आदर नहीं होता है। इसलिए हमें इनको समझाना है। अभी मैंने जावेद साहब की बात भी सुनी। आप सब कहते हैं कि महिलाओं के साथ ऐसा होना चाहिए, उनको ऊपर लेकर जाना चाहिए, उनके साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है, पर मैं पुरुष समाज से पूछ रही हूँ कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं, उनका क्या दायित्व है, वे अपना दायित्व क्यों नहीं समझते, हम लोगों के ऊपर यह भार क्यों डाल रहे हैं, हमें क्यों निर्भर बनाया जा रहा है, क्यों हमें कमजोर कहा जा रहा है? अभी देख लीजिए, रवि शंकर जी को बिल लाना है, उसमें मेम्बर के लिए लिखा हुआ है - एस.टी., एस.सी., उसके बाद 'विमेन' शब्द आता है। यह तो हमारा नजरिया है, यह तो हमारी सोच है। जब तक यह सोच नहीं बदली जाएगी, जब तक यह बात खत्म नहीं होगी, तब तक हम महिलाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते, चाहे आप कितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज बना लीजिए, कितने कानून बना लीजिए। आज तक जो कानून बने हैं, क्या वे लागू हुए, क्या उनके ऊपर असर हुआ, क्या वे रुक गए? निर्भया कांड के बाद कानून इतना सख्त बना, लेकिन क्या बलात्कार रुक गए? हमारे यहां पर एम.पीज कहते हैं कि डीसेंट कपड़े पहन कर आओ। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछती हूँ कि मंत्री जी वहां बैठी हुई थीं, जब उस एम.पी. ने ऐसी बात की, तो उन्होंने क्यों नहीं उठ कर प्रोटेस्ट किया? वह 6 साल की बच्ची, जिसका बलात्कार हुआ, क्या उसने इनडीसेंट कपड़े पहने हुए थे? यह जो मानसिक प्रवृत्ति है, हमें इसको रोकना है। इसे रोकने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगी कि आप पुरुषों के लिए कैम्प लगाइए, उनको अवेयरनेस दीजिए, उनको समझाइए, उनसे बात कीजिए, उनकी क्लासेज लीजिए, केवल महिला सशक्तिकरण से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। सबसे पहले हमें पुरुषों के नज़रिए को बदलना होगा। आज यहां पर जितने भी मेरे कलीग बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यही दरखास्त करूंगी कि पहले वे खुद अपने घर में, अपने मुहल्ले में वहां की बेटियों को बचाना सीखें, वहां की बहनों को बचाना सीखें। अगर आप अपना नज़रिया इस तरह का रखेंगे, तो वह महिलाओं के ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा मेहरबानी होगी।

महिला को आप कमजोर मत कहिए, अबला मत कहिए, वह अबला नहीं है, उसमें ताकत है। लेकिन उस ताकत को खत्म करने वाले आप लोग ही हैं, पुरुष लोग ही हैं। कोई उसको पैर की जूती समझता है, कोई उसके लिए कहता है कि यह देवी है, कोई कहता है कि यह 'ताड़ना की अधिकारी' है, कोई कहता है कि इसे संभालने के लिए जंजीरें लाइए, कोई कुछ कहता है, कोई कुछ और कहता है। जब तक हमारे समाज में इन चीजों के विरुद्ध आवाज़ नहीं उठेगी और जब तक स्वयं पुरुष ही इस आवाज़ को नहीं उठाएंगे, तब तक महिलाओं का भला नहीं हो सकता है, उसका सशक्तिकरण नहीं हो सकता है। लोगों ने कहा कि आज वह आर्थिक तौर से सबल है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जो महिला आर्थिक तौर से सबल दिखाई देती है, वास्तव में वही सबसे ज्यादा कुचली जा रही है। कहां-कहां उसको काम नहीं करना पड़ता है? वह घर में काम करती है, ऑफिस में काम करती है, बच्चों को देखती है और फिर घर में जब पतिदेव जी आते हैं, तो वे भी आकर कहते हैं कि चाय का कप भी अब तू ही पिला। अगर कोई पुरुष महिला की मदद कर देता है, तो मेरे भाई लोग उसको 'जोरु का गुलाम' कहना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह हमारी मानसिकता है, यह हमारी समझ है। हमें इन परम्पराओं को तोड़ना होगा। यह काम कौन कर सकता है? यह काम आप पुरुष लोग ही कर सकते हैं, आप लोग ही ऐसी परम्पराओं को खत्म कर सकते हैं। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते, तो इसके लिए चाहे जितनी भी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ बन जाएं, जितने भी कानून बन जाएं, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक और बात कहना चाहूंगी कि यहां पर जो ICDS है, वह Ministry of Women & Child Development के अंडर आता है, लेकिन स्टेटस् में जो ICDS है, वह Ministry of Social Welfare के अंडर आता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हर स्टेट में अलग से आप Ministry of Women & Child Development बनाइए, जिससे उनको इसका पूरा लाभ मिल सके। शायद मंत्री महोदय, मेरी बात सुन ही नहीं रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक स्टेटस् में इसके लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं होगी, तब तक इसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसके लिए हमें कानून बनाने होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Hon. Minister, please listen to the debate.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Yes, we know you are hearing. Nonetheless, they want your attention too.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Actually, I must correct the record. She was telling me about Shrimati Viplove Thakur's speech only because I could not hear.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर स्टेट में आप अलग से Ministry of Women & Child Development बनाइए। वहां पर हमारी जो आंगनवाड़ी हैं, वे Social Welfare Department के अंडर आती हैं, चाहे उसका पैसा Ministry of Women & Child Development से जाता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि आप तीनों मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के साथ Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare और Ministry of Women & Child Development के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन कीजिए। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ, क्योंकि महिलाओं की बहुत सारी समस्याएं Health के साथ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं, जैसे malnutrition की समस्या है।

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

एक सबसे बड़ी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगी, हम पॉपुलेशन के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं बोल रहे हैं। हम बच्चों के मरने की परसेंटेज बता रहे हैं, महिलाओं के मरने की परसेंटेज बता रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई भी आबादी के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा है कि उसको किस तरह से stabilize करना चाहिए, किस तरह से कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। जब तक हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे, तब तक हम कुछ भी नहीं कर पाएंगे। हमारे रिसोर्सेज सीमित हैं, अगर हम उन रिसोर्सेज को ठीक तरह से यूज करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें आबादी के बारे में, जनसंख्या के बारे में, पॉपुलेशन के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। यह विषय भी महिलाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ ही है। आज महिला में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह स्वयं यह डिसाइड कर सके कि उसको बच्चा कब चाहिए, कब नहीं चाहिए। आज भी वह इतनी सशक्त नहीं है, उसमें इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है, चाहे कानून कितने ही बन गए हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक हम इन बातों से ऊपर नहीं उठेंगे, जब तक हम इस विषय को पुरुष समाज को साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, इसे अलग रखेंगे, केवल महिला-महिला ही कहते रहेंगे, तब तक महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण नहीं हो सकता।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Viploveji, please conclude.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि आप यहां पर यह सोचिए कि हमें पुरुषों को साथ लेकर चलना है, उनका माइंडसेट बदलना है, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे, सबको आगे ला सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगी कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का नाम 'Men and Child Development Ministry' होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा विकास की जरूरत पुरुषों को है, महिलाओं को नहीं है। जब इनका माइंड विकसित हो जाएगा और इनके विचार बदल जाएंगे, महिला अपने आप सशक्त हो जाएगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Thank you for keeping to the time. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है। जो महिलाएं हैं और बच्चे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Please keep silence.

श्री रामदास अठावले : महिलाओं और बच्चों को किस तरह न्याय मिल सकता है? उनके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा बजट देकर उनको स्ट्रेंथेन करने के संबंध में भी हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, उनका डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है, उसके खिलाफ भी हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। अभी ठाकुर मैडम ने बताया कि पुरुषों को चाय बनानी चाहिए, खाना बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हमें आता ही नहीं तो हम कैसे बनाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... उनका कहना ठीक है। उनको न्याय चाहिए, यह सही बात है। यह सही बात है कि जिन पुरुषों ने ट्रेनिंग ली है, वे बना सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे बिल्कुल भी चाय या खाना बनाना नहीं आता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी भावना बहुत सीरियस थी ठाकुर मैडम जी बता रही थीं कि नारी पर अन्याय

हो रहा है। आप दूसरी नारी को सम्मान देने की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन आप अपनी पत्नी को सम्मान नहीं देते हैं, इसी तरह की बातें वे बता रही थीं। लेकिन अगर मुझसे पूछें, तो मैं अपनी पत्नी को अच्छा सम्मान देता हूँ। मेरी पत्नी ब्राह्मण कम्युनिटी की है। मैंने इंटर-कास्ट मैरिज की है। अगर समाज में सही में एकता पैदा करनी है, इसका निर्माण करना है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम सब लोगों को महिलाओं को न्याय देने के बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, महिलाएं बहुत होशियार होती हैं। इंदिरा गांधी जी देश की प्रधान मंत्री बनीं और उन्होंने देश में सबसे अच्छा राज चलाने का काम किया है। बाकी लोगों को नहीं मिला, राज चलाने के लिए, लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी जी ने अपनी कैपेसिटी दिखाई है, ज्योति दिखाई है। यहां कई महिलाएं हैं। हमारी तरफ अभी दो मैडम भी बैठी हैं। महिलाएं मंत्री भी बनती हैं, तो अच्छा काम करती हैं। वे राष्ट्रपति भी बनती हैं, तो अच्छा काम करती हैं। वे प्रधान मंत्री भी बनती हैं, तो अच्छा काम करती हैं। मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बनती हैं, तो ठाकुर मैडम जैसा अच्छा बोलती हैं। इसी तरह सभी महिलाएं अभी बहुत ही अच्छी तरह डेवलप हो रही हैं। सर, महिलाओं के संबंध में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि-

“बंद करो अब तो महिलाओं का शोषण,
वरना मैं लाउँगा उनके खिलाफ मोशन।
अगर हमें मजबूत करना है नेशन,
तो कांग्रेस वालो, रखो दस साल पेशेस।
आपको तो सत्ता में रहने की आदत थी,
अब अपोजिशन में रहने की आपको आदत लगेगी”।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : आपको सत्ता में रहने की आदत है, इसलिए इधर से उधर हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले : ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आगे बोलता हूँ:

“आपको तो सत्ता में रहने की आदत थी,
अब अपोजिशन में रहने की आपको आदत लगेगी।
हमें अपोजिशन में रहने की आदत थी,
अब हमें सत्ता में रहने की आदत लगेगी”।

यह सत्ता का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन ठीक बात है कि यह जो हमारा मंत्रालय है, इस मंत्रालय की मेनका गांधी जी एक्टिव मिनिस्टर हैं, होशियार मिनिस्टर हैं। ये गांधी फैमिली से संबंधित हैं। वहां सोनिया गांधी जी होंगी, लेकिन यहां मेनका गांधी जी हैं। गांधी फैमिली का तो सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन यह ठीक बात है। मतलब इस मंत्रालय को अच्छी तरह सम्भालने के लिए हम तो उजाले में ही चलना चाहते हैं, मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी मेरे पांच मिनट नहीं हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके पास एक मिनट और है। अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

6.00 P.M.

श्री रामदास अठावले : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : No cross-talking, please. No running comments, please.

श्री रामदास अठावले : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अंधेरे में चलने से उजाला नहीं मिलेगा, उजाले के लिए उजाले में ही चलना होगा। कांग्रेस अंधेरे में चली, इसलिए, उन्हें अंधेरा मिला। कांग्रेस वाले अंधेरे में चले, इसलिए उन्हें अंधेरा मिला, नरेन्द्र मोदी उजाले में चले, इसलिए उनको उजाला मिला। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन महिलाओं को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। शिवाजी महाराज के कार्यकाल में अगर कोई महिलाओं की तरफ आंख उठा कर देखता था, तो इसके लिए शिवाजी महाराज का ऑर्डर था कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ-पैर तोड़ दिए जाएं। इसके लिए फांसी की सजा तो ठीक है, लेकिन फांसी की सजा से पहले ...(व्यवधान)... कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए, फांसी की सजा तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर कोई किसी महिला का बलात्कार करता है, तो उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़ने चाहिए। इस तरह की भी सजा उसको मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : इस प्रकार से यह डिपार्टमेंट महिलाओं को न्याय दे सकता है। इस तरह से बच्चों में कुपोषण का स्तर ठीक हो सकता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... भीख मांगने वाले बच्चे भी हैं। यह सिर्फ अपने ही देश में है, ऐसा नहीं है। एक महिला पहले पेरिस में थी और पेरिस में भी लोग भीख मांगने के लिए आए। मैं समझता था कि सिर्फ इंडिया में ही लोग भीख मांगते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है, पेरिस में भी लोग भीख मांगने के लिए आए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Athawaleji, please conclude.

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, बच्चों को न्याय देने के लिए अलग-अलग योजनाएं हैं, लेकिन इसको और भी आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए फंड बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इन योजनाओं के लिए फंड बढ़ाया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am very happy that this House has taken up the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Sir, first of all, I must congratulate Manekaji for assuming the charge of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. I hope under her stewardship, the Ministry performs better for the upliftment of women and children in this country, besides her relentless effort for protection of domestic and wild animals for the last few decades.

Sir, the growing incidents of violence against women in the country have cast a dark shadow on our liberal and progressive credentials and, I believe, this Ministry is having a

great responsibility towards empowerment and protection of women and children in the country.

Sir, in the beginning, I express my disappointment with this year's budgetary allocation for Women and Child Development, particularly the fund allocated to the Nirbhaya Fund. We are all aware of the reason behind the formulation of the Nirbhaya Fund by the UPA Government. In the last Budget, the UPA Government generously provided 1,000 crores of rupees to Nirbhaya Fund to emphasise and support those initiatives and efforts that have been taken by the various Government agencies as well as non-profit organizations for empowering and protecting the women in the country. But, in this year's Budget, the relevant amount earmarked for Nirbhaya Fund has been missing or, I can say not very, very clear.

Sir, women in the North-East, by tradition and social custom, enjoy more freedom than their counterparts in the rest of the country. The scenario in the North-East in relation to infant foeticide, dowry and other caste-based social evils is far less compared to the women in other parts of the country. Nevertheless, women in the North-East suffer from problems and hardships peculiar to the region. There are a number of issues which trouble the women in the North-East. When the entire North-East Region is struggling with a series of problems in terms of its ethnicity, cultural ethos, political, social and insurgency issues, I would like to focus on a few of such problems.

Sir, tea plantation, first of all, in the North-East has the highest number of women as labour. Plucking of tea leaves is a very, very delicate work. The number of women workforce in the tea plantations is higher than in any other plantation sector or in any other industry in the country. But these tea garden women labourers are having endless problems. They are exploited. Women workers are discriminated against in terms of wages, which are far less than the minimum wages prescribed in other States. It is surprising that a tea plantation worker earns daily wages much less than an unskilled MGNREGA worker. They even lack secured shelter with basic amenities like safe drinking water, minimum sanitation facilities and also pre-natal entitlements and post-natal entitlements.

Sir, nowadays the North-East women and children, especially adolescents, are highly targeted and victimized by human traffickers. Majority of unregulated placement agencies located in mega cities, including Delhi and NCR, are targeting women, girls and children of rural remote areas in tribal pockets where they are struggling with poverty and starvation and bringing them here with a promise of good life and income. These girls are mostly illiterate. They are mostly confined, assaulted, raped and sold. Hence, I demand the Government to come up with a strong law for regulating placement agencies in the Country.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

Sir, I want to highlight the matter of growing instances of witch-hunting. In the North-East, this superstitious practice leads to persecution and death of a number of women and children every year. Mostly single women and widows become targets of this least talked about violence on women. In some cases, even the entire family has been targeted and killed. There is an urgent need to take strict measures to prevent such inhumane acts to protect these innocent women who are branded as witches. Also, an Anti-Witchhunting Act must be enacted in the country to protect these women who are humiliated, persecuted just because of superstition.

Here, I need to mention Birubala Devi, a widow, residing in a village located in Assam-Meghalaya border for her involvement and effort on anti-witchhunting activism for the last two decades which saved the lives of many women branded as practitioners of witchcraft. She must be honoured by the Central Government. It will encourage many such activists who are working against such superstitions.

With this, I request the Minister to make a special effort to take care of the North-East issues which the women of the North-East are facing. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you for not giving me any opportunity to press the bell. Shri G.N. Ratanpuri, you have five minutes.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, मैं मुल्क के एक ऐसे खित्ते से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जहाँ यतीम बच्चों की, बेसहारा खवातीन की और बेवाओं की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और शायद मुल्क में उनका तनासुब सबसे ज्यादा है। I request the Minister to kindly listen to me. कश्मीर में अभी तक इस बारे में कोई सर्वे नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ पिछले 25 वर्षों में मिलिटेंसी जारी है, जिसका सबसे ज्यादा बुरा असर खवातीन और बच्चों पर पड़ा है। बेचारे मर्द मर गए या मारे गए, लेकिन अपने पीछे उन्होंने जो बेवाएं और बच्चे छोड़े, वे किस हालत में हैं, यह देखने की अभी तक कोई भी संजीदा कोशिश नहीं की गई है। हमारे पास ऐसा कोई भी ऑर्थेंटिक सर्वे नहीं है, जिससे यह पता चले कि वहाँ यतीमों की तादाद क्या है या बेवाओं की तादाद क्या है। वहाँ एक और सिन है। कश्मीर में हजारों की तादाद में हाफ विडोज हैं, जिनके हस्बैंड्स डिस्अपियर हो गए हैं, जिनका कुछ पता नहीं है, उनका भी कोई सर्वे नहीं किया गया है। अगर हम एन.जी.ओज के सर्वे पर रिलाई करें तो इस वक्त कश्मीर में 2,14,000 यतीम बच्चे हैं और 50,000 से ज्यादा बेवाएं हैं। इसके अलावा ऐसी बूढ़ी खवातीन की, जिनके सभी बच्चे मर गए, घर में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, जिनके हस्बैंड मर गए हैं और ऐसे बूढ़े मर्द जो 70-80 साल के हैं, जिनका घर में कोई सहारा नहीं, इनकी तादाद भी हजारों में है। सरकार ने 2008 में सरसरी तौर पर एक सर्वे कराया था। उसमें तादाद बताई गई थी कि 27 हजार यतीम बच्चे हैं और 22 हजार विडोज हैं। लेकिन खुद तो मुताल्लिका वजीर हैं, उन्होंने उसको डिस्प्यूट किया और कहा कि यह काबिले एतबार नहीं हैं जिस इलाके में तकरीबन एक लाख लोग मारे गए हों, वहाँ यह तादाद सही नहीं है। कश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी के सोशियोलॉजी डिपार्टमेंट ने 2010 में सर्वे किया। यह भी इतना ज्यादा साइंटिफिक सर्वे नहीं था। उसके हिसाब से 32,400 विडोज थीं और 97

हजार, एक लाख में से तीन हजार कम, यतीम बच्चे थे। आज की तारीख में इस साल मार्च-अप्रैल में जो सर्वे किया गया है एन.जी.ओ. की तरफ से, उसके हिसाब से मैंने बताया कि 50 हजार विडोज़, 2 लाख 14 हजार यतीम बच्चे हैं। जो लोग मिलिटेंट्स की दहशतगर्दी के शिकार हुए, मिलिटेंट्स की गोलियों के शिकार हुए, अगर वे सरकार में थे या सरकारी मुलाजिम थे या बड़ी सियासी पार्टियों से ताल्लुक रखते थे, तो यह मुनासिब है कि किसी हद तक केयर मिली है, तवज्जह मिली है समाज की कि जो डिपेंडेंट्स थे, नेक्स्ट ऑफ़ किन थे, उनको जॉब भी मिली और सरकार ने या जो उनकी आर्गनाइजेशन ने यह कोशिश की कि वे बेसहारा न रहें। लेकिन जिन लोगों का ऐसा कोई सहारा नहीं था, उनकी, खास तौर पर मिलिटेंट्स के बच्चों की, मिलिटेंट्स की फेमिली की या मिलिटेंट्स के जो सपोर्टर्स बताए जाते हैं या जो ओवरग्राउण्ड वर्कर्स बताए जाते हैं या यह साबित नहीं कर सके कि उनका मिलिटेंसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, हमारे रूल्स ऐसे हैं कि विक्टिम को साबित करना है कि वह बेगुनाह है, अगर वह साबित नहीं कर पाता तो गुनाहगार माना जाता है, तो उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। ये बच्चे अन-आर्गनाइज्ड यतीमखानों में हैं। हालांकि मजमूई तौर पर उनकी हालत बेहतर है, लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो इन्तहाई जो केयर उनको मिलनी चाहिए थी वह केयर उनको मिल नहीं रही है। सबसे अफसोसनाक बात यह है कि सरकार ने कोई वाजेह सर्वे करने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की। इनके अलावा मैंने जो जिक्र किया जो बूढ़े हैं, जिनका कोई सहारा नहीं है, उन्हें जो मंथली मिनिमम दो सौ, तीन सौ या पांच सौ रुपए के तकाजात मिलते थे, रिलीफ मिलती थी वह भी रेगुलरली नहीं मिल पाती। हजारों की तादाद में वेटिंग लिस्ट लम्बी हो गई है। रियासती सरकार के पास इतने वसाइल नहीं कि वह सब का ख्याल रखे। मरकजी सरकार की तरफ से जितनी असिस्टेंस मिलती है वह काफी नहीं है। उसमें भी जो शेयर रियासती सरकार को देना है, वह भी दे नहीं पाती। रियासती सरकार ने क्यों वसाइल की कमी की जम्मू-कश्मीर में, उसके लिए हालात जिम्मेदार हैं। 1947 से अनसर्टेनिटी आई है और यह देश का एक नेशनल मसला है। अगर इण्डस वाटर ट्रीटी के तहत हमारा सारा पानी पाकिस्तान में नहीं दिया गया होता, अगर हालात खराब होने की वजह से टूरिज्म मुतास्सिर नहीं होता, अगर हालात ठीक होते तो हमारे यहां इण्डस्ट्रीज होती, ट्रेड होता, कारोबार होता, हमारे पास वसाइल भी होती। मेरे ख्याल में यह पूरे कौम की जिम्मेदारी है कि इन बच्चों का ख्याल रखे, चाहे वे मिलिटेंट्स के बच्चे हों, चाहे उन लोगों के बच्चे हों जो अपनी बेगुनाही साबित नहीं कर सके या उनके बच्चे हों या उनकी बेवाएं हों, उनके बूढ़े वालिदान हों जो मिलिटेंट्स की गोलियां का शिकार हो गए। ऐसे दिल दहला देने वाले केसेज हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि आज से तीस साल पहले दो-तीन साइकियाट्रिस्ट थे श्रीनगर में, उनके पास हफ्ते में तीन-चार पेशेंट्स भी नहीं आते थे। मेरा एक करीबी दोस्त साइकियाट्रिस्ट था, 1980 में हफ्ते में वह तीन आदमियों को देखता। लेकिन आज से चार साल पहले वह मर गया। मरने से पहले वह मुझसे मिला और बताया कि मैं 600 मरीजों को देखता हूं, 300 क्लीनिक में और 300 मरीजों को अस्पताल में। एज ए साइकियाट्रिक्ट में 30 से ज्यादा नहीं देख सकता, बल्कि वे मेरे लिए काफी हैं, मैं कोई इलाज नहीं कर पाता, लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है। फिर उसने यह कहा तथा ऐसी कहानियां उसने सुनाई हैं। टॉर्चर की और मुसीबत में लोगों को किन-किन मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उसने यह भी कहा कि मैं एक दिन मर जाऊंगा यह कहानियां सुनाते-सुनाते और अचानक यह हुआ कि एक महीने के अंदर उसकी भी बड़ी अफसोसनाक हालत में मौत हो गई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : पूरी कौम को सेन्सेटाइज होना है। इस मामले में मरकजी हुकूमत को निहायत सेन्सेटाइज होना है और तवज्जह देनी है। ये बच्चे जिनको हम मौका नहीं देते मुल्क के जिम्मेदार शहरी बनने के, मवाके फराहम नहीं करते तो यह कल एक पूरे समाज के लिए लाइबिलिटी बन सकते हैं। दुनिया के मुख्तलिफ खित्तों में जो सूरत-ए-हाल है, जम्मू कश्मीर में भी आज political agenda, 11-12 और 13 साल के बच्चे तय करते हैं। ये 8,9,10,11,12 व 13 साल के बच्चे हैं, जो वहां पत्थर मारते हैं और इन पर किसी का वश नहीं चलता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : श्री नरेश गुजराल।

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : यह बात बहुत सीरियसली लेनी चाहिए। इन बच्चों को आप हाथ से जाने नहीं दे सकते, आप इनको liability नहीं बनने दे सकते। यह बहुत बड़ा मसाला होगा, जिस का पूरी कौम को सामना करना होगा।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस मसले पर सजीदगी से गौर करेगी और इसका हल लेकर सामने आएगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मसले पर National Sample Survey द्वारा या किसी और जिम्मेदार इरादे के द्वारा time bound तरीके से, 3-4 महीने में सर्वे कराया जाना चाहिए। यह एक credible survey हो और उसमें credible अदादो शुमार हमारे पास हों और उसी के हिसाब से उनके लिए welfare schemes बनें। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, India is home to more than 20 million destitute and abandoned children, who are in serious need of care and protection. This is more than the entire population of Delhi, and not surprisingly, 90 per cent of them are girls. One in three of the world's malnourished children lives in India. We have more malnourished children living in India than the entire Sub-Saharan Africa. UNICEF has estimated that 1.2 million children are sex slaves in the world of which a large percentage is in this country, either kidnapped from streets or sold by their parents to brothels. While successive Governments have tried to make progressive schemes for the welfare of these children, there is a huge gap between the intention and the reality. This gap, to a large extent, is abridged by adoptions. Adoptions give the children not just a new family, but hope and a new life. It is encouraging to see that the number of in-country adoptions in this country are going up year by year. But unfortunately, most parents in India want babies who are less than one year old. It is very difficult for older children or differently-abled children to find homes in India, but there is a demand for them overseas. Unfortunately, here again, because of our cumbersome procedures, the number keeps going down year after year. The number of inter-country adoption has decreased from 1,298 in 2001 to only 430 in 2013-14. Sir, the US adopted 119 children from India in 2013, but from China this figure was more than 2,000. The cumbersome adoption procedures can be divided into eight stages. I would like the Minister to pay attention to it. There are untimely delays involved in the entire process, be it clearances from adoption coordinating agencies or

No Objection Certificates from the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) or the issuance of Passports after the process is over. There is no official body in place for people to report their grievances or to monitor the efficient working of these agencies and keep a check on the delays in the adoption process. The judicial process makes an already complex process even worse. The hon. Supreme Court of India had directed that the courts must dispose of all cases within two months. However, it takes a minimum of six to eight months to complete this process. And the local courts, thereafter, impose directives at their own discretion. They say that it is in the best interest of the children, but sometimes, it creates many other difficulties. For example, a local Court in Jalandhar made it mandatory for parents, wishing to adopt a child, to furnish either a security bond of ₹ 5 lakhs or deposit ₹ 5 lakhs in a bank account. Sir, I run an orphanage in Jalandhar, and I know that as a result of this one order, many middle class families, wanting to adopt children from our orphanages, are unable to do so now. I accept that the foremost priority of the Government must always be the safety and protection of our children, and it must take its time to run investigations on the prospective parents. But countries, which have a strong regulatory framework in place, should be treated a little differently as compared to those countries which have a history of child abuse.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that since she has taken over, she has been pro-active and she has written to various High Courts. But, even now, a lot of work needs to be done at the level of the Courts, and I hope that she will take it up with the Law Minister also so that Courts do not delay the process any longer. At the same time, I would urge upon her to speak to various chief Ministers because supervisory bodies need to be set up at the State levels, and State Governments, normally, are lethargic about doing it. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you for keeping up to the time-limit.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। भारतवर्ष में महिलाओं एवं बच्चों की आबादी 70 परसेंट के लगभग है और भारत सरकार ने इनके विकास के लिए बहुत सी योजनाओं को लागू किया हुआ है, जिनके कारण इनके विकास में वृद्धि हो रही है। जैसा अभी अठावले जो ने सदन में बताया, महिलाएं अब हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं। मुझे यह बताने में बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि राजनीति में भी महिलाएं आगे बढ़ रही हैं। अगर दूर की बात न करके हम राज्य सभा में ही महिलाओं की भागीदारी की बात करें, तो यह भागीदारी 1952 की 15 महिला सदस्यों में बढ़कर 2013 में 28 महिला सदस्यों की हो गई है। इसके लिए मैं महिला मेम्बर्स को बधाई देता हूँ। इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी महिलाओं और बच्चों के विकास के लिए और ज्यादा काम करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई क्षेत्रों में तो महिलाओं की स्थिति दयनीय है। बसों में तो यात्रा के दौरान भीड़ होने के कारण या अन्य कारणों से महिलाओं को काफी असुविधा एवं असुरक्षा के

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

वातारण में सफर करना पड़ता है। कई बार तो छोटे बच्चों के कारण महिलाओं की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय हो जाती है, जब भारी भीड़ में वे बच्चों को गोद में लेकर खड़े होकर सफर करती हैं। कभी वे बच्चे को संभालती हैं और कभी अपने आपको संभालती हैं। इसके लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह ऐसी महिलाओं के लिए बसों में आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी करे, और उन सीटों पर लिख दिया जाए - “Seat reserved for woman with child”. इसके साथ ही साथ महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए बसों में तथा बस-स्टैंड्स पर अतिरिक्त पुलिसकर्मी नियुक्त किए जाएं, ताकि महिलाएं अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लड़कियों के ड्रॉप आउट की समस्या बहुत ही विचारणीय है। आज प्राइमरी स्तर पर 4.6 प्रतिशत लड़कियां, सेकेंडरी, स्तर पर 11.8 प्रतिशत लड़कियां और कॉलेज स्तर पर 36 प्रतिशत लड़कियां शिक्षा छोड़ देती हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इंदिरा आवास योजना की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूंगा, जिसके अंतर्गत महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर मकान बनाने के लिए 70,000/- रुपए का अनुदान दिया जाता है। इस राशि से 1500 स्क्वेयर फीट में एक कमरा, एक किचन, एक टॉयलेट बनाना होता है, परन्तु इस महंगाई के दौर में अब इस राशि से यह मकान बनाना असंभव हो गया है। ऐसा मकान बनाने के लिए लगभग 1.50 लाख रुपए का खर्चा आता है, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस राशि को 70 हजार रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1.50 लाख रुपए करने की कृपा करें।

अगर सरकार महिलाओं संबंधी इन मुद्दों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देगी, तो मेरा मानना है कि महिलाओं का और विकास हो सकेगा। मैं इतना कहकर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं, धन्यवाद। जय महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। आज इस महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण की चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए इस सदन के सारे सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे भाषण दिए और सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने इस चर्चा को शुरू करते हुए इसके सारे पहलुओं को छुआ।

महोदय, जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था, तो यह विभाग उसी के अंतर्गत था, स्वास्थ्य विभाग के साथ था। तो हमने उसमें देखा कि स्वास्थ्य के साथ मैटरनिटी और चाइल्ड वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट क्यों है? दुनिया में बहुत लोग हैं, बहुत सारी संस्थाएं हैं, जो सोचती हैं कि दुनिया के देशों की भलाई किसमें है। ऐसे भी बहुत से आदमी हैं, जो बहुत सोचते हैं और सोच-समझकर विचार किया गया कि जो मैटरनिटी डैथ्स हैं और जो चाइल्ड डैथ्स हैं, उनको कैसे कम किया जाए। तो उसको लागू करने में सबसे बड़ी बाधा दो ही देश थे - नाइजीरिया और इंडिया। मैटरनल मॉर्टैलिटी सबसे ज्यादा नाइजीरिया में और उसके बाद इंडिया में थी, तो यह कैसे कम हो, इसके बारे में सोचा गया और इसी कारण 2006 में इसको अलग डिपार्टमेंट बना दिया गया। अभी भी इंडिया का जो मैटरनल डैथ रेट है, वह बंगला देश से थोड़ा ज्यादा ही है, पाकिस्तान के बराबर है, लंका से तो बहुत ज्यादा है, नेपाल से भी ज्यादा है, बंगल में मालदीव है, उससे भी ज्यादा है, तो अब हम इसको कैसे कम करें, यह प्रश्न है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

वैसे तो सवाल बहुत तरह के आए हैं, सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स के - होम डिपार्टमेंट, लॉ डिपार्टमेंट, फॉरेन डिपार्टमेंट- तो बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स के सवाल उठाए गए हैं, मेरा एक सजेशन है कि अगर ऐसा उपाय हो कि यदि महिला प्रेग्नेंट हो, तो एक महीने के अंदर वह किसी nearest गवर्नमेंट डॉक्टर के पास जाए ओर इन्फॉर्म करे, उसके ससुर, उसका हर्बैंड या दूसरे घरवाले इन्फॉर्म करें कि यह महिला प्रेग्नेंट है, इसकी आप जांच कर लीजिए। इसमें बहुत ज्यादा जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक तो उसका ब्लड प्रेशर जांच ले, उसके urine की जांच कर लें और एक उसका हीमोग्लोबिन भी देख लें। हमने कलावती सरन हॉस्पिटल में जाकर देखा कि एनीमिया के कारण इतनी महिलाएं मरती हैं, जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं। फिर जिस दिन से वह इन्फॉर्म करे, उस दिन से वहां जो सरकारी सेवा है, वह उसे ऑयरन और फोलिक एसिड टेब्लेट देनी शुरू कर दे। उसके खाने के लिए सरकार को थोड़ा भार उठाना पड़ेगा कि अगर सरकार ज्यादा नहीं दे सकती है, तो सरकार उसको भरपेट रोटी और दाल दे दे, यानी प्रोटीन वाले खाने का इंतजाम सरकार उसके लिए करे।

फिर जब वह तीसरे महीने में जांच के लिए जाए, उस वक्त देखा जाए कि उसका हीमोग्लोबिन किस हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है? इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं है। उसको फिर रिपीट करे। फिर छः महीने में जब वह जांच कराने जाए, तो उसका एक अल्ट्रासाउंड करा दे कि बच्चा कैसा है, बच्चे की क्या पोजिशन है, ट्विन्स हैं या सिंगल है, किस प्रकार की डिलीवरी होगी-ऐसा छः महीने पर करा दे। इसके साथ ही जो बहुत सारी डैथ्स होती हैं, उसमें देहात की जो औरत है, हॉस्पिटल आते वक्त ही उसकी डिलीवरी हो जाती है और उसकी डैथ हो जाती है, तो उसके लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से होनी चाहिए। तो प्रेग्नेंट महिला के लिए खाना हो, डॉक्टर की सुविधा हो, ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा हो, तो उसकी डिलीवरी ठीक से हो जाएगी। बंगला देश हमसे अच्छा क्यों कर रहा है? मैटरनिटी हट्स बनाकर बंगला देश अच्छा काम कर रहा है। हम लोगों के पास डिलीवरी का कोई बढ़िया इंतजाम नहीं है। हरेक ब्लॉक हॉस्पिटल में...सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं... तो ब्लॉक हॉस्पिटल में, डिलीवरी का इंतजाम हो जाए, जो nearest मेडिकल कॉलेज हॉस्पिटल है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल है, सबमें डिलीवरी का इंतजाम हो, तो डिलीवरी ठीक से हो जाए। साथ ही डिलीवरी के कुछ दिनों के बाद तक उस औरत और इस बच्चे के लिए छः वर्ष की उम्र तक खाने-पीने का इंतजाम सरकार करे, यह मेरा सजेशन है। अगर ऐसा करेंगे, तो इससे डैथ रेट्स को कम करने में बहुत ज्यादा मदद होगी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There are two names, Shri Basawaraj Patil and Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna. I have been asked to allow only one person. Who should be allowed?

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka) : Sir, I should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यहां एक महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर अर्थपूर्ण चर्चा चल रही है। विशेषकर आज जो मंत्री इस विभाग को देख रही हैं, वे

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

सभी जीव राशि के प्रति मानवहृदय से देखती हैं। निश्चित रूप से इनके कालखंड में कुछ अच्छी चीजें होंगी, ऐसा हम विश्वास करते हैं। महोदय, इन कार्यों को implement करते समय सरकार की ओर से जो खामियां हैं, मैं उन्हीं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। स्वामी विवेकानंद जी ने कहा था कि पहले भूखे आदमी को अन्न दो, उसके बाद उन्हें विचार बताओं। अभी जो आंगनवाड़ियां चलती हैं, उनमें काम करने वाले वे 27 लाख लोग, जो पांच करोड़ बच्चों का भविष्य बनाते हैं, उन्हीं के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, उन्हें सेवा के, volunteer के नाम से लिया गया। आज कई आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र बंद रहते हैं। दूसरा, इस गरीबी की हालत में वहां के लोकल ऑफिसस बड़ी मात्रा में उनसे slave की तरह काम लेते हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो आशा वर्कर्स हैं, उनकी संख्या साढ़े 9 लाख हो गयी है, जो हेल्थ के क्षेत्र में काम करती हैं। महोदय, इस काम को अंजाम देने वाली, निचले स्तर पर काम करने वाली वर्कर्स हैं, जो मां और बच्चों का पोषण करने वाली हैं, उनकी ही हालत खराब है। ऐसी स्थिति में उनसे हम कैसे अच्छी अपेक्षा करेंगे और वे मां-बच्चों का कल्याण कैसे करेंगी? माननीय मंत्री महोदया से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करें। इसमें राज्य स्तर पर इतनी अधिक गड़बड़ी है कि 70 प्रतिशत सुपरवाइजर्स की पोस्ट्स खाली हैं, कोई देखने वाला ही नहीं है कि इसे कौन करेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में हम उन्हें न्याय नहीं दे पाएंगे। महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने अन्य मौलिक विचार प्रकट किए हैं, लेकिन जो इम्प्लीमेंटिंग अथॉरिटी है, जब तक इन दोनों विभागों में काम करने वालों का नैतिक स्तर पर ऊंचा नहीं होगा, तब तक इसे जमीनी स्तर तक, गरीब तक पहुंचाना असंभव होगा। इसीलिए मैं यह आग्रह करता हूं कि आंगनवाड़ी में काम करने वाली 27 लाख लोगों की जिंदगी को पहले गौरव की जिंदगी बनाओं। आशा वर्कर्स के नाम से काम करने वाली लगभग साढ़े नौ लाख वर्कर्स को गौरव की जिंदगी दें, तब हम आठ-दस करोड़ लोगों की जिंदगी अच्छी बना सकते हैं और मां और बच्चे गौरव से जी सकते हैं। इस दिशा में सरकार काम करे, मैं अपने हृदय से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the sense of the House is not taken on extension of the time of sitting beyond 6 o'clock. When would the House be adjourned? All kinds of things are coming up. I think, the Government intends to bring another Bill which has to be passed either today or tomorrow. Are we taking up another Bill on labour laws? We are not sure about things. The time allotted for the present discussion was five hours. If they are in a hurry, they should cut down the time of their speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would like to know until when we are going to sit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we really want immediate discussion on the very important Judicial Appointments Commission Bill. On that Bill, the Minister is also ready. After the completion of the speech of one more speaker,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Now, what do you want to discuss?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Law Minister is coming in a moment's time. The original Bill is already circulated during the Session. The Bill copies are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has come and he can explain the Amendment and other issues. We should take up this issue. That is our request.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): They have to circulate the new Bill, as amended by the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. Mr. Law Minister, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that you would come back to me because I had earlier raised the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is for you to raise. I will give you time for that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You said that you would come back to me. My point was – I am repeating – once the Lok Sabha adopts a Bill, the Bill needs to be circulated as adopted by the Lok Sabha. Then, you will give us time for moving our amendments unless the Treasury Benches have some other proposal. That is the normal route.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I will come back to you. Before that, let me clear Mr. Mistry's doubt. Actually, the Business Advisory Committee has decided, and it is informed to the House also, the Deputy Chairman made the following announcement in the House on 18th, *i.e.*, "The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6 p.m. and beyond till 8 p.m. for transaction of Government Legislative and other Business". So, it is already recommended by the BAC. So, that is taken care of.

Now, as regards the questions which have been raised by the hon. LoP and Shri Yechuryji, I will meet your points. But, let me first allow the Law Minister to have his say because he was already standing. Yes, hon. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have to make a very humble request. I see the hon. Leader of the Opposition's points that if in the Bill there is some amendment that must come in the proper amended form. The whole process has been completed. The printing part is there. I must concede. Sir, there can be two-way approach to it. The Lok Sabha has passed the Constitution Amendment and the Bill. Sir, today, as far as this House is concerned, I want to assure the hon. Members that the Constitution Amendment is as it is, as circulated. There is no change, except one, it was 102nd Amendment, after

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

calculation, it has to be 99th Amendment. Therefore, only that numbering part is there. I piloted the Bill and also replied in the other House. As far as the substance is concerned, Sir, in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, duly circulated, there is not even a comma, full-stop change. Therefore, what I am requesting today is that let this House consider the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, at least. Let me introduce that, and let me put my initial comments. Let the other hon. Members start, subject to, whatever the House decides. As far as the other Bill is concerned, in the morning, it will come in that form also. Except one change in Clause 7, where we had stated that, on reconsideration, the advice will have to be unanimous; that 'unanimous' part has been removed by an amendment, which was moved at the instance of the Opposition there, namely, we have stated, "Clauses 5 and 6 shall be followed". That is there. Therefore, if the hon. Members have any objection, all right, the printed form will be available tomorrow morning. But, as far as the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is concerned, in which there is no change at all, that can be taken up with greatest respect. ...*(Interruptions)*... And let us start the discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Yechury because he had asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. Let Mr. Yechury speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am making a point of order as well as a procedural point. Sir, as far as I understand, there are two Bills under consideration. One is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and the other one is a Bill for the creation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission. Now, Sir, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is a Bill that enables us, as the Legislature, to take a Bill for the appointment or creation of Judicial Commission. Till the Constitution is not amended, to enable us to consider such a Bill, we do not have the right, according to the Constitution as of today. So, without the Constitution being amended and that Amendment coming into effect, the other Bill that you have listed in the Lok Sabha as No.96 and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is, after that, succeeding that Bill in terms of the numbers. That is what was circulated earlier. You may have changed the numbers that is a different point. But the question is, till the Constitution Amendment comes into effect, the Legislature, I would like to humbly submit, does not have the right to enact a Bill for the creation of a Judicial Commission for appointments. Now, Sir, my objection is not to the content of that Bill. On the contrary, when the hon. Minister moved to withdraw the earlier Bill, I had made the point, about which he is aware and the House is aware, that I want a larger ambit of a general Judicial Commission, which will take into account not only appointments but also the issue of acts of omission and commission, etc., and various allegations that come. So, I want a larger Judicial Commission. Therefore, I am not opposing that Bill. I vote with that

Bill. But I am only asking you to seriously consider whether we are creating a situation where this proposal for creation of a Judicial Appointments Commission will become *ultra vires* of the Indian Constitution because our right to bring about a Bill to enact such a provision comes only after the Constitution Amendment Bill becomes effective. That becomes effective after both the Houses pass, when, at least, one-half of the State Assemblies approve and it is returned and only then the Constitution stands amended and only then we have the right to pass or consider and adopt the other Bill. Therefore, till this is done, I am afraid that we are opening ourselves as being termed of taking an action which is considered *ultra vires*. Therefore, it is very likely that it can be struck down. I do not want this House to undergo this ignominy. So, let us seriously consider this point. Para 2 of Rule 67 says, "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the council, the Chairman may permit a full discussion thereon." I would like to humbly submit that this is not an objection to the content of the Bill. I would support you entirely on that issue. In fact, I would argue when our party speaks, please extend the ambit to make a larger Judicial Commission. But the validity of such a Bill, I would warn the Council to consider...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking a question. Are you opposing the introduction of the Bill under Rule 67?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Bill has already been introduced. Therefore, ...(Interruptions)... The amended Bill has not been introduced. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It has not been introduced. But the point is, Sir, we are considering that together with the other House. ...(Interruptions)... The point is that I am fully aware that the other House in its wisdom has passed it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not introduction. ...(Interruptions)... It is a Bill passed there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is a Bill passed there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where will Rule 67 apply?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It will, Sir. I will tell you why. According to my interpretation, you can give your ruling on it, why it will apply is that if we consider, if this Council considers that such a legislation is likely to be violative of the Indian Constitution, we have the right to withhold till the Constitution is amended.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the last point I want to make is that if you remember on the Diamond Jubilee of the Indian Parliament, our august House – last point, you will also like this point – we all spoke where I said that we inherited the colour scheme of the Westminster system. The House of Commons in Britain colour is green, the House of Lords colour is red and blue is the Royalty ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, you did not get the point, Sir. When the Lok Sabha shows the green signal and it passes something, if we find something is wrong, our job is to show this red signal. That is our colour of the House. Therefore, you please consider what I am saying with seriousness. I want also the Law Minister to consider it. Let it not be struck down later as *ultra vires*. So, let us give it a proper consideration.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I just want to say that Mr. Yechury has given a totally different dimension to the entire thing. It is quite an eye opener for all of us that the entire legislation will become *ultra vires*. So, my suggestion is that before my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma, speaks, I would request one thing. Of course, we have great lawyers from all sides here but I think one of the oldest luminaries in the legal profession is Mr. Parasaran. Before we all decide what to do, can we request him to throw light on what Mr. Yechury has said?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, he will also be allowed.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with all respect to my learned colleague and dear friend, Shri Sitaram Yechury, I think he is, probably, under the impression that by the Constitution amendment, the Commission is being constituted, and till the Constitution is amended, the Commission cannot be constituted and it will become *ultra vires*. If it was like that, he is right. But the situation here is different. Under the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the Commission is being created. The Commission is being constituted under the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014, which number has been corrected. Now, the Commission stands created under this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The other Bill, which is being termed as the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014, is laying down the procedure which will be followed after the Constitution is amended. So, probably, there is some confusion in the mind of my friend, Yechuriji, which I would like to clear to him as well as to the House too. The Law Minister will also clarify it. The amendment in the Constitution brings the Commission. Earlier, it would be recollected, it was reversed. By means of a statutory Bill, the Commission was being sought to be constituted and only this much

was being brought in the Constitution that there will be a constitution of a Commission. So, the fear was that in the Constitution the Commission's constitution is not provided. There may be a change in the constitution of the Commission by a simple legislation by any political party which comes to power, or, which has majority. So, that would not be proper for the purposes of permanency and now a stand has been taken under this Bill, after withdrawing the earlier Bill, that by incorporating an amendment in the Constitution itself it would not be *ultra vires* on this ground. The second aspect is only this, which can be considered, of course, when the matter is placed by the other Bill, that unless the Constitution is amended, the Commission cannot be constituted and thereafter the procedure will follow. That is a subsequent thing and that can be considered and discussed tomorrow. But so far as the Constitution amendment is concerned, bringing the Judicial Commission into force, I don't think there is any difficulty in that. Constitutionally also, it can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But they are taking both the Bills together. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me be clear, Sir. First, bring the Constitution (Amendment) Bill; you adopt it; let the Constitution be amended and, then, bring the other Bill. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... But let us listen to Mr. Parasaran also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before we listen to Mr. Parasaran, I would like to make it clear that what I understand from the Law Minister is that he is, now, only talking about the Constitution (Amendment) Bill; and, that is what we have to take up now, not the other Bill because, in the other Bill, there is amendment and it has to be circulated later. We, at present, are considering only the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. That is the position, to which you have no objection.

Yes, Parasaranji. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. I have called Parasaranji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, there is a point on which we have to apply our mind. Of course, if the Constitution (Amendment) Bill alone is taken for consideration, there can be no objection. But, they cannot consider passing the Bill at this stage because Article 368 of the Constitution contemplates two types of amendment to the Constitution. One, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article. Then, the second is very important. It says an amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who

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shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.

There is a problem on the main point. But please read the proviso which is a problem now. It says, "Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in clause (b) Chapter 4/5, chapter 5/6, etc.." We are now concerned with those amendments. The amendment shall also be required to be ratified by the Legislatures; by not less than one-half of the States by a resolution to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent. It contemplates two kinds of amendments and two kinds of assent to the President. If it does not involve any of the provisions falling under the proviso, it can go straight for the President's assent, it will become a law. But if it attracts the provisions of the proviso, it can't go straight to the President. Because, there, the proviso says Ratified by not less than one half of State, those legislatures, before The Bill making provisions for such amendments is presented to the President.' That is why before it is presented to the President, it has to go for ratification. Before ratification, if you take up the Bill and pass the Bill, today, it will be unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. Because the power to make enactment, as we see, is only in the Articles. The Article 368 gives the power to....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, can I seek a clarification?

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I want to know is this. You have mentioned that there are two provisions. Number one, if it is amended in a particular way, it can directly go to the President. If the amendment involves Chapter IV, part 5, or Chapter V, etc., etc., it has to be ratified by half in the Assemblies. Okay. I accept both of them. But do any of these objections object us from considering this Bill now? That is my question.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: No. We don't have the legislative competence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not arguing with you. I am seeking a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. PARASARAN: I am anxious that this Constitutional amendment should be passed, the Bill should be passed after the Constitution stands amended and the present procedure should change. I am very anxious. But the problem is this. We should not fall into the trap of the Supreme Court taking it down as unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. You are questioning even the legislative competence. So, I will allow. I will go by that rule.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: But the problem is.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have to understand him. That is the point. See, my only point is, what you said I accept. My only question is, here the effort is to amend the Constitution only. After we pass this, naturally, it will go to Assemblies and, then, only will it go to the President. That is accepted. So, what prevents us from taking up the Constitutional Amendment Bill now? That is my question.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: There is no objection, Sir. The Constitution amendment can be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. There is no objection. That is clear. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to quote only one sentence. I quote: "An impression should not go to the country that the Parliamentarians were so keen to get it passed in a hurry." This is said by ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another point, ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no legality in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a legal question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is said by none other than, but by the then Deputy Leader of the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the issue. Now, Mr. Minister, please. I have called the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let me clarify at the very outset what I said. What I said was for the Constitutional amendment. But since certain issues have been raised, let me also clarify, with the profoundest respect to my senior colleague, Shri Parasaran and others present, what we are doing. As Satish Misraji very rightly pointed out, in our Bill, duly circulated, the entire composition, creation of the National Judicial Commission is a part of the Constitutional amendment itself, who will be the Chairman, who will be the members, what shall be the manner of their selection and what shall be their powers and duties. All is clearly mentioned in this amendment itself, which is our Constitutional Amendment.

Now, Sir, I come to the second issue, and these two issues are very important. What does Article 368 say? It talks about ratification. It says, "The amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent." Therefore, it is rightly stated that once the 50 per cent of the States approve, it shall go to the President for assent. Now as regards the

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Bill which we have passed, the National Judicial Commission, what does the detail of its procedure say? Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it says, "It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette appoint. "Therefore, this Bill, the other one also along with amendment in the Constitution, shall come into effect on such date as the Government will notify in the Gazette. Obviously, once the President gives his assent, this Bill shall come into operation. This is number one.

Number two, Sir, I am on a larger issue. Are we so afraid of our constitutionality? We have got summary power. Sir, I will be really grateful if you could kindly read with me Article 246 of the Constitution. Kindly read it with me. Why are we so much apprehensive about our summary power? Kindly read Article 246. It says, "Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List -1 in the Seventh Schedule." Therefore, the Parliament has got exclusive power. Kindly, Sir, read with me Article 246. I am reading it. Have you got it, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. One second.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Have you got it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Yes. Yes, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It says, "Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List-1 in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution." We have got exclusive power to make laws on subjects enumerated in List-1. Now kindly turn to List -1 of Seventh Schedule and see Entries 77 and 78. Kindly read that. What is Entry 77? It is, 'constitution, organization, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court'. That is Entry 77. Entry 78 is, 'constitution and organization of the High Courts'. Therefore, this is the exclusive power of the Parliament under Article 246, and this power is not conditional upon whether the Constitution Amendment comes into force or not. It is an independent power available to us. Therefore, what has the Government done? The Government has done this that both have been passed, first the Constitution Amendment and thereafter that Bill. The Bill shall come into effect after assent has been given. But independent power under Article 246 is available even if you have not got. But, Sir, the question would arise, why have they passed the Bill? And, that is very important. This House must understand it because it has been raised. This shall go to fifty per cent of the Legislatures.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: To all Legislatures.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are right. You are right. But for ratification, this is what is required. Now, Sir, they would like to know, if the composition is there,

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the Parliament, in its wisdom, is proposing to give what power, what procedure, how they will work. This Bill will become effective after ratification but the separate Bill is for guidance to the Legislature as to how the entire structure has come into existence. Therefore, it is not unconstitutional. We have got summary power under Article 246 read with Entries 77 and 78, which is not a limited power. It is a plenary power, exhaustive power. This Parliament can pass any law with regard to composition and organization of the Supreme Court; this Parliament can pass any law with regard to High Court composition. That is not a limited power. In that light what has the Government done? The Government has passed the amendment first, the Bill thereafter. The Bill will become effective after the President gives assent. That is the whole thing about it. That's what the whole thing is about. Therefore, this is no problem at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Mr. Minister, the point is that you yourself admit that only after 50 per cent of the Assemblies have endorsed it by a Resolution can your Bill come into force, and after the President has given assent. And then, you are saying that the Bill was passed along with this only as a guideline, so that Members of the Assemblies know what you are going to do.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But it would become effective after assent. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's what I am saying. It will become effective after six months.

Now, I would like to know one thing from Mr. Parasaran. Article 246, according to him, gives absolute powers to Parliament to pass a legislation. Is there any provision in the Constitution, which prevents passing of such a Bill before the Constitutional Amendment is endorsed by the President? Is there any such provision? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. Yes, Mr. Parasaran.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Sir, I would explain this. Now, we are concerned with Article 124 and a legislation under Article 246 read with the relevant entries in the Seventh Schedule, pointed by the hon. Minister. Now, the Supreme Court has interpreted Article 124. We cannot pass an Act contrary to that judgement and, therefore, the need for amendment to the Constitution. If the Constitution is not amended, then we lack the legislative competence. There is no good of going to Article 246 and reading the entries.

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We have the legislative competence, under Article 246 read with the entries... But it has also to comply with Article 124.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how do you explain Article 246?

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Suppose the Constitutional Amendment is passed, then can this Bill be introduced and discussed as it is? As a hypothetical case, if this Amendment Bill is not passed, can we introduce this Bill and pass it? We will not be able to do it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said you would give me a chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Therefore, the condition precedent is the existence of the Amendment, which gives the power to the Legislature. That Amendment has not yet come into force. It will come into force only on the ratification and ascent. Only on the ratification can it come ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. Shri Anand Sharma, what's your point? Help me in taking a decision. That is all. Nobody should bring in extraneous points.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you promised to come back to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the purpose for which the Bill has been brought is not being questioned, because this Bill, the Judicial Appointments Bill, was discussed, but the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, as such, was not ever discussed in this House before it was discussed in the Lok Sabha. It lapsed because the Appointments Bill was not cleared by the Lok Sabha. It was withdrawn day-before-yesterday by the Government with the permission of the House. We are not going into the merits of that, since it was the previous Government which had brought this – one, Constitutional Amendment in the Lok Sabha and, two, the Appointments Bill in this House. So, we are not going into the details of that nor questioning it definitely not! We have been on the same page when it comes to the need for changes.

Sir, Mr. Sitaram Yechury has raised a point. And, we have been benefited from both, what Mr. Misra has said and what our very eminent Jurist, Shri Parasaran, has said. The limited issue is, whether we are referring to the plenary powers, or we are also considering what Article 368(2) says, particularly, the proviso that provided that 'if such amendment seeks to make any change, (a) Article 54, 55, 73, 162 or 241; (b) Chapter IV of part V...'."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is clear.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now it is clear that Articles 124 and 224 are very much covered by proviso (b). And what it goes on to say is very important. Nobody is questioning the plenary powers of the Parliament or the House. There should not be any doubt. It is the Legislature and the plenary powers are there; the Constitution provides for that.

But the same Constitution also says about Chapter 4 of Part V and Chapter 5 of Part VI. One thing is very clear. The Law Minister and we are on the same page and we talked about it that the Constitution Amendment has to be taken up first. But the question is ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just completing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before the Constitutional Amendment is taken up, passed and given the assent of the President, can we proceed? I have heard the Law Minister very, very carefully and very attentively that this shall come into effect on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is fine; there are no two views on that or the interpretations. The fundamental issue is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have raised a question ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, समय बरबाद हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House benefits from such discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सरकार जो बिल लाएगी, क्या सारे बिल पर इसी तरह से बहस होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it's very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... My understanding is that ratification by 50 per cent States, but it has to be sent to all the State Legislatures. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, whether we can ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot overlook Article 368 proviso. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the point is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Law Minister has made it clear that we are now only considering the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. A legal luminary, veteran and former Advocate-General, Shri K. Parasaran, is here. I asked him specifically, "is there any legal objection in taking up Constitution Amendment?" He also said, "No". The hon. Law Minister only said that he wants to consider taking up the Constitution Amendment now. Before me, only that is there. Shri Yechury also agreed; that can be done. You also agree. So, let us take Constitution Amendment today. Regarding the other aspects like before passing the Constitution Amendment and before becoming it a law, whether that Bill can be taken or not, I will give the ruling when it comes. It has not come. I will give the ruling at that time. So, we can take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I heard the hon. Law Minister when he was speaking here. While speaking here, he made certain imputations why are we afraid, what are we doing, what are we afraid of. Nobody is afraid of anything. All that we are saying is, be very clear about our legislative competence. Now, that is very important because in the eyes of the people and in the eyes of the judiciary, it should not be struck down as *ultra vires*. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only that, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the Law Minister to pay attention to this. The need for a Constitutional Amendment arose because it was necessary to enable such a Bill to be moved and adopted. If we had unlimited powers under Article 246, there would have been no need to amend the Constitution. The Constitution Amendment arose because of that need. So, please keep that in mind. That is the point that I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let all these points be debated after the introduction of the Bill because we all know that all Acts passed by Parliament are subject to judicial review. Why are we apprehensive so much? What happened last time? Last time, only the Judicial Commission Bill came up. Then objections were raised by hon. Members that without the amendment of the Constitution, this Judicial Appointment Bill cannot be taken up. Then the Government took up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It was passed; then it was lapsed. That is why the Government has come up with both the Bills. If anyone has any objection, let it be debated after the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alright. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, so much has been said. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be like that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I have a small point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What more do you want to say? Can you help me with any other additional information? Have you got to say more than what others have said?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not on this legal point, but I have other point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; other point is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing that. Only the legal point can be raised; no other point. I will allow you after this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Please allow me to speak. I am not speaking on a legal point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, don't do it now. I am on a strictly legal point.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Okay, you just settle the legal point. I will speak after that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. There is no problem in that.

Now, hon. Members, from what I have understood, it is like this. There is no legal hitch in taking up the Constitution Amendment now. That is number one. Number two, it is not being introduced here. Some Members raised the objection about introduction. It is a Bill not being introduced here. It is a Bill already passed in the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. So, we can now take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for consideration Number three, on the legal question raised here regarding the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, the Chair will give its ruling when that is being considered, if it is considered tomorrow.

Now, you can move the motion for ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. I have already told you. The Minister can move the motion for consideration of the following Constitution Amendment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 69.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called him. What is this?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, as per Rule 69, the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, has not been circulated yet. How can the Minister move it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a valid point. I accept that. For that, the Law Minister has said that there is no change in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But it should be circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain the position.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, only after circulation, it will be introduced and then taken up for consideration. The other House has also passed it with amendments. Rule 69 is very clear that it cannot be taken up unless and until the Members have the benefit of reading it. This is what the Rule Book says. There is an amendment. Once that amendment is also there, then it has to be introduced as such, as the hon. Law Minister knows better. Then only, the House can take it up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Law Minister, what do you have to say about that?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I said at the very outset that the Constitution Amendment Bill has been circulated. The only thing not written -- I must openly confess

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is 'as passed by the Lok Sabha'. That will come late in the night. But, I had requested to this House, through you, Sir, and I am repeating, and I am giving my clear assurance that not a word, not a comma or full-stop is changed. What is stated in that Bill is that it is 102nd Amendment, but it has become 99th Amendment. Therefore, I have given a notice to that effect also. I would request this hon. House to kindly permit me to introduce it, make my amendment and allow me to make my comments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Mr. Rajeeve, that Bill is already circulated. Lok Sabha has not made any amendment. Only a number is changed. It is the same Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We want to submit the amendment on the Bill as passed by Lok Sabha. That is the precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, the Secretariat is not ready to accept any amendments because after we get it 'as passed by Lok Sabha', they will be ready to accept the amendments. Then, how can I submit the amendments? This is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This can be done as the Chair decides, but on the extraordinary situations ...*(Interruptions)*... What about the other Bills?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am agreeing. There should be time for amendments. I can only go by consensus now. Mr. Mistry, what do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Mistry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a basic objection about the style of functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day, the Law Minister had come. The Business was listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please listen to me now. He circulated the Revised List and the other day Bill was withdrawn. Today, the Bill is not listed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was withdrawn by consent, ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill was withdrawn by the consent of the House.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes, but why don't they give us the time? Why are they in such a hurry? I understand this. They come at the eleventh hour and ask us to pass the Bill without doing any study or anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It amounts to criticizing the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What is the hurry, Sir? I don't understand. What is it, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my basic objection about the style of functioning. They are taking this House for. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say more than this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Bill circulated to us says, 'As introduced in Lok Sabha on 11/8/2014'. It is not 'As passed'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechury ji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You please give us the right to move amendments on the basis of the earlier Bill which you circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechury ji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please tell the Secretariat to accept the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let me reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me two minutes' time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the passing of the Bill by the other House has already been intimated by the Secretary-General. I have already made a request, and, I am again making, on behalf of the Government, we are absolutely open, let them file their amendments. The whole thing is not going to be completed today itself. It will be finalized tomorrow. They can place their amendments. We have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. Now, see, it is a question of cooperation by the Members. The only question is whether we cooperate here. Hon. Law Minister has made it very clear. Firstly, with regard to Mr. Rajeeve's objection, I would say that I have accepted that. The Bill should have been circulated and there should also be time for amendments. But the answer to the objection regarding circulation has already been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. You are not running the House. I am running the House. Sit down. Secondly, you raised a point of order regarding amendments. Now, here only, the hon. Minister has requested, if you can agree to that, that we can start it and the amendments can ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House can decide. Please, Mr. Mistry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rapolu, sit down. You should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know, at least, the rule that when the Chair is standing and speaking, you should not shout. Or, you continue to shout, I will sit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what? The second point is that Members want time for giving amendments. Now, what has been requested is that the Members can give amendments today and they can give amendments tomorrow also. The House is supreme. The House can decide on that. If you agree on that, we can start the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.....*(Interruptions)*... No, no. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill can be moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Constitutional amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Where is the Business, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... No Supplementary Business is circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That Bill is already ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is already circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, no Supplementary Business is circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the Supplementary Business... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is already circulated, Mr. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Supplementary Business... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the same Bill, I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is not in today's Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Rule 29. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know Rule 29. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, no Supplementary Business is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 29, List of Business ...*(Interruptions)*... No Supplementary Business is circulated. It is not in the List of Business. The Government has not circulated any Supplementary Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. Let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeveji, I told you, it is only with the consent of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that House is supreme. If the House agrees, if there is consensus, we can proceed. I said that. If the House does not agree, you say you do not agree; I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, why do you quote the rule again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are considering a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. We have specific rules. This is the duty of the Government to submit a Business and the Secretariat should circulate the Supplementary Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has requested ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, we have no right to violate the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have no right to violate the rules. Where is the Supplementary Business?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, रूल 29(2) में बहुत स्पष्ट है कि अगर सभापति अनुमति देते हैं तो यह लिया जा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: A copy should be made available for the use of every Member. We cannot overrule the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the rule of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can the Chair make a ruling over the rules?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, may I say something?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You have been the Deputy Chairperson for 18 years. Please tell.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Chairman is competent enough to waive any rule which is in the Rule Book.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is there.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Another thing, Sir, the Bill is ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is already the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Secretary-General announced 'As passed by the Lok Sabha'. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it has been announced in the House.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the Supplementary Business is now coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : यह आ गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आ गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : विप्लव जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we can proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we can proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rapolaji, sit down. Viploveji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Viploveji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I have been asking for an opportunity for the last ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू : सर, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह क्या हो रहा है? Sir, I have a responsibility and we have a system to taking the Leaders into confidence. Some of the Leaders told me they are not in favour of extension of the House. They were requesting that it is better we complete the Business today and tomorrow and then adjourn the House. That being the case, I made a request saying please cooperate. We will have this sort of procedure, discuss today, tomorrow and then adjourn the House. That is the understanding we have reached.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But here, they are saying differently. What can I do?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no. I am not questioning the Chair, Sir. I am not saying anything about the Chair. My problem is, if every Member has to be consulted, that process also we can take up in future, if that is the system. Normally, we consult the Leaders. Secondly, we appeal to the Chair to take sense of the House, and you have seen also majority of the people who are willing. And, suppose the House decides, in its corrective wisdom, 'No, we want to have a longer debate', let us debate tomorrow, debate on 19th, debate on 20th also. I have no problem. You may decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. There is nothing new in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given my ruling that, I will repeat, there is no legal hitch in taking up the Constitution Amendment now. Therefore, I am allowing the Minister to move that Constitution Amendment now. It is not an interaction; it is a Motion or the Bill which is passed by the Lok Sabha, which is already here. Furthermore, those who want to give amendment on that, they can give tomorrow morning also. Now, Mr. Minister, please.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to move the Constitutional Amendment Bill. Why is this amendment needed? It is not done in a hurry at all. It is the culmination of the efforts of the last twenty years. I want to make it very clear.

Sir, as we all know, under Article 124, there is a provision for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court. Under Article 217, there is a provision for appointment of Judges of High Courts. The Constitution envisages very clearly and categorically that the President shall appoint a Judge in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other Judges as he considers appropriate and in case of High Court the Chief Justice of the High Court.

From 26th January 1950, the same procedure continued till 1993. Then there was S.P. Gupta judgement in between in the 80s when the Supreme Court said that consultation does not mean concurrence and the Executive primacy is there. In 1993, the Supreme Court came with a Collegium judgement where they said, “No, we shall appoint in consultation with the Government.” That is the sum and substance of that judgement. They said that it would be the Chief Justice in consultation with two judges. The Government again sought a reference under Article 143 and then came the Second Judges Case. In the Second Judges Case, they said that instead of two Judges, they would have four judges in the Collegium headed by the Chief Justice and they would recommend for the Supreme Court and in the case of a High Court, apart from the Chief Justice, there would be two Judges.

Sir, the Government’s role was quite reduced. The Government’s only right was to seek a reconsideration and if the Collegium reiterates the previous view, the Government has no right whatsoever. In effect, the Supreme Court re-wrote the Constitution. That was never the intention.

Sir, in my reply I will elaborately explain it. Dr. Ambedkar in 1950 in a debate on Constitution formation rightly said, “There shall be no unbridled power to the President; there shall be no unbridled power to the Legislature; and there shall be no unbridled power to the Chief Justice.” The Chief Justice, as a human being, also has the same failings as others. Hence, the consultation mechanism came about.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

Sir, this whole re-writing of the Constitution and the resultant Collegium system have been there for twenty years. But is the Government today making the only effort? No. Let me just tell the House very quickly and very briefly about the past efforts. There was the Constitution (Sixty Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1990. The Bill lapsed. Then there was the Constitution (Eighty Second Amendment) Bill, 1997. It could not be passed. Then there was the National Judicial Commission, 1998. Thereafter, there was the Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2003 when Mr. Arun Jaitley, the present Leader of the House, was hon. Law Minister. Then there was the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, 2003. Then there was the Second Administrative Reform Commission, 2007. And many other efforts were made. Then there was the Law Commission Report. I will reply to that. In 2013, the previous Government brought a Bill. Satish Misraji was right that they came with a single-line amendment in the Constitution and a view was taken that you have the architecture in the Constitution itself. The Standing Committee also said that. They brought the amendment in that House. Then the House lapsed.

Sir, I just want to convey this to the House that after this Government came to power, I held two levels of consultations. One, we called a meeting of all the eminent jurists known in the country. They include Mr. Fali Nariman, Mr. Parasaran, Mr. Venugopal, Mr. Shanti Bhushan, Mr. Anil Diwan and Mr. Tulsi who is also a Member of this House. I took the views of many Attorneys General. Shri Arun Jaitley as an eminent lawyer was there. Two former Chief Justices Shri V.N. Khare and Shri Ahmadi were there. Many Chief Justices wrote to me that though they were not able to come, they were fully supportive of it. Shri P.P. Rao, Shri Ashok Desai and others wrote to me that they could not come. But they were fully supportive of it. This was the first level of consultation at the jurist level.

Two, the Government wrote to 26 political parties. I personally wrote to them as Law Minister. They include Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Prakash Karat, Shri Sudhakar Reddy and Shri Sharad Yadav. Each one of them was included. I want to tell you that I received a letter from Shri Ram Gopal Yadav conveying their approval. I received a letter from Mayawati*ji* completely approving the proposal for National Judicial Commission. I received letters from Shri Prakash Karat, from Shri Sudhakar Reddy, from Shri Arvind Kejriwal, from Ms. Mamata*ji*, hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. Then I received a letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Ms. Jayalalitha making certain suggestions, but in principle agreeing to replace the collegium system.

Even the Congress Party has conveyed to me that the party is in principle supportive of the Bill to replace the collegium system. Obviously they have moved the Bill earlier.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We wanted a larger one.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am coming back.

Therefore, the Government had the widest consultations possible, and just to allay the apprehension that something is being done in a hurry, I must say, no, it has been going on for the last 20 years. The former Chief Justice of India, Mr. Venkatachaliah who headed the National Commission on review of the working of the Constitution also recommended that. He has held the wide consultations. Similarly, the Law Commission had the widest consultations. Many other political processes also gave their feedback. Therefore, it is nothing new. पिछले बीस साल से यह काम चल रहा है, लेकिन कई कारणों से यह बिल नहीं बन सका। Therefore, this Government has taken cognizance of the efforts of 20 years by eminent jurists, leaders of all political parties, who have in principle stated that.

Sir, Shri Yechury is right that his party has suggested to make it a bigger one. That is a larger issue of the National Judicial Accountability Bill. But the Government took a conscious decision that first the existing structure has to be changed. We are equally committed to that aspect of yours. We will come back after holding wider consultations. But the first and foremost issue is to replace the existing system for which we have come with an amendment.

Sir, what is this architecture? The architecture is that the National Judicial Commission shall be headed by the Chief Justice of India. Two senior most Judges of the Supreme Court shall be Members. The Law Minister shall be a Member. Two eminent persons to be appointed by the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, or, the leader of the largest political party shall sit together and select these two eminent persons, the highest level of authorities to appoint that. One of them shall be either a woman, or, an SC/ST, or, a minority, or, an OBC. Sir, I must clarify in their case it was by rotation. Why have we removed it? The reason is very simple. If we go by rotation, the number may come after 12 years. Suppose there is an eminent woman from minority community, there is an eminent woman from SC/ST community who can be taken into account. Suppose the Chief Justice of India is a distinguished woman, suppose the Law Minister of India is a distinguished person, therefore, if the flexibility is not given, maybe, the purpose to give diversity would not have been possible. Therefore, we have given that.

Sir, today, I have to appeal to this House, I will come to the Bill to be passed separately, and that the Government is firmly of the view that the Government has got the full legislative competence. As I said earlier, the right of the Government to bring the Bill is not conditioned upon the passage of this amendment. That summary exclusive right

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

flow from article 246 read with List 1, Entries 77 and 78 where the Parliament can pass any law, any day with regard to the Supreme Court of India, or, any High Court of the State. Therefore, it is not conditional. As far as this amendment is concerned, it is only an enabling one where the entire architecture of the Commission is coming into being as a part of the Constitution.

Sir, what is my last appeal to this House? My last appeal to this House is that for 20 years this Bill could not be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley is right that we could not pass it for 24 years. We must realise that if there is a serious misgiving that the collegium system has not worked well, yes, there are issues undoubtedly. Let me categorically say that our Government is firmly committed to the independence of the judiciary. Our Government is firmly committed to the integrity of the judiciary. Today, I wish to say very clearly and categorically that we have fought for the independence of the judiciary during the Emergency and JP Movement, including individual freedom. I am very proud to say led by the Prime Minister, many distinguished members of this Government are those who have fought for the sanctity and independence of the judiciary. Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and many others are sitting here, including me, small level workers and like that.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Some of them are here also.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I really appreciate that. Yes, you are very right. Our commitment to independence of Judiciary is total and complete. That is one thing. There will not be any hurry at all. Thirdly, our Government fully respects the total jurisdiction, the constitutional right and the duty of the Judiciary. There is not even the slightest hint to interfere in that. But one thing I would like to highlight and then I would like to hear the views of my distinguished friends. The right of appointment is an executive act, the right of transfer is an executive act, and the Government has no intention at all to interfere, impede and transgress into the judicial right, obligation of the institution of Judiciary which we all hold in the highest respect. Therefore, what is my conclusion, today? Let the entire House say in one voice, let the entire House invoke the collective conscience of India's polity as reflected in this House today that this House is speaking in one voice that the National Judicial Commission must come into existence, the Collegium system must cease to exist, and that voice must go. I am making this appeal to the House to kindly ensure that this Amendment Bill is passed. That is all.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before Shri Shantaram Naik starts, I want guidance

of the House. The Bill has been moved. Now it is for the House to consider it. What do we do today? For how much time do we sit today? What is the suggestion of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): As per practice, we have already made arrangement for food from 8.00 p.m. onwards. We can sit up to 9 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the view of this side? What is your suggestion?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the LoP agrees to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, tomorrow.

SHRIDEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, can we take it up tomorrow also? Instead of Question Hour, we start it at 11 o'clock, if everyone agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I cannot decide now. That is something which the hon. Chairman has to decide.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, my request is this. We have to decide whether we are sitting for some more days or we are going to adjourn tomorrow. That being the case, suppose, we are adjourning tomorrow, then unless we extend...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already suggested that let us sit up to 9 o'clock.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no. That is for today. Second thing is, allowing some more time even during the Question Hour tomorrow, then only it could be possible. Why am I saying this? I am not for scrapping of the Question Hour at all. Sir, normally on the last day people would like to leave by 2 o'clock. Sir, it is a Constitutional Amendment. You need to have the required number also. That being the case, I would request that to the extent possible, let us sit up to 9.00 or 10.00 p.m. and then tomorrow slip the Question

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

Hour and then complete the voting process before 1.00 p.m. That will be fine. Whatever the House decides, I have no problem. Otherwise, if you want long time, we can sit on 19th and 20th also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, doing away with the Question Hour tomorrow, it is for the hon. Chairman to decide. He will decide it tomorrow. Now the suggestion is to sit up to 9.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, at 9.00 p.m., I will put this question again. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take one more decision. What is the total time for this Bill?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसके लिए कितना टाइम अलॉट किया है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is the total time? Two hours? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The House has discussed it earlier also. That being the case, two hours should be sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it okay? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then what is your suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, three hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, three hours. The consensus is three hours.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I welcome the fundamentals of this historic Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence in the House, please. Those who are in the passage, please go to your seats or go out. Those who are talking, including Ministers, please do not talk. Listen to the hon. Member who is speaking. It is such an important Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am repeating. I welcome the fundamentals of this historic Bill. I consider it as one of the steps towards the restoration of supremacy of Parliament. The supremacy of Parliament is being eroded by various Judgements pronounced by the Judiciary from time to time. Therefore, this is one step towards the restoration of supremacy of Parliament. It is unfortunate that as early as yesterday, the Chief Justice of India had said that the Collegium System was the best one and that there was a conspiracy against the Judiciary. It is surprising that a highest level officer should pass such remarks when it is known that Parliament is enacting a Constitutional Amendment and also a normal legislation to establish the National Judicial Commission.

If we see the history of the Constitutional provisions, Article 124 (2), laid down the procedure for the purpose of appointment of Judges. It reads:

“Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty five years: Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge, other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted.”

Sir, this was the fundamental article which was incorporated in the Constitution of India framed by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and others. Who has played with this article? It was a logical, normal, ordinary legislation which was played with.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair.*]

If you go to the Supreme Court or a High Court, if you play with any provisions of the law, then, that Act is struck down. If somebody plays with an ordinary legislation, that Act is not accepted. And here, the Supreme Court of India was playing with an article of the Constitution of India which is a sacred document for the country. How did they do it? They sidetracked this very precious article by passing a Judgement which was called ‘Collegium Judgement’ and asserted the power of the Government of India, of the Executive, in their own hands by scrapping, virtually, a clear provision of the law. In most of the countries, the Executive has the Authority to appoint judicial officers by following a proper process of consultation. In most of the countries if you go and see, this procedure is followed and no where judges appoint themselves as judges. Therefore, this step of the Supreme Court of India to throw away Article 124 (2) into the dustbin and pass a judgment and grab the power of Parliament and of the Government was an act which I can say a judicial impropriety. But on account of various circumstances, which existed between this period of collegium judgment till today, the Government could not confront the Judiciary. Somehow in the Lok Sabha one party has got a considerable majority and we are also cooperating. Therefore, this could see the light of the day. Nobody should tell us. We are opposed to Judicial Commission. On the contrary, myself and many of my colleagues have always said that we have to control the actions of Judiciary in various fields which are going on. Therefore, this is one of the best steps that we have taken and we welcome it. Subsequently, why this collegium system has been criticized by various judicial luminaries, advocates and others? Collegium system is not perfect. It is a system which is rotten with nepotism and as everybody knows that judges among themselves, who have taken the power of Parliament and of the Government of India, recommend judicial officers. My brother, your sister, my brother-in-law, they try to adjust and if there is no unanimity on any of the relatives to be appointed to the judicial post, then, these vacancies remain. Some people are asking, Why vacancies are remaining? The major

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

reasons for the vacancies remaining in various courts, in the post of Judicial Officer, are this: they are not able to settle who should be appointed, and therefore, this is one of the biggest hurdle in the appointment of judges in various courts. Secondly, I would like to make a fundamental point. Appointment of judges comes in the category of ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You have two minutes more.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am the initiator of the debate. Let me tell you very frankly. I am initiating the debate. Please don't ring the bell.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप बोलिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You should not ring the bell please, with due respect. The question is: what is this appointment of Judiciary? It comes in the category of basic structure of the Constitution. Will any authority in the country dare to change the basic structure of the Constitution? If the basic structure of the Constitution is changed, then, that action will be struck down by the court. Supreme Court will throw away that action because it goes against the fundamentals of the basic structure of the Constitution and there is no doubt that the appointment of judges is the basic structure of the Constitution.

As the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, the Attorney General of India appeared before me and made a statement that appointment to higher Judiciary is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution as it was at its enactment in 1950, and that it had to be considered from the point of view of basic structure doctrine of the Constitution by interpreting the word 'consultation' to mean 'concurrence'. So, there is no doubt that this structure amounts to the basic structure of the Constitution. Can you imagine the Supreme Court of India changing the basic structure of the Constitution? For whom? For usurping power to themselves! To get the power of appointment of judges to themselves; by passing a judgment they changed the basic structure of the Constitution, which is not pardonable. As I said earlier, in no country – I am mentioning most of the countries – judges appoint themselves. There was always a major role given to the Executive, as in the U.K., South Africa, Russia, Canada, Sri Lanka, Japan and many other countries. They follow the procedure where the Executive takes priority.

What is this 1993 judgment? The 1993 judgment, in short, is a coup against the Parliamentary powers. Why am I saying 'coup'? It is because you are passing a judgment and taking away the powers. You say that there shall be a collegium consisting of these

and these judges. No longer will the Government of India have a major role in the appointment of judges. This is contrary too. Therefore, I call it a coup.

Secondly, what are the roles, which are being played, at present, by the judges? I was told by a responsible Member of Parliament that one Supreme Court judge used to send files recommending a particular person as a judge and thereafter he used to phone up the Prime Minister and say, "Do not appoint this man, he is so and so.."

Then, Sir, one of the judges who has taken oath on the Constitution of India -- oath is to maintain secrecy -- saying it publicly, "If I were a dictator of India, I would have prescribed Gita in various schools." Gita is known by everybody. It is a very precious document, - a precious thing. But, can anybody, who has taken oath under the Constitution of India, say publicly in a meeting, "If I were a dictator of India..."? Is this how the judges should behave? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, only auxiliary points I am mentioning. We have heard that in Madhya Pradesh, a High Court judge -- we have listened to this case when there was a Zero Hour mention by a luminary, Shri Tulsi, yesterday on how a lady Additional District Judge had to leave her job because she was asked to perform a dance in a particular place, and other things. That enquiry is being ordered by the Supreme Court Judge. Two members have been appointed. So, this is what is going on in certain places.

Now, Sir, another aspect is, law declared by The Supreme Court is a law which is applicable and binding on all courts. This is the Article 141, which is being used by the Judiciary not only to interpret but also for other purposes. If they only interpret vague provisions, ambiguous provision, it is welcome because that is their job. But in the guise of Article 141, what do they do? Today, they have taken the Departments of Government of India. There are Empowerment Committees appointed by the Supreme Court which are deciding matters which ought to have been decided by the respective Departments of the Government of India. You can imagine about it. I am only citing the case of the Ministry of Environment and Forests because I know about that. I don't know how much power Mr. Javadekar will be having after this. What is meant by 'law declared'? Does it mean that you can, just in the name of interpretation, lay down a new law? There are ample number of judgements; the Law Minister will be knowing that there are ample number of judgements, in which guidelines are laid down in various matters, as if they are Acts of Parliament. We have been following those guidelines as if they are Acts of Parliament, passed by Parliament.

Secondly, as it is said, ignorance of law is no excuse. If ignorance of law is no excuse, then, searching a law in a judgement is like searching a pin in a stack. If I want to know one proposition of a law, I have to read hundred pages or two hundred pages

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

8.00 P.M.

of a judgement to know what the proposition is. Therefore, judges themselves are not following or facilitating common men or even lawyers to understand the proposition of law.

Sir, another aspect is, supposing this Bill is violative of the Constitution, then, there are two criteria. One is that you have to go into the lists, namely, the Union List, the Concurrent List and the State List. That will decide whether the Parliament is competent or not to enact such a law. Second thing is violation of fundamental rights. Now, this is very vague. If you read the fundamental rights, you can stretch any fundamental right to strike down anything. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, these fundamental rights are very important. To interpret the fundamental rights in such a manner as it strikes down any normal legislation or normal Act of Parliament will be a superfluous thing.

Secondly, after the Judicial Commission is constituted, today we are showing our supremacy by passing this legislation, coupled with the ordinary legislation that we will pass, but while constituting the Commission, we have also to be transparent. We should not emulate the Supreme Court. Let that action of yours be transparent. You know what I mean. It should be transparent, and proper eminent persons of integrity should be made as members. I thank you for one thing that I made one recommendation in my Report and you have included that. In the recommendation, we said that one of the eminent persons should be from the SC, ST, OBC, minority, women, and you have accepted that. I welcome that. Therefore, I hope that you will implement this legislation as an ordinary legislation in the right spirit, in the overall interest of the Government of India and of Parliament, and take further steps, from time to time, to protect the interests of Parliament. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make some observations on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

At the very outset, our party's view is that so far as the independence of the Judiciary is concerned, that has to be the first criterion to be kept in mind.

As I see, in this amendment, in the Constitution itself now the Judicial Commission has been included. It has been made a part of the Constitution itself. Therefore, at least, there cannot be any tinkering. I would not use the word 'tinkering' because the Legislature in its wisdom does it, but there may be a situation where if it is not in the Constitution, then there could have been changes today, tomorrow, thereafter again with regard to the constitution of the Commission which has to be the main body with respect to this.

We had made certain suggestions. Probably in the procedure part it is being taken care of that so far as the High Courts are concerned, it may be difficult for a Commission sitting in Delhi only to consider and find out the name from the High Court. In the procedure part, probably, some explanations have been given that how the High Court Judges would be appointed and the names initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court. I would like the hon. Law Minister to definitely throw light on this because it may not be a system which may fail on account of this because today the vacancies as they are existing, it is known to all of us. If we take Uttar Pradesh itself, about 160 sanctioned strength is there. Out of this 160 strength which was sanctioned almost 12 years back, up to that extent, we have been able to fill up only 80 to 90 and reached, maximum 90 Judges' appointment in the High Court of Uttar Pradesh in Allahabad which is for Uttar Pradesh. The result has been pendency of the cases in the High Court. It is voluminous. About 16 lakh cases are pending in the Allahabad High Court itself.

But my party's concern has always been that in the representation in the selection of the High Court Judges, who come later on to the hon. Supreme Court, there has always been a discriminatory attitude to the extent that so far as women are concerned, and especially, so far as Scheduled Caste persons are concerned, there has always been a discriminatory attitude. We do not find number of women judges in comparison to the male judges, even though there are a large number of willing lawyers from the women category. But still we have only one or two. The first woman judge in Allahabad High Court we got only 20 years back. By bringing in this procedure and making it a requirement under the Commission there will be a member, maybe, a woman, maybe, of the other category, especially the Scheduled Caste category. The 'Scheduled Caste' category has been completely excluded from consideration. They have been totally discriminated against even through the minorities, the backwards got the chances to come into it. The women have also got it. But so far as Scheduled Caste is concerned, the result has been very bad because we do not have judges belonging to this category. Therefore, there is a feeling throughout the country that there is no representative of them. A judge will act in an independent manner, but still, if in the entire judiciary there is no Scheduled Caste person. In Uttar Pradesh, the Law Minister will find out from the records, for the last several years, no appointment has been made from the Scheduled Caste as a High Court Judge. The result has been that there is a complete vacuum and a zero per cent representation of the Scheduled Castes in the Bench of the High Court. Naturally, from the High Court only they come to the hon. Supreme Court. Recently, we have been able to get two Judges directly from the Bar after a very, very long time to the hon. Supreme Court. Otherwise, they are coming from the High Courts. So, this aspect we have been throughout saying in the Parliament and outside. So, this has to be taken into consideration. I hope that this Judicial Commission

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

which is now being constituted under the Constitution Amendment, even if there is no representative, because it is not being done as by rotation or all the members necessarily will be there or not be there, it will be decided later, when the constitution of the Commission is done. Even if there is no representative because it has not been said 'by rotation', the Scheduled Caste members would be there or not be there, will be decided later on when Commission is constituted. But even if it is not there, I would definitely request -- hon. Law Minister is also going to be a Member of the Commission -- that this aspect may kindly be considered that the representatives, at least, from the Scheduled Castes are there, and out of 160 Judges or 90 sitting Judges, you can think of, at least, one Judge from this community. Do not exclude them completely and give an impression that they will not be allowed to come into the Bench of High Courts. Their representation should be in the percentage that is due to them. I have raised this issue again and again, on several occasions, in this House. I had raised it before the previous Law Minister also when the UPA Government was there. But, for whatever reasons, the names have not been sent. To my knowledge, the names were sent earlier, during the UPA Government's tenure, when Mayawati ji was the Chief Minister. But, ultimately, when those names came to Delhi, some of them were dropped at the level of the Supreme Court and the rest were dropped at the Government's level. So, all these prejudices keep on adding in the minds of the particular community that they should not represent in the higher Judiciary and, therefore, they should be excluded. Therefore, we hope that this Commission will act independently and will get the best of the Judges, who will be appointed not on the basis of nomination, as is now being done. There are three members in the Collegium and they decide among themselves. One agrees to one name, the other say that this is his name and the third says this is his name and if you don't agree to my name, I won't agree to your names. Therefore, the entire names are either gone or get stuck. That is why there are vacancies. That is why there are pendencies. And, then, we stand here and request the Government to do something so that the cases are disposed of. You cannot burn the files. You can only dispose of them, after being decided. In the High Court of Allahabad itself, where I have been practising for the last 39 years, the pendency is about 16 lakh. In Lucknow itself, the pendency is about 4 lakhs. So, all these things add to the difficulties of the public, the litigants, who come to the court with high hopes that their cases will be decided. In the capacity of Advocate General of UP, when I was there, in the capacity of Chairman of the Bar Council of UP, in the capacity of the Government when the BSP was in power there, on all these occasions, I had raised this matter. I don't know when I will die and nobody knows it. But, at least, when a Judge is appointed, the day he is appointed, it is known to every one that this is the date when he will retire. And, when the date of retirement is known in advance why we fail to get the appointments done? I

have seen the other Bill. The other Bill, which provides the procedure, says that before the retirement, within this period, you will have to send the recommendations. It has to be considered and, hopefully, this will remove the anomaly of having a large number of vacancies. Recently, we heard that the strength will be increased in the High Courts. Once the strength of High Courts is increased by 25 per cent, it will go to 200 Judges in Uttar Pradesh. But what about 160? We have not been able to fill even 160. Rather, we have not been able to cross 100 in Uttar Pradesh because the procedure has failed. Therefore, the existing procedure -- which was not provided originally in the Constitution, where the consultation was to be done with the Chief Justice by the President -- has been reversed the other way. They will be informed that we are appointing so and so and if you don't agree I will reiterate and you will have to re-confirm that name. That procedure was not in the Constitution and it has miserably failed. Therefore, to have effective and honest Judges in the Bench, who decide the fate of 125 crore people and the litigants who come to the court, it is necessary that the amendment should be brought. We are in support of it. We are not going at length in mentioning the merits and demerits. This exercise was also done earlier when the UPA had brought the amendments. I had also spoken on that occasion for two hours. I do not want to reiterate all that. We support this, except one thing on which the hon. Law Minister would, probably, come out tomorrow and explain when he brings forward the other Bill. Through Article 124 C, by an amendment in the Constitution, you have brought the power of Parliament to make the law. This power of Parliament to make laws is being brought through Article 124C which is presently not in existence. Whether the other Bill which would be coming tomorrow can be made a law as on date or it has to wait till the amendment, that, of course, we would consider when the Bill comes tomorrow. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज माननीय विधि मंत्री मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं, क्योंकि वे देश के उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था में सुधार हेतु संवैधानिक संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। हमने उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों को लोगों की मौलिक रक्षा के अधिकार का दायित्व दिया है, लेकिन जहां इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों ने तय की है, वहां यह विषय पिछले 24 सालों से चल रहा है कि जिन लोगों को वहां पर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है, उनकी नियुक्ति की कसौटी क्या है, उनकी नियुक्ति के मानक क्या हैं? कई बार यह कहा जाता है कि नियुक्ति की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसमें हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा क्या थी? हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा न्यायपालिका से परामर्श की थी, लेकिन यह परामर्श से सहमति की जो व्याख्या न्यायपालिका द्वारा की गई है, वह इस संविधान संशोधन का मूल आधार है। यह बहुत न्यायविदों का भी मानना है, न्यायिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों का भी मानना है और यह इस देश के लिए भी आवश्यक है कि परामर्श की प्रक्रिया के दो भाग अवश्य होने चाहिए। परामर्श जहां न्यायपालिका से होना चाहिए, वहां परामर्श सरकार से भी होना चाहिए, न्यायपालिका का एक क्षेत्र जो बार

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

एसोसिएशन है, उनसे भी परामर्श होना चाहिए, विपक्षी पार्टियों की भी परामर्श में भूमिका होनी चाहिए और देश के जो एकेडेमिक लोग हैं, गणमान्य लोग हैं, उनकी भी परामर्श में व्यापक भूमिका होनी चाहिए। उसके साथ ही साथ नियुक्ति की जो प्रक्रिया है, इसमें पब्लिक सीक्रेसी नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि इसके लिए बेहतरीन व्यवस्था, बेहतरीन डेटा, बेटर क्राइटीरिया और बेटर ऑफिस सेट अप की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस व्यवस्था में लोगों का विश्वास तभी कायम हो सकता है, वह विश्वास तभी बना रह सकता है, जब हम उन सारी प्रक्रियाओं को पारदर्शिता के साथ पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें। हम अच्छे लोगों को न्यायपालिका में लाने के लिए, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करें। जो संवैधानिक संशोधन माननीय विधि मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, मुझे लगता है कि संवैधानिक संशोधन और इसके बाद जो बिल आने वाला है, जिस न्यायिक आयोग की बात वे कह रहे हैं, उसको देखने के बाद ध्यान में आता है कि यह जो व्यवस्था बनेगी, इसमें न्यायिक नियुक्तियों की प्रक्रिया ज्यादा पारदर्शी होगी, मजबूत होगी। इसमें एक उचित प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, एक उत्तरदायी न्यायिक व्यवस्था बनाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों को नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में स्थान देकर उनके साथ समन्वय बनाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और इसके साथ ही साथ, देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष न्यायपालिका के लिए जिस आधारभूत ढांचे को आर्टिकल 368 में हमने कहा है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए और देश का जो संघीय ढांचा है, उस संघीय ढांचे का भी समायोजन इस बिल के माध्यम से किया गया है। कई बार न्यायपालिका में नियुक्तियों के समय में यह विषय उठता है कि इसमें फर्स्ट जेनरेशन लॉयर कितने हैं? यह प्रश्न भी उठता है कि जिस अनुपात में महिलाएं लॉ की शिक्षा प्राप्त करके आ रही हैं, उस अनुपात में उनकी कितनी नियुक्तियां जजों के रूप में हो रही हैं? जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश में ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है, जहां न्यायाधीश स्वयं अपनी नियुक्ति करें, अपनी नियुक्ति के लिए प्रक्रिया भी खुद ही तय करें और उसके लिए कानून का भी खुद ही निर्माण करें। हमें उस प्रक्रिया से बाहर आकर अपने संविधान निर्माताओं की मंशा के अनुरूप न्यायपालिका के परामर्श को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, लेकिन समाज के बाकी वर्गों की भी इसमें सहभागिता होनी चाहिए। हमने कोलेजियम के स्थान पर न्यायिक आयोग की जो कल्पना की है या कोलेजियम के आधार पर हम जो यह न्यायिक आयोग बना रहे हैं, उसमें मेरा यह मानना है कि यह न्यायिक आयोग कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका की समान सक्रिय भागीदारी को निर्धारित करेगा। समान सक्रिय भागीदारी को निर्धारित करके कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका, दोनों की परस्पर सहयोगात्मक और सहभागिता के आधार पर निष्पक्ष नियुक्ति हो, उसके लिए इस न्यायिक आयोग के गठन की बात की गई है, इसलिए इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और निष्पक्षता को बनाए रखना है।

अभी सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी खुद ये आंकड़े दे रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में न्यायिक नियुक्तियों की जितनी संख्या है, उसके 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कभी नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाई है। इस समय देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के 800 से ज्यादा पद हैं, लेकिन कभी भी 60 परसेंट और 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा पद नहीं भरे जाते। न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया है। इस लम्बी प्रक्रिया को पूरा करने के लिए हमें एक परमानेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन की

आवश्यकता है। जब न्यायाधीश पूरे समय अपना निर्णय देते हैं, तो निर्णय देने के साथ-साथ अगर हम उनके समकक्ष न्यायिक आयोग के रूप में एक परमानेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन स्थापित करेंगे तो वे ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति करेंगे।

सर, अगर हम इसके साथ के बिल का अध्ययन करेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि हम लोगों ने जिन न्यायिक आयोग की कल्पना की है और इस न्यायिक आयोग में जिन पांच सदस्यों की बात कही गई है, उनमें से तीन सदस्यों में खुद ज्यूडिशियरी के चीफ जस्टिस और उनके दो सदस्य रहने वाले हैं, विधि मंत्री इसके सदस्य रहने वाले हैं और इसके जो बाकी के दो सदस्य नियुक्त होने वाले हैं, वे प्रधान मंत्री तथा प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं। उस पर भी वे उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की सहमति के आधार पर करने वाले हैं। लेकिन, ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है? ऐसा करने से देश में जो न्यायिक नियुक्ति है, उसमें किस विषय से मजबूती मिलेगी? अभी भी न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के समय हिन्दुस्तान में हम जिस लोकतंत्र की कल्पना करते हैं, उसमें सभी सामाजिक वर्गों यानी पिछड़े वर्गों की, दलितों की, आदिवासियों की और महिलाओं की समान भागीदारी की बात हम करते हैं। अगर हम नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को अपनाते समय कम से कम उनके दृष्टिकोण और उनकी व्यावहारिकता को इसमें स्थान देंगे तो उचित होगा। वह एक चयन के लिए है, वह किसी मानदंड के निर्धारण के लिए नहीं है। लेकिन, जैसा मैंने प्रारंभ में भी कहा है कि उस चयन को हमें ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से, व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर करना चाहिए।

हमने जिस न्यायिक आयोग की बात कही है, उसमें एक विषय और है। इसे उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में वकालत करने वाले लोग भी जानते हैं कि उसके जो सेक्शन दो और तीन हैं, उनमें उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को तो नामों की संस्तुति करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि कमीशन के पास अगर ऐसा कोई नाम आता है, अगर कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया तय की जाती है कि कोई व्यक्ति न्यायाधीश बनने के लिए पर्याप्त योग्यता रखता है, तो कमीशन को भी इस बात का अधिकार दिया गया है कि उसकी संस्तुति करे। सामान्यतः यह माना जाता है कि न्यायपालिका में किसी एक पृष्ठभूमि का नहीं, बल्कि जो भी व्यक्ति न्यायाधीश बनने की योग्यता रखता है, मतलब वह व्यक्ति कानून का जानकार है, वह व्यक्ति अपने आचरण में सत्यनिष्ठा का पालन करता है, वह व्यक्ति विश्वसनीय है, लेकिन अगर वह न्यायाधीशों की निगाह में नहीं भी आता है तो कमीशन के माध्यम से प्रक्रियागत रूप से उसका नाम संस्तुति के लिए दिया जा सकता है। और उसके बाद भी कार्यपालिका के साथ-साथ इसमें जो आगे उन्होंने प्रक्रिया को तय किया है कि जो नाम कमीशन के पास भी आएगा वह भी चीफ जस्टिस को उनकी संस्तुति के लिए दिया जाएगा। उसमें जो एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया है चीफ जस्टिस अपने सहयोगी सीनियर साथियों के साथ और जो न्यायिक कमीशन बनाया है इसमें भी लिखा गया है और उसमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि 'उसके साथ-साथ वह जो नियुक्ति है, उसमें बार के वरिष्ठ वकीलों की भी सलाह ली जाएगी' न्यायिक कमीशन में उन्होंने सैक्शन-4 में प्रोविजन किया है। इसमें किसी भी नियुक्ति के समय अगर आपको पारदर्शिता लानी है, अगर व्यापक विचार-विमर्श करना है तो सभी संबंधित पक्षों की राय को जानने का आपको अधिकार होना चाहिए। मेरा यह मानना है कि हमारे देश में हमने संघीय ढांचे

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

की कल्पना की है। संघीय ढांचे की हमने इसलिए कल्पना की है ताकि भारत में सभी विभिन्न विचारों, वर्गों को और सभी क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को स्थान मिले। इसलिए न्यायिक कमीशन जब इस निर्णय को बैठकर करेगा तो न्यायिक कमीशन के सामने संबंधित गवर्नर और मुख्यमंत्री की राय को भी कम से कम लिखित रूप में लिया जाएगा। आखिर नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में एक व्यापक विचार-विमर्श हो, उसकी कसौटियां और मानक तय हों, उसमें किसी प्रकार से सीक्रेसी नहीं हो, क्योंकि इसको करने के बाद ही हम ऐसे व्यक्तियों का चयन कर सकेंगे, जो स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के आधार पर कार्य कर सकें। हम जानते हैं कि यह न्यायपालिका और न्यायाधीश का जो पद है इसमें कानूनी जानकारी के साथ-साथ, विश्वसनीयता के साथ-साथ करुणा का पक्ष भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है। हम जानते हैं कि भूमि अधिग्रहण के किसानों के केसेज सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक जाते-जाते 30 वर्षों तक भी नहीं सुलझ पाते हैं। मैंने बहुत से ऐसे केसेज को देखा है जिन में 30 वर्षों के बाद लोगों को compensation मिला है, तो वे लोग बाद में rehabilitate भी नहीं हो पाए। इसलिए तत्परित गति से लोगों को किस प्रकार से न्याय मिले, इसमें अच्छे लोग किस प्रकार से आएँ, इस संस्था में लोगों का विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए, हम जिस नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को चाहते हैं, उस नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता के मानक कैसे हों, उसके लिए यह विधेयक लाने के ये सारे प्रयास किए गए हैं और इसके द्वारा एक संवैधानिक संशोधन करके हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की जो आकांक्षा थी, उसके अनुरूप परामर्श की प्रक्रिया को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से बनाया गया है। इसके लिए परामर्श की प्रक्रिया में समन्वय को स्थान दिया गया है, परामर्श की प्रक्रिया में जो समाज के उच्च आदर्श हैं, उन उच्च आदर्शों को कसौटी पर कसने के लिए एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया जो सबके प्रति जवाबदेह हो, जो सबके प्रति उत्तरदायी हो, उस प्रक्रिया को बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है। इसलिए माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह मानना है कि आज आजादी के 65 वर्षों के बाद इस देश की जो न्यायपालिका है, जिसके ऊपर करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास है, जो लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा करती है, उसके न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के मानक, पार्लियामेंट की जो कमेटी है उस कमेटी ने भी पूरी तरीके से उसकी संस्तुति की है, जिसको सभी लोगों ने माना है। मेरा यह मानना है कि यह जो न्यायिक आयोग है और यह जो संविधान संशोधन है, यह देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष न्यायपालिका बनाने के लिए, न्यायिक नियुक्तियों में पारदर्शिता के मानक लाने के लिए और संविधान निर्माताओं ने जिस व्यापक विचार-विमर्श की प्रक्रिया को कहा है, उस परामर्श की प्रक्रिया में न्यायपालिका के साथ-साथ सामाजिक वर्गों को स्थान देने के लिए जो प्रयास किया गया है, मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में यह देश के संविधान के लिए एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. While speaking on the 99th Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014, I would like to make it clear that my Party, the All India Trinamool Congress, and our leader, Ms. Mamata Bannerjee, always

believe in the independence of Judiciary and the powers of judicial review. We don't believe in committed judiciary, as was propagated in the 70s. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Please don't say such things.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I have the right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We can debate that. At that time, it was your ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: When your turn comes, you may speak. Being a senior Member, you know the rules of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have every right to speak. So, we have seen in this country how the judiciary was made to measure in the mid-70s and what was the resultant effect on our body polity. Therefore, we are very much cautious. It is true that we have learnt by lessons; it is true that our judiciary, particularly the High Courts and the Supreme Court, in plethora of cases, have given landmark judgements ensuring justice social – political and economic -- as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. There is no doubt about it. But when we look at the process of selection of Judges, we feel disturbed, as rightly pointed out by Shantaramji few minutes back, because in no democratic country of the world such a Collegium system exists. He has mentioned a number of countries. I am giving the example of one country, that is, Switzerland. In Switzerland, the Members of the Swiss Federal Assembly appoint the Members of Swiss Federal Court. But, through this Amendment Bill or the other Bill, we are not seeking that power of Switzerland that the Members of Parliament will appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court. Rather we are trying to evolve a system. Why? Our hon. Law Minister, while introducing the Bill, has given a chronological account as to how we have dealt with this thing. We have been thinking of this for the past 24 years without arriving at any conclusion whatsoever. How long should we wait and why is it required, and why is it necessary? Everybody knows what is the effect of the Second Judges Case Judgement. The Supreme Court itself changed the basic structure of the Constitution by interpreting a particular article by importing a new interpretation. Although in several cases the Supreme Court has said that while interpreting a particular word, no interpretation other than the ordinary dictionary meaning should be imported. But in that case, the Supreme Court interpreted it in a manner which is prejudicial to the interest of functioning of the judiciary in this country. This is why I support it. And I think that this Bill is very much necessary. Sir, this balance has been upset by the Second Judges Case and the original balance of power needs to be restored. We need to restore the *status quo ante*. Otherwise, the very purpose of the Constitution goal will be frustrated; what the Constitution makers thought, what they perceived and what they made while enacting

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

the Constitution, that will also be frustrated, and it will be a disrespect to the framers of the Constitution, according to us. Sir, even the National Commission to Review the Working of the Indian Constitution said, “it would be worthwhile to have a participatory mode with the participation of both the Executive and the Judiciary in making such recommendations. The Commission proposes the composition of the Collegium which gives due importance to and provides for the effective participation of both the Executive and the judicial wings of the State as an integrated scheme for the machinery for the appointment of Judges. The Commission, accordingly, recommends the establishment of a National Judicial Commission under the Constitution.” Sir, this recommendation was of 2002 and we are in 2014 now, and still discussing it. I will conclude by quoting a remark of the very honourable Judge, who was one of the architects of the judgement of the Second Judges case, late Justice Verma. Kindly allow me to say two-three lines because that is very vital. He even appeared before our Standing Committee and we had the opportunity to hear him. What he said in other areas, he said the same thing, and I am quoting from his remarks. Late Justice Verma, who was one of the authors of the Second Judges case, on a later reflection, observed, “My 1993 judgment has been both misunderstood and misused. Therefore, some kind of rethink is required on my judgment and the appointment process of High Court and Supreme Court Judges is basically a joint or participatory exercise between the Executive and the Judiciary, both taking part in it.” But what happened in this Constitution (Amendment) Bill or the other Bill? When we will discuss that, we will discuss that also. Now, not only the Executive and the Judiciary have been empowered but even civil society has been included. Two eminent persons of civil society have been included in the process of selection. Then, what is the objection? Where lies the objection? I personally feel, I strongly feel, that the Government has tried to broaden and widen the scope of selection by way of introducing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I support this Bill on behalf of my Party.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, प्रारंभ में ही मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं इस संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। मुझे पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट क्लासेज़ के स्टुडेंट्स को कंस्टीट्यूशनल लॉ और वर्ल्ड कंस्टीट्यूशनल लॉ पढ़ाने का अवसर मिला है। जब मैं पढ़ाया करता था या पढ़ता था, तब एक सवाल सामने आता था कि भारत का संविधान वकीलों का स्वर्ग है। आज मैंने जब प्रारंभ में यहां चर्चा सुनी, तो मुझे लगा कि वह बिल्कुल सही बात है, क्योंकि किसी भी तरह से अपनी बात को अपने तरीके से रखने का, मनचाहे तरीके से भारतीय संविधान की व्याख्या करने का अवसर लोगों को मिलता है। हालांकि हमारा संविधान सबसे ज्यादा स्पष्ट है, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा, सबसे क्लीयर, सबसे स्पष्ट संविधान हमारा है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कॉलेजियम सिस्टम

है, जिसको हम बदलने जा रहे हैं, इसकी वजह से या यों कहिएगा कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश में जज स्वयं जज को अपॉइंट नहीं करते हैं। हमारा हिंदुस्तान अकेला ऐसा देश है, जिसमें जज स्वयं जज को अपॉइंट करते हैं, वरना एग्जीक्यूटिव अपॉइंट करती है, जैसा कहा गया कि स्विट्ज़रलैंड में लेजिस्लेचर अपॉइंट करती है और ब्रिटेन में तो जो अपील का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है वह स्वयं अपर हाउस ही है, House of Lord है। यह बात अलग है कि जब वह अपील के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के रूप में बैठता है, तब केवल Law Lords ही उसमें बैठते हैं, कोई और मेम्बर नहीं बैठता। हमारे यहां यह अजीब स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी, स्वयं जुडिशियरी के प्रति संविधान को डिस्टॉर्ट कर दिया गया था।

श्रीमन, इस तरह का अमेंडमेंट क्यों लाना पड़ा? आप देखिए कि अपॉइंटमेंट्स किस तरह के होते हैं? एक व्यक्ति जज है, उसका लड़का जज है, उसका दामाद जज है, किसी का भतीजा जज है। आप देखिए, आधे अपॉइंटमेंट्स ऐसे होते हैं और हर बार इसी तरह के अपॉइंटमेंट्स होते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य से इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट, जो सबसे बड़ा हाईकोर्ट है, उसका मिनिमम रिप्रेजेंटेशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है। संभवतः एक जज उसमें होगा, जबकि ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं होता था। कोलेजियम सिस्टम आने के बाद जिस तरह से मनमानी की गई, हमें याद आता है कि संभवतः यही परिस्थितियां रही होंगी, जब अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति फ्रैंकलिन डी. रूजवेल्ट को यह कहना पड़ा, जब उनके कानूनों को बार-बार फेडरल, सुप्रीम कोर्ट रद्द कर देता था कि अगर यही रवैया सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज का रहा, फेडरल कोर्ट के जजेज का रहा, तो हम न्यायालय को अपने लोगों से पैक कर देंगे। यह बात अलग है कि सीनेट ने कहा कि हम पैक नहीं होने देंगे, लेकिन मान्यवर, उसका असर यह हुआ कि उसके बाद आज तक... यह 1936 की बात है, आज तक कभी भी अमेरिका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस तरह का कोई फैसला नहीं दिया, जो प्रैग्मेटिक न हो, जो जनता की भावना के अनुसार न हो या जो संसद की जो कलेक्टिव विल होती है, उसके खिलाफ हो। कभी नहीं दिया। इसकी जरूरत है और इसीलिए यह जो बिल लाया जा रहा है, यह बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि हमारे यहां न्यायपालिका मनमाने तरीके से फैसले करने लगी है। एक बार एक साहब कह रहे थे कि अगर न्यायपालिका का वक्त हो, वह सब फैसले करने ही लगेगी। जो चाहे फैसला कर दे, जैसे चाहे नीतिगत फैसला करने लगे। एक बड़े वकील ने एक बार हमसे कहा कि न्यायपालिका का बस चले तो यह फैसला कर सकती है कि किसी महिला को डिलीवरी होने को हो, तो उस पर भी स्टे कर दिया जाए। इस सीमा तक स्टे करने का और यह सब करने का...माननीय कानून मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, तो एक और बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत यह हो गई है कि जुडिशियरी के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वह डिस्पैशनेट होकर सारा काम करेगी, लेकिन जब पोलिटिकल लोगों का मामला आता है, तो लोगों को ऐसा आभास हो गया है कि यदि राजनीतिक व्यक्ति का कोई मुकदमा है, तो वह राजनीतिक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ जाएगा, फैसला उसके पक्ष में नहीं होगा। यह धारणा अगर बन जाए, तो न्यायपालिका की निष्पक्षता पर आंच आने लगती है और न्यायपालिका जो फैसले देती है, उस पर लोग उंगली उठाने लगते हैं। Contempt of court की वजह से कोई कुछ कहता नहीं है, लेकिन चौराहे पर, बाजार में, सड़क पर न्यायपालिका के बारे में क्या-क्या बातें होती हैं, उनको न मैं यहां कह सकता हूं, न मैं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन आप भी सुनते होंगे, हम भी सुनते हैं और सारी जनता बोलती है। स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई है। मान्यवर कानून मंत्री जी, आप तो बड़े वकील हैं और देश के कानून मंत्री हैं,

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

अच्छा काम करने जा रहे हैं, तो आप यह देखिएगा। आज ऐसे तमाम लोग बाजार में घूमते हैं, जो अगर किसी का मुकदमा है, तो उसके पास जाते हैं कि यह जजमेंट आपको मिल जाएगा, इतने करोड़ रुपए दे दीजिए। 'ओपन मैगजीन' में तो स्पष्ट रूप से एक जज का उल्लेख किया गया था और उसमें यह भी लिखा था कि वे जज दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के जज थे और जो आदमी आया था, उसने कहा था कि यह जजमेंट आएगा और हूबहू वही जजमेंट दो महीने बाद डिलीवर हुआ, जो जजमेंट उस व्यक्ति को दिखाया गया था कि इतने पैसे दीजिए, तो यह जजमेंट आएगा। जब स्थिति यह हो जाए.. आरोप यह लगता है कि पोलिटिशियन बहुत बेईमान हैं, लेकिन स्थिति जो है, वह अदरवाइज है। मैं किसी को ब्लेम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। इसलिए कोलेजियम सिस्टम को समाप्त करके संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से आप जो यह काम करने जा रहे हैं, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कदम है। एक बात जो ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मिश्रा जी ने कही थी, मैं आधा मिनट और लूंगा। मिश्रा जी ने जो बात कही थी, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ कि जो वंचित वर्ग के लोग हैं, बहुत इंटेलिजेंट वकील या जजेज होने के बाद भी उनका नंबर आ नहीं पाता है। उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, यह ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। चूंकि अब आप अपॉइंटमेंट का कमिशन बना रहे हैं और उसमें आप एक आदमी को रखने भी जा रहे हैं, जो महिला, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, माइनॉरिटी या ओ.बी.सी. का होगा, तो अच्छी बात है और हो सकता है कि इसकी वजह से कुछ लोग आएँ... वरना nominal representation है, कहीं-कहीं बिल्कुल representation नहीं है। बहुत अच्छी बात यह है कि जो आप अप्वाइंटमेंट वाला बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें 6 महीने पहले से ही, कौन कब रिटायर हो रहा है, कितनी वेकेंसीज क्रिएट हो रही हैं, उसके लिए तैयारी हो जाएगी और एक महीने के अंदर आप उन सबको फिल अप कर देंगे। अभी जो होता है कि जब चाहे, जितना विलम्ब होता रहता है, पहले से कोई तैयारी नहीं होता है, आधे हाई कोर्ट के जजिज को वैकेंसीज इलाहाबाद में लगातार खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। जब यह बिल पास हो जाएगा तो यह कमी भी दूर हो जाएगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपको बहुत बधाई देते हुए कि, आप एक प्रशंसनीय काम करने जा रहे हैं, जो unbridled judiciary है, उसको रास्ते पर लाने के लिए आप जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ और इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Now, Shri Majeed Memon. You have got only four minutes.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish, this is a very important subject where I can throw light on most relevant aspects of the matter, Your Honour would excuse me for a couple of minutes more.

'Who will judge the Judges' is the question, in fact, and that precisely is at the backdrop of the entire discussion. People believe that the Judges, particularly of the higher Judiciary, must be like Caesar's wife, beyond doubt. I have been saying for years that when an allegation is made against a Judge, unlike our general system, where benefit of doubt

is always extended to the accused, in the case of Judges, the benefit of doubt should not be extended to such Judge, but it be extended to the fair name of administration of justice and immediate steps must be taken to identify a black sheep and fast steps be taken to see that such people do not survive in our system. People in this country are losing faith in the past few years in political organizations, politicians and other institutions. They only feel that the last resort is the court of law. It is only the court where they believe that next to God, sanctity would be there, honesty would be there, integrity would be there, fairness would be there and they would go with some justice that they are seeking. Unfortunately, this faith is tottering. It is not the fear of contempt of court which should make a person respect a Judge, but it should be the respect that must flow from within every individual. A Judge must not feel that I am protected because there is a law like contempt of court that nobody can raise a finger at me. Public must respect a Judge and the Judge must command respect, and all this is possible if we have a good system in place and we have right people on the Bench. Now, the hon. Law Minister himself being an eminent lawyer and a friend of mine, I must say that one of the reasons why people are losing faith in the system is, of course, the great backlog, pendency, delay, etc. Therefore, the Commission will have a great job to speed up the matters of filling up vacancies immediately. Our friends have spoken before me and they said that when a Judge is appointed, immediately, on the date of his appointment itself, we know his date of superannuation by virtue of his age and, therefore, we need not wait till the last two months or three months, as you suggest. You can be in preparedness a year before. If there are 50 vacancies or 100 vacancies likely to fall in the next one year in various High Courts, why can't we keep people in stand-by, duly selected? All right, they would not change in two or three months. If you have tested their credentials and if they are through the test that you have laid for the purposes of elevation to the Bench, that would not change in a matter of three or four months. You can again on the day of his appointment have another verification. But the whole process begins after a Judge relinquishes his office and that is the reason why so many vacancies are existing. Sir, we have 55,000 pending cases in the Supreme Court alone. We have got sixty million cases pending in courts all over the country. People have lost faith. The father takes up the litigation; the son fights the litigation; and the grandson gets the verdict and the fruit of litigation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Advocates are also responsible for that. Do not blame only Judges. Advocates are also responsible for that.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Lawyers and everybody ...*(Interruptions)*... but lack of Judges. Why are we not increasing the requisite strength of Judges? Why are we having deficiency in the number of Judges? Don't we have funds? Are we considering judiciary as a non-money generating institution and therefore it should be considered a secondary

[Shri Majeed Memon]

thing? It is the primary institution. A country's civilisation can be best gauged by the effectiveness with which its justice system functions. And if we do not have our justice system upright and if we do not make the people happy and satisfied with regard to its operation, we would be called uncivilised in terms of that expression. I would only suggest that vacancies need to be filled up fast and transparency, as far as possible, should be there.

My friend, the Law Minister, has already spoken about the outline of the procedure that we are going to adopt through this Commission. The Supreme Court appointments are fewer in comparison. The Supreme Court appointments are more or less automatic in the sense that Chief Justices from various courts step in by virtue of their seniority. In exceptional cases, they are sidelined. There is no difficulty with regard to appointment of Supreme Court Judges. What matters more is the appointment at the level of High Courts. We have 24 High Courts and 906 Judges in our country. All these seats are never filled up. There are vacancies. If you look at the strength, probably the strength or the number has to be enhanced. Why should we not rush up to see that we can only restore the faith of the people and enhance the confidence of the common justice seeker if we have sufficient number of courts and sufficient number of judges who should command respect not out of the fear of contempt of court or law but by virtue of their integrity, by virtue of their ability and by virtue of their performance? Therefore, when we are judging the Judges, we will have to have a very careful scrutiny. I am sure that the Commission, which will come in place, will take care of all these things. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I fully support this Bill. I congratulate the Law Minister for choosing the route of amending the Constitution instead of an ordinary legislation, as was done on the previous occasion, which we all debated. No one in this House is against the independence of the judiciary. Every Member of this House is for the independence of the judiciary. Independence of the judiciary means institutional independence of the judiciary and is not related to each individual Judge at the time of appointment. At the time of appointment, there can only be a prognosis as to whether he will be independent or not. There is a great error in the approach of many of the Judges and even some people who speak about it thinking if the Executive has the say, he will not be independent, but he will obey the Executive. This is a wrong conception. If this is true, if he owes his appointment to Judges, then he will not be independent of those Judges. Therefore, this is a wrong logic. The Constitution originally vested the power of appointment in the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers only after consulting such Judges of the Supreme Court as the President may deem fit and also Judges of the High Court and in case of appointment of puisne Judge, the Chief Justice of

India shall always be consulted. The Supreme Court re-wrote Article 124 and substituted concurrence for consultation. They overlooked Article 233 of the Constitution where the founding fathers used two different words for the appointment of District Judges which is also part of the judiciary. In Article 233(1), they said consultation with regard to posting and promotion of district judges. But in Article 233(2), they said that the Government shall appoint on the recommendation of the High Court. Neither Article 124 nor Article 217 uses the word 'recommendation.' Now, the next aspect of the matter is there is clearly, already, an observation of the Supreme Court for going with an amendment to the Constitution. We must see that the Nine Bench judgement was consequent to a reference by a Bench of three Judges in Subhash Sharma's case. The Supreme Court said in 1991 "We are aware of the position that the setting up of the National Judicial Commission through a Constitutional amendment is in contemplation. In the event of the amendment being carried and a National Judicial Commission being set up the correctness of the ratio in S.P. Gupta's case on the status of the Chief Justice of India may not be necessary to be examined in view of the fact that by the amendment the Chief Justice of India would become the Chairman of the Commission. In case the Commission is not appointed, the two questions indicated above which are vital had to be decided by a larger Bench." Therefore, they say, if you have a Judicial Appointments Commission by the amendment of the Constitution, this entire exercise of the primacy and Chief Justice's powers become academic and infructuous. The learned Judges said, whatever we have decided by the three Judges, are all final, except two questions, namely, the position of the Chief Justice of India in relation to the primacy and justiciability of fixation of Judges. The nine Judges expanded their jurisdiction. I do not want to explain because my time is very limited.

The next is about the experience of the two Judges, each at different times as members of the Collegium. Therefore, they are not outsiders but insiders who knew the working of the collegium of the Supreme Court. I am not referring to the unnecessary controversy raised by a learned Judge which has rightly caused anguish to the Chief Justice of India. One of them after her retirement said in a memorial, lecture in memory of the great jurist who practised in the Supreme Court, after he has retired as the Mumbai High Court Judge. She said and I quote, "Consensus within the Collegium is sometimes resolved through a trade-off resulting in dubious appointments with disastrous consequences for the litigants and the credibility of the judicial system. Besides, institutional independence has also been compromised by growing sycophancy and 'lobbying' within the system." The sycophancy necessarily means the sycophancy to the members of the collegium to get appointed and lobbying. "Besides institutional independence has also been compromised".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parasaranji, are you quoting?

SHRI K. PRASARAN: Yes, Sir, I am quoting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From where are you quoting? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if it is a quotation.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: I am not discussing about the conduct of a Judge. I am not offending article 121. This is in the context of the appointment of Judges. We are not an adjudicating jurisdiction. I know that. It is by a retired Judge. It is an open speech. If she can do it openly outside the House, I can do it inside the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you are saying, or, what you are going to say will be part of the record of the House. Now, you are directly attacking the Collegium and say that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He is referring to a remark of Justice Ruma Pal of the Supreme Court. It is not his words....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My point is, even if he is referring to a judgement of x or y or z, if it is derogatory to a judge, then, how can I allow? That is my point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are on a constitutional amendment by which you want to enable the Government to bring another Bill. That is okay. You can justify that. Here the hon. Member is directly attacking the Collegium and saying that Collegium ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): He is quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): He is quoting, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if it is a quotation. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, that is a psychic judgement. He is not saying anything wrong. As a Member, he has every right. This is in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Let him speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, all that is in the public domain, you cannot come and say here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It did not attract contempt of court. Why shouldn't he read it here? He is just quoting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As long as it is a direct criticism of judges, and as long as it is derogatory to the Collegium, how can I allow? Collegium is a group of judges. Can I allow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has been a distinguished Attorney General. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not to teach me that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That you cannot teach me. That is not the way.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what he has said is this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I leave it at that. I leave it at that and go to the next point. I have got too many good points. Please don't bother about this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, leave it at that and then proceed.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Another judge, who has been a member of the Collegium -- I am not going to talk anything derogatory; it has appeared in today's newspaper -- has said, "As the years passed, burgeoning criticisms that the present system did not remedy the drawbacks of the erstwhile mechanism have eventually become more strident. At least, in a few instances, unsuitable persons have found their way to seats of judges in the High Courts. It is, of course, a matter of relief that the number of such persons has not swelled to alarming proportions. "That was the need for this amendment so that it does not swell to alarming proportions. He further says, "At the same, it would not be true to say that no unsuitable person has reached the Supreme Court bench through the collegium system." I am not casting aspersions on judges. Here a judge who has been a member of the Collegium says, "It would not be true to say that no unsuitable person has reached the Supreme Court bench through the collegium system. The lesson to learn is that however much improvement is sought to be achieved through changes to the appointments process, the efficacy of its working depends on the vision and dedication of the persons empowered to manage the system." This system, many judges, many members of the Bar, several other people have said, has failed. Therefore, the need for this amendment. What is more to say? Let us not go into this controversy whether I am criticising a judgement or not. But I am sure, I have worked at the case law, I am not attacking the conduct of a judge and that too in the discharge of his judicial functions. I am on a system of appointment, and it can never be said to be a derogation of a judge. But I will go to the next point. What is more? They not only appropriated the entire power of appointment in themselves, which was in the Executive, which is the collective responsibility of the Council of the Ministers to the House, because the principle is, ours is a democratic sovereign, so the three limbs have to function in such important matters, namely, the Judiciary...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken much more time.

9.00 P.M.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Sir, I will take two minutes more. It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem, I will reduce your time and give him more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Sir, I will take only two minutes. Not only the power of appointment has been taken over...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reduce your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't get angry. I only said that I will reduce his time. Please continue, Mr. Parasaran.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Sir, I always obey the Chair. The moment you say, 'sit down', I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House wants you to speak. Why should I stop you? The whole House wants you to speak.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Not only the Supreme Court appropriated the power of appointment, many of us have not noted, they have appropriated to themselves the final say in the matter of removal of judges. All of us know, how the removal of a judge starts, through a notice by 100 MPs of the Lok Sabha there or 50 MPs here. The Speaker or the Vice-President then makes a reference. The Chief Justice constitutes a Committee of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, a Chief Justice of a High Court and a jurist. If that Committee finds him guilty, it comes before that House or this House.

This is after an Address by both the Houses, and that too, with a special majority right enshrined under the Constitution. Therefore, it is an exercise of the constituent power. The Supreme Court says, "He cannot come by a judicial review" against the finding of the Committee. But, after both the Houses had the Addressed and the Judge is removed, the Government has the power of judicial review. Therefore, even the removal of judges, after Address by both the Houses, the Supreme Court can have a judicial review. To add a rider, against the Committee's findings, it is in a narrow area – you know what that narrow area is – the power of appointment of judges was taken over. The power of final say in removal of judges, though with Parliament, has been taken over. This is the position in which we are. And the Supreme Court, today exercises, 'extensive jurisdiction'. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that there has to be a check and balance, in appointment of Judges and that check is given by this Amendment. Sir, if you give me permission, I can take two minutes more. Otherwise, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody wants you to speak.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: I do not want to disobey the Chair. I have the discipline.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI K. PARASARAN: Now, one thing is very important. It consists of the Chief Justice and two Judges of the Supreme Court. And the judgement of the Supreme Court said, "If the Chief Justice is to be the Chairman, then, that is a very good safeguard. His very presence, his personality, will be a control." There are the three from the Judiciary. Then, the Law Minister. That is, the Executive must have the say. And, correctly, the Law Minister is included. The next is, which is very often argued, that the Government are litigants before the Court. This is the criticism. The fact that the Government is bound to be a litigant was known to the founding fathers of the Constitution. They gave fundamental rights under Part III and also gave Article 32. That is, State will violate our fundamental right. The Supreme Court is sentinel on the quiver to protect this right. And article 32 is a very unique provision which is nowhere in the world. It is both a right and a remedy. And the founding fathers knew it. Therefore, it is a wrong criticism to say that the Executive should not have the powers.

Now, Lord Simon said, "The power of the Court is a referral to the people. The power of the people to decide has been delegated to the Judges." This is what he said. And, therefore, people also must have a say because citizens are also parties before the Court. So, the Government, as a litigant, is represented by the Law Minister. People, who are litigants before the Court, are represented by two eminent persons. And we all know how they are to be constituted; the Bill says so. Therefore, it consists of the Judiciary, the Executive, and citizens who are also litigants. There could not have been a better position than this.

Even though I have a lot to say, I do not want to be mistaken that I am holding a low class. Somebody was remarking that I talk as if I in a low class. It was not my intention. I wanted to ensure that these Amendments are not vulnerable to any attack by the Court. That I reserve for the Bill. I thank you for the extended time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we had extended the time up to 9.00 p.m. I want to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: We will continue tomorrow.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Let us continue tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was agreed only upto till 9.00 p.m.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Government said that we should sit up to 9.00 p.m., and we agreed to that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not three hours. Out of three hours, one-and-a-half hours are already over. What is the Government saying?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we can continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was agreed up to 9 o'clock and we accepted it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nine o'clock means 9 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is not saying anything.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Initially, the LoP had said, 'eight'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is keeping quiet. That is why...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does the Law Minister want to say?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are very tired.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Sir, we have decided to pass it tomorrow. Nobody is going to push it for the day after tomorrow. So we can start tomorrow, early morning and today we can have it up to 9.00 o'clock. It is enough now. Everybody is tired. Everybody is going to support this Bill. Where is the problem?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does the Parliamentary Affairs Minister want to say?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, tomorrow is the last day. Then people will leave by 2 o'clock. What I am trying to suggest to the House is, normally on the last day, people leave in the afternoon. So if you are able to pass it before afternoon, we have no problem. Otherwise, extend the time now and then take the remaining time tomorrow. Either way, we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is acceptable to both suggestions, either tomorrow morning or now. In the forenoon it should be passed. If not, we have to sit further. If all of you agree, tomorrow morning it has to be passed. That means in the forenoon it has to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you agree to that?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is almost the decision of the House that tomorrow in the forenoon it has to be put to vote. It will be passed or not is up to you. But it will be put to vote. The Chair will see to it that it is put to vote in the forenoon itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We can skip the lunch hour, and, if the Government and the Chairman agree, we can suspend the Question Hour also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time have we spent already on this Bill? I think we need only one hour more, I think. Let me check up from the Secretariat. How much time have we spent on this Bill? I will announce that also. We need only one hour and twenty-five minutes more. One Hour and thirty-five minutes is already over. That means we can pass it in any case before 1.00 p.m. and the question will be put before 1.00 p.m. Voting will be there before 1.00 p.m. That is what I said. The House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 14th August, 2014 at 1100 hours.

*The House then adjourned at seven minutes past nine of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 14th August, 2014.*